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Hugh S. Hanna, Editor

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This Issue in Brief

Nearly one-third (32.49 cents) of every dollar spent in the construction of Knickerbocker Village was paid to the workers on the job. The remainder of the dollar went for the purchase of materials (42.40 cents) and overhead expenses and profit (25.11 cents). Knickerbocker Village is an apartment building, providing accommodations for 1,593 families, which was erected with the aid of a Federal loan. In order to test the work-creating possibilities of building construction, the Bureau of Labor Statistics made an analysis of the expenditures for each process, the results of which are given on page 541. The proportion paid for labor varied widely in the various classes of work, ranging from 1.62 percent for the installation of equipment such as refrigerators and gas ranges to 84.79 percent for engineering and supervision. More than half of the outlay for lathing and plastering, painting and decorating, and weatherproofing went to the workmen.

The indemnity paid to railroad employees injured in accidents growing out of their employment averaged $645 in 1932. This was the average award in 18,699 cases closed out with payment. For minor disabilities these workers received an average of $173, for major disabilities $4,473, and for death $4,561. Minor disabilities comprised 89 percent of the total number of accidents. Train accidents were compensated for at a considerably higher rate than nontrain accidents—$1,050 as against $342, for all types of accident and modes of settlement combined. For death cases the indemnity in train accidents averaged $5,306 as compared with $2,950 in nontrain accidents. Nearly 80 percent of all the cases closed with payment in 1932 came under the Federal Employers' Liability Act. Page 552.

In July 1934 hourly earnings of all employees in the pipe-line branch of the petroleum industry averaged 78 cents per hour. This was an increase of 5 percent over the average hourly earnings in November 1933 (74 cents) and of 44 percent over those of May 1929 (54 cents). With 2 exceptions, however, each of 9 occupations for which a separate analysis was made showed decreases, ranging from 0.8 to 12.1 percent, in average earnings per hour between May 1929 and May 1933. From May 1933 to July 1934 substantial increases in earnings took place in all of the nine occupations. This was shown in a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics covering 20,239 workers. Page 559.

The Federal Social Security Act approved by the President on August 14, provides for Federal assistance to States having noncontributory old-age assistance plans; the establishment of a Federal old-age annuity system under which the maximum pension payable will be $85 a month; assistance to States having approved systems of unemployment compensation in administering their unemployment compensation laws; grants to States for maternal and child-health services; assistance to needy dependent children under 16 years of age, and to needy blind persons; vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled; and allotments to the States for the maintenance of adequate public-health services and the investigation of diseases and problems of sanitation. Page 570.

In order to participate in the benefits of the Social Security Act there are certain minimum requirements governing Federal assistance which must be met by the different States. Old-age pension laws which in general conform to the standards set up by the Federal Act have been enacted by 35 States; 7 States have an unemployment insurance law, all but 1 of these laws having been enacted in the present legislative year; laws providing for the payment of benefits to blind persons have been enacted in 27 States; and benefits for dependent children (mothers' pensions), although without complete State coverage in some instances, are on the statute books of all but 3 States. Page 582.

Pensions totaling nearly $7,000,000 were paid to 31,909 blind persons in 1934 in the 24 States which had blind-pension systems in operation at the end of the year. More than 80 percent of the total number of blind persons reported in the census of 1930 were receiving aid of this kind in 1934. The allowances averaged $20.01 per person per month, the average amount ranging in the various States from 83 cents to $33.12. The cost of the pensions per capita of population ranged from six-tenths of a cent to 35 cents, and the average cost, all States combined, was 11 cents. Three new blind-pension acts were passed during the first seven months of 1935, bringing to 27 the number of States with acts providing for such aid, as of August 1, 1935. Page 584.

The belief that the physical well-being of the American people has not suffered during the depression has been fostered by the continued low death rate. However, a recent study by the United States Public Health Service on the effect of reduced incomes upon sickness in 10 localities shows that when the sickness data are compared on the basis of changed economic status the highest illness rate was found in the group hardest hit by the depression. Page 634.

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Material and Labor Costs Involved in the Construction of a Large Apartment Building

By BERNARD H. TOPKIS, of the BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS [1]

SLUM clearance and the provision of low-cost housing have held a strategic position from the outset of the recovery program. This has been due partly to the growing appreciation of the social liabilities associated with substandard housing and partly to the recognition of the work-creating potentialities which building construction represents. A sufficient number of projects of this kind have now been completed to provide an adequate factual basis for determining whether or not, from the standpoint of the number of jobs created, the expenditures have been warranted. For the purpose of making the test, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, selected for study Knickerbocker Village, a large 2-unit apartment house located in the slum area of New York's lower East Side.

Knickerbocker Village was built by the Fred F. French Co. with the aid of a loan of $8,022,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The project was started in 1933. One unit was ready for occupancy September 25, 1934, and the other unit in December of the same year. The total cost of the development, including land and buildings, exceeded $9,500,000. Both buildings are 12-story, red-brick structures, and together are capable of housing in the 1,593 dwelling units provided a population of about 6,000. The apartments were designed primarily for white-collar workers. Monthly rentals average $12.50 a room. A number of thoroughly modern 2½-room apartments, however, rent for $22.50 a month. The highest rent is $87.50 for a 5-room penthouse apartment.

[1] Prepared under the direction of Herman B. Byer, chief of the Division of Construction and Public Employment.

Methods and Limitations of the Study

BECAUSE of its size and type, Knickerbocker Village provides an unusually good basis for measuring the labor requirements in building construction. The study is a complete census of expenditures. Through the cooperation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the ledgers of all firms engaged in the erection of the buildings were made available. As a result, detailed cost figures, including overhead expenses and profits, were collected. For this reason, special interest and significance attach to the results of the analysis.

Due to wide differences in the accounting practice of the 240 firms that had a part in the construction of the buildings, it was necessary to adhere closely to rigid and sometimes arbitrary classifications. Labor costs here used, for example, include only the cost of labor performed at the site of construction. The figures relating to material costs cover the cost of the materials laid down at the site of construction, including freight and drayage charges, and all shop labor required in fabrication. The allocation of the material costs was complicated by the fact that the materials were furnished not only by subcontractors as a complementary part of their contracts but also by manufacturers and dealers. The cost of materials furnished by subcontractors included the cost to the subcontractor plus the freight and drayage charges, and the cost of materials furnished by manufacturers and dealers was the cost to the general contractor as indicated by the ledger accounts. The overhead charges included workmen's compensation insurance (amounting to approximately 10 percent of labor cost), and other costs, such as maintaining and hiring concrete mixers, hoists, steam shovels, and other equipment.

As each of the major types of building construction is unique as far as labor requirements are concerned, the application of the data given in this analysis should be used in reference only to fireproof, multiple-story, elevator-equipped apartment-house construction. It should be noted that, on account of the stagnation in the construction industry, profits which are included in overhead costs are probably less than would occur in more normal times.

Detailed Analysis of Costs

ALTHOUGH more than 200 subcontractors and dealers assisted in the erection of Knickerbocker Village, many of them furnished service and material of a related nature, making it possible to classify the costs into 19 major groups. In addition to these 19 classes of building activity, 3 more were added in the field of administration, making in all, 22 groups.

The 22 classes of work and services represent the complete cost of construction with the exception of the cost of demolishing the tene-

ments which formerly occupied the site. Table 1 shows the cost of each operation and gives the distribution for labor, material, and overhead costs.

Table 1.—Labor, Material, and Overhead Costs Involved in Construction of Knickerbocker Village

Class of work	Total cost	Labor at site	Material	Overhead and other
All classes of work	$6,216,899	$2,019,838	$2,636,179	$1,560,882
Excavation and grading	204,908	89,677	8,173	107,058
Cement and concrete	723,363	273,372	345,417	104,574
Masonry	951,830	466,281	423,376	62,173
Carpentry	392,515	119,161	226,553	46,801
Plumbing	578,929	178,626	344,375	55,928
Heating and ventilating	281,228	82,721	176,598	21,909
Lathing and plastering	369,157	235,548	93,709	39,900
Roofing and sheet-metal work	29,091	13,070	12,938	3,083
Structural steel	616,209	86,947	376,167	153,095
Electrical work and fixtures	230,272	92,441	110,630	27,201
Painting and decorating	150,120	83,283	36,534	30,303
Elevators	157,120	25,552	130,866	702
Tile, terrazzo, and bathroom fittings	90,178	40,194	39,759	10,225
Weatherproofing	55,918	29,410	23,862	2,646
Manufactured metal products	232,070	31,830	154,357	45,883
Glazing	15,382	4,472	4,982	5,928
Equipment	142,782	2,312	119,037	21,433
Engineering and supervision	108,640	92,113	1,060	15,467
Miscellaneous	173,003	72,828	7,786	92,389
Builder's fee	340,098			340,098
Architect's fee	109,901			109,901
Financial and other charges	264,185			264,185

It will be noted from the table that excavation and grading charges amounted to $204,908. In this figure a charge of more than $2,000 for landscaping was included. The use of machinery kept the labor cost down to the relatively small sum of $89,677. The material account represents chiefly the cost of shoring and landscaping.

The classification, cement and concrete work, consisted of cement walks, arches, fireproofing the steel substructure, concrete slabs, and foundation walls. Out of a total cost of $723,363, arches, fireproofing, and cement walks accounted for $406,287; concrete slabs and foundation walls, $311,131; and the remainder was chargeable to curbing, inspection, and miscellaneous labor. Of the $273,372 expenditure for labor at the site, arches, fireproofing, and cement walks accounted for more than $170,000 and concrete slabs and foundation walls for more than $98,000.

The apartment house was built of tapestry brick trimmed with architectural terra cotta and the inside partitions were constructed of gypsum and terra-cotta blocks. The work classified as masonry, for which the general contractor was directly responsible, cost $951,830. Total labor cost at the site amounted to $466,281, of which exterior walls accounted for $285,077; $172,996 in wages was charged for inside partition construction; and $8,208 charged for scaffolding. The $62,173 shown as overhead was made up chiefly of $37,000 for workmen's compensation insurance and approximately $20,000 in de-

preciation charges on scaffolding materials. The balance was spent chiefly for miscellaneous supplies.

Under the item of carpentry fell rough and finished lumber, hardware, hardwood floors, and carpentry labor. Total labor costs at the site were $119,161. The hardwood-floor contract involved an expenditure of $135,570. Material costs of $226,553 were made up of approximately $40,000 for rough and finished hardware, $79,000 for oak flooring, $90,000 for millwork, and $16,000 for rough lumber. The small expenditure for rough lumber reflected the extensive use of fireproof material in the construction of the building.

As the development was built in two units, it was possible for the plumbing work, including all plumbing fixtures, to be sublet to two separate bidders. Connection of sewer, water, and gas lines to the street mains and installation of the 1,593 ranges was undertaken by a firm specializing in this type of operation. Table 1 shows that the amount expended in this group was $578,929.

Heating and ventilating costs totaled $281,228. Heating costs, which included central heating plant equipment, were $255,528; ventilation work was confined to sheet-metal ducts in the basement and amounted to only $14,000. A large steel smokestack cost $3,700, including $900 for rigging expenses. An unusual charge of $8,000 for repairs necessitated by breaks in some expansion joints is contained in the total.

The figure of $369,157 for lathing and plastering covered a lathing charge of $53,023 and $316,134 for plastering work. Although wire lath was used throughout, no furring or lathing was required on exterior walls because of the use of weatherproofing materials. This saving reduced lathing charges to an amount lower than would ordinarily be found in a building as large as Knickerbocker Village. The plastering charges showed a labor cost of three times the cost of materials.

The roof of Knickerbocker Village was constructed of slag. Gutters and rain conductors, similar sheet-metal work, and a small amount of roofing tile were included in this contract. Table 1 shows that a little less than $30,000 was expended for this part of the project.

The usual method of erecting steel substructure in fireproof construction was followed. The structural-steel costs amounted to $616,209, which included fabrication and erection. In addition, this group included the cost of inspection which insured the safety of the building.

The charges for rough electrical work and fixtures and accessories were all grouped in one class because of their similarity. Two separate firms were awarded contracts for the rough electrical work, each completing a separate unit of the building project. The wiring, as is customary in fireproof construction, was run through conduits.

The total cost of $230,272 was represented by $190,644 for rough electrical contracts and $23,655 for lighting fixtures and installation. In addition, there was a charge of $14,581 for meter installation and $1,392 for miscellaneous expenditures. The meter charge was the result of the usual practice of large apartment houses in the New York area of purchasing electric current at wholesale and reselling it to the tenants. As a result, a separate meter is required for each apartment.

The painting and decorating contracts covered the painting of all interior walls as a substitute for wall paper. The total charge for this work—$150,120—included approximately $140,000 for the actual painting contract, $5,765 for window shades and venetian blinds, and $4,250 for the decoration of the first-floor lobby and other incidental painting charges.

Self-operating passenger elevators were installed at a cost of $143,-647. The building was equipped with ash-hoist elevators by a separate contractor at a cost of $2,150 and temporary elevators, which were used for the carrying of materials during construction, accounted for $11,323.

The classification designated tile, terrazzo, and bathroom fittings showed an expenditure of $90,178. Contained in this total were tile bathrooms costing $38,369 and $18,411 for such bathroom accessories as towel bars, metal medicine cabinets, and other equipment. Terrazzo floors in the halls and lobby, and sills for each apartment entrance totaled $33,398.

Weatherproofing included calking compounds, waterproofing of foundations, weatherproofing of exterior walls, and metal weather-stripping for each window. Of the total expenditures in this group, waterproofing and weatherproofing accounted for more than 65 percent, calking approximately 10 percent, and metal weather-stripping slightly less than 25 percent.

The total cost of the manufactured metal products was $232,070. This group covered a wide range of materials, but ironwork for the store fronts and stairs accounted for 21 percent of the total and approximately 28 percent of the total was accounted for by kitchen cabinets. To conform with the requirements of fireproof construction, all apartment entrance doors were made of fireproof materials. Consequently, the door frames, entrance and elevator doors were steel; moldings were also made of metal. These products amounted to 44 percent of the total and were all furnished by the same subcontractor. The remaining costs in this group, representing 7 percent of the total, were accounted for by metal mail chutes and mail boxes, incinerators, ventilators, and a small number of steel sashes which were used for the penthouses.

The charges for glazing were less than $16,000 and included in addition to the regular glazing of the sash the installation of the plate glass in the store windows on the street floor.

The class designated as equipment was made up of electric refrigerators, gas ranges, laundry dryers, and miscellaneous fixtures. The cost of the refrigerators was $103,480, the gas ranges $36,081, and miscellaneous equipment $3,221.

In the construction of a project as large as Knickerbocker Village the coordination of the various operations required an organization of superintendents and engineers. The work grouped in table 1 as engineering and supervision cost $108,640, which, for the most part, was made up of salaries to engineers and superintendents, and general overhead expenses.

The miscellaneous group included such items as watchmen's wages, general clean-up work, removal of debris, cleaning of bathtubs and windows, and the finishing of a small auditorium in the basement. Window and bath cleaning amounted to $5,613; completion of the auditorium, $2,383; removal of rubbish by truck, more than $8,000; and general labor charges which could not be prorated to any specific job, $64,611. Overhead charges in this group totaled $92,389 and represented, in addition to the overhead expenses of the general contractor, items such as insurance, bonds, surveys, blueprints, permits, photographs, and electric-current costs.

The builder's fee of $340,098 represented the amount received by the Fred F. French Co. for the assumption of the building responsibility in addition to the general overhead and profit for supplying the masonry work. The architect's fee of $109,901 included, in addition to the preparation of the plans, some inspection work at the site. Financial and other charges of $264,185 were made up of interest on loans during construction, bond expense, mortgage expense, accounting expense, and other costs.

Labor's Share

From table 1 it will be seen that the total cost of building construction was $6,216,899. Labor's share of the total, as represented by pay-roll expenditures at the site, was $2,019,838, or virtually a third of the total cost. This, however, makes no allowance for the many additional jobs created indirectly in the production and transportation of the materials used in the construction of the buildings. Moreover, labor costs for clerical help, estimators, and draftsmen are concealed in the $1,560,882 (25 percent) that went for overhead and administrative expenses. In addition to the construction costs, the Fred F. French Co. spent $37,500 for the demolition of old properties which formerly occupied the site and $3,250,424 for the purchase of the land.

The relationship between labor, material, and overhead (including profit) costs on the Knickerbocker Village project is indicated by table 2.

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of Labor, Material, and Overhead Costs Involved in Construction of Knickerbocker Village

Class of work	Percentage spent for—		
	Labor	Material	Overhead and profit
All classes of work	32.49	42.40	25.11
Excavation and grading	43.76	3.99	52.25
Cement and concrete	37.79	47.75	14.46
Masonry	48.99	44.48	6.53
Carpentry	30.36	57.72	11.92
Plumbing	30.85	59.48	9.67
Heating and ventilating	29.41	62.80	7.79
Lathing and plastering	63.81	25.38	10.81
Roofing and sheet-metal work	44.93	44.47	10.60
Structural steel	14.11	61.05	24.84
Electrical work and fixtures	40.14	48.04	11.82
Painting and decorating	55.48	24.34	20.18
Elevators	16.26	83.29	.45
Tile, terrazzo, and bathroom fittings	44.57	44.09	11.34
Weatherproofing	52.59	42.67	4.74
Manufactured metal products	13.72	66.51	19.77
Glazing	29.07	32.39	38.54
Equipment	1.62	83.37	15.01
Engineering and supervision	84.79	.98	14.23
Miscellaneous	42.10	4.50	53.40

It will be observed that in excavation and grading, the amount expended for labor and materials represented 47.75 percent of the total charges and the overhead charges amounted to 52.25 percent of the total. This is indicative, perhaps, of the increasing use of machinery in this type of work. By contrast, the combined labor and material costs involved in the installation of the elevators amounted to 99.55 percent of the total. This is explained by the fact that the company which manufactured the elevators also installed them and that the factory charges for the material included, with the exception of workmen's compensation insurance and freight charges, installation overhead.

It is interesting to note that in the plumbing, and heating and ventilating classes material charges were approximately twice the expenditures for labor at the site. On the other hand, labor expense in the lathing and plastering work was more than twice the material costs. In manufactured metal products, structural steel, and equipment only a small proportion of the total cost was represented by labor charges. These products, however, involved considerable labor in the process of fabrication, the cost of which is charged to material.

Man-Hours at Site of Construction

THE best measure of the work-creating possibilities of a building project is the number of man-hours of labor provided at the site of construction. The pay-roll accounts of all contractors engaged in the erection of Knickerbocker Village indicate that 1,759,640 man-hours of employment at the site were required for the completion of the project. The man-hours involved in each of the major classes of work are given in table 3. It should be noted that, with the exception of the three groups of administration costs, in which there are no labor charges, the same classifications are used as in table 1.

Table 3.—Labor Cost, Average Hourly Earnings, and Man-Hours of Direct Labor Involved in Construction of Knickerbocker Village

Class of work	Labor cost at site	Average hourly earnings [1]	Man-hours at site
All classes of work	$2,019,838	$1.148	1,759,640
Excavation and grading	89,677	.887	101,143
Cement and concrete	273,372	1.127	242,523
Masonry	466,281	1.143	407,976
Carpentry	119,161	1.255	94,939
Plumbing	178,626	1.298	137,628
Heating and ventilating	82,721	1.232	67,153
Lathing and plastering	235,548	1.260	187,012
Roofing and sheet-metal work	13,070	1.290	10,131
Structural steel	86,947	1.623	53,570
Electrical work and fixtures	92,441	1.310	70,586
Painting and decorating	83,283	1.269	65,654
Elevators	25,552	1.045	24,446
Tile, terrazzo, and bathroom fittings	40,194	1.211	33,204
Weatherproofing	29,410	1.171	25,118
Manufactured metal products	31,830	1.224	26,011
Glazing	4,472	1.020	4,384
Equipment	2,312	1.302	1,776
Engineering and supervision	92,113	1.496	61,568
Miscellaneous	72,828	.503	144,816

[1] The average hourly earnings were obtained by dividing the total labor cost of each class by the total man-hours for each class.

Excavation and grading provided 101,143 man-hours at the site. Of this total, excavation, including the labor of driving the trucks engaged in hauling away the dirt and stone, accounted for slightly less than 85,000 man-hours. In the cement and concrete group, more than 240,000 hours of labor were required; foundations required more than 71,000 man-hours; and arches, fireproofing, and construction of cement walks accounted for 166,933 man-hours. Masonry required a total of 407,976 man-hours, which included 247,892 hours for outside brick work, 150,432 hours for inside partitions, and 9,652 hours for scaffolding.

The carpentry classification represented 94,939 man-hours, of which 50,887 man-hours were expended in both rough and finished carpenter

work, and 44,052 man-hours in laying and finishing the hardwood floors. Heating and ventilating, which required 67,153 man-hours, included 371 man-hours for rigging and erecting the stack, and more than 2,500 man-hours for installing the ventilating ducts. Of the 187,012 man-hours charged to lathing and plastering, approximately 90 percent is represented by plastering labor. Structural steel accounted for 53,570 man-hours. The electrical group provided 70,586 man-hours, of which about 66,000 hours were for rough work, and more than 4,000 hours for installation of fixtures. Painting, which has a high proportion of labor cost, required all but 600 of the 65,654 man-hours charged to the painting and decorating group.

Although the installation of the elevators required only 24,446 man-hours, many more hours of labor were expended on their manufacture and assembly at the plant. Out of the 33,204 man-hours accounted for in the tile and terrazzo group, the tile work required 42½ percent and the terrazzo work 57½ percent. The labor in the weatherproofing group provided 25,118 hours of employment of which calking represented 3,432 man-hours, weather-stripping 4,161 man-hours, and the remainder was required for waterproofing and weatherproofing. The manufactured metal products accounted for 26,011 labor hours, of which metal bucks, doors, and moldings required 14,899 man-hours, ironwork about 6,000 man-hours, and installation of kitchen cabinets approximately 5,000 man-hours. The man-hours required in the installation of equipment such as refrigerators and gas ranges were few, since only their connection to gas and electric lines was necessary. Man-hours for glazing included the labor of setting the plate glass in store windows and were a small part of the total labor requirements.

The man-hours of employment involved in the miscellaneous and engineering and supervision groups, because of their general character, could not be allocated to any specific operation. Engineering and supervision accounted for 61,568 man-hours of labor. Included in this group was the labor of the general superintendent and his assistants, whose duties consisted of checking materials, supervising the subcontractors, and coordinating the various kinds of work. The engineers had the task of overseeing and checking the work so as to insure its conformity to plans and specifications. Miscellaneous labor was composed, for the most part, of unskilled workmen who performed duties such as general clean-up work and the handling of materials. Watchmen and those workers who cleaned and prepared the apartments for occupancy are also included in this group. The man-hours involved in demolition, which is not shown in the table, were approximately 40,000.

In addition to the man-hours involved in each of the important classes of work, table 3 also shows the average earnings per hour for each group and for the building as a whole. These average earnings

are a composite of the wage rate of all the workers included in each specified group. In all instances, the rate of wage was the union scale. The average hourly earnings for the building as a whole was $1.15 and individual rates of workmen ranged from $1.65 for structural-iron workers to less than 50 cents for apprentices and water boys.

Cost Per Cubic Foot

A CUBIC-FOOT comparison of the costs of construction was obtained by dividing the costs of the various classes of work by the total cubic contents of the building—13,275,000 cubic feet. In a similar way man-hours per 1,000 cubic feet were calculated for the different classifications. These computations, which are of value for comparison with those of similar projects, are presented in table 4.

From this table it will be noted that the total cost of the building, including the builder's fee, architect's fee, and other financial charges, amounted to $0.468 per cubic foot. Masonry work, and cement and concrete operations had a cubic-foot cost of $0.127. Carpentry, on the other hand, because of the fireproof construction of the building had the relatively small charge of $0.030. Groups with a relatively high cost per cubic foot were plumbing at $0.044 and structural steel at $0.046. General overhead charges, including engineering, miscellaneous, builder's fee, architect's fee, and financial costs, totaled $0.075 per cubic foot.

Table 4.—Construction Costs Per Cubic Foot and Man-Hours of Direct Labor Per 1,000 Cubic Feet Involved in Construction of Knickerbocker Village

Class of work	Construction cost per cubic foot	Man-hours at site per 1,000 cubic feet	Class of work	Construction cost per cubic foot	Man-hours at site per 1,000 cubic feet
All classes of work	$0.468	132.56	Elevators	$0.012	1.84
Excavation and grading	.015	7.62	Tile, terrazzo, and bathroom fittings	.007	2.50
Cement and concrete	.055	18.27	Weatherproofing	.004	1.89
Masonry	.072	30.73	Manufactured metal products	.017	1.96
Carpentry	.030	7.15	Glazing	.001	.33
Plumbing	.044	10.37	Equipment	.011	.13
Heating and ventilating	.021	5.06	Engineering and supervision	.008	4.64
Lathing and plastering	.028	14.09	Miscellaneous	.013	10.91
Roofing and sheet-metal work	.002	.76	Builder's fee	.026	------
Structural steel	.046	4.04	Architect's fee	.008	------
Electrical work and fixtures	.017	5.32	Financial and other	.020	------
Painting and decorating	.011	4.95			

For comparative purposes, the man-hours at the site are presented in terms of 1,000 cubic feet. The table indicates that the construction of a modern fireproof apartment building provides 132.56 man-hours of employment per 1,000 cubic feet. In terms of man-hours per 1,000 cubic feet, the groups contributing the most hours of labor were

masonry with 30.73, cement and concrete with 18.27, lathing and plastering with 14.09, plumbing with 10.37, and miscellaneous with 10.91 man-hours. The classifications providing the least employment per 1,000 cubic feet were equipment with 0.13, glazing with 0.33, roofing and sheet-metal work with 0.76, elevators with 1.84, weatherproofing with 1.89, manufactured metal products with 1.96, and tile and terrazzo with 2.50 man-hours.

The construction cost for the building totaled $6,216,899, and with 1,593 apartments this represented a cost of $3,903 per unit. Computed on the basis of 5,337 rooms, the average cost for each room amounted to $1,165. On the basis of square feet of floor area, the cost per square foot was $2.43. Each room also had expended upon it 330 man-hours of work.

Where the Building Dollar Goes

BASED on the experience of the Knickerbocker Village project, it is possible to draw a few tentative conclusions concerning the distribution of the building dollar. On this project, the largest part of the building dollar, 15.31 cents, was spent for masonry work, and the smallest part, 0.25 cents, was expended in glazing. Five items, including masonry, accounted for over half the building dollar; these were cement and concrete at 11.64 cents, structural steel at 9.91 cents, plumbing at 9.31 cents, and carpentry at 6.31 cents. In addition to glazing, two groups, weatherproofing and roofing and sheet-metal work, each accounted for less than 1 cent out of each dollar spent. Other items accounting for a small percentage of the dollar were tile and terrazzo at 1.45 cents, engineering and supervision at 1.75 cents, architect's fee at 1.77 cents, and equipment at 2.30 cents. In the lathing and plastering group 5.94 cents was expended, in heating and ventilating 4.53 cents, and in manufactured metal products 3.73 cents. Out of each dollar the builder's fee accounted for 5.47 cents and financial and other charges took 4.25 cents. The remaining groups, which included electric and electrical fixtures, excavation and grading, miscellaneous, elevator, and painting and decorating, accounted for 14.72 cents of the dollar.

Cost of Accidents to Railroad Employees, 1932

By Otto S. Beyer and Edwin M. Fitch [1]

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring in manufacturing, mining, and other forms of distinctly intrastate employment are now, for the most part, covered by State workmen's compensation laws. Railroad employees engaged in interstate commerce, however, are not subject to such State laws, and in case of injury, such persons seek recovery of damages through court action under the liability laws or through private settlement with the employing company.

The Office of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation has recently published the results of a study [2] of the awards obtained by injured railroad employees for various types of accident and through various modes of settlement. The study covered accidents on all class I railroads for the year 1932 and marks the first time since the report of the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission (Sutherland Commission) in 1912 that these costs have been comprehensively analyzed. The costs data are for cases closed out with final payment in 1932, rather than for accidents occurring during that year, and they include prior payment on these cases. They do not include medical, legal, and administrative expenses.

Payments by Type of Accident

THERE were 35,575 cases of accidents to railroad employees reported as closed out in 1932. Nearly one-half of these, or 16,876, were closed out with no money payment. The remaining 18,699 cases cost the railroads $12,061,000 in settlements or awards, so that the average cost of all employee-accident cases closed out with payment in 1932 was $645.

Table 1.—Number of Employee-Accident Cases Closed Out in 1932

Type of accident	All cases		Cases closed—				
			Without payment		With payment		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent of all cases
Total	35,575	100.0	16,876	100.0	18,699	100.0	52.6
Minor disability	33,415	93.9	16,756	99.3	16,659	89.1	49.8
Major disability	1,384	3.9	55	.3	1,329	7.1	96.0
Death	776	2.2	65	.4	711	3.8	91.6

[1] Mr. Beyer is director and Mr. Fitch statistician of the Section of Labor Relations of the Office of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation.

[2] United States. Federal Coordinator of Transportation. Section of Labor Relations. Cost of railroad employee accidents, 1932. Washington, 1935. (U. S. Senate Doc. No. 68, 74th Cong., 1st sess.)

Table 2.—Total and Average Cost of Employee-Accident Cases Closed Out in 1932

Type of accident	Total cost		Average cost, cases closed with payment	Average cost, all cases
	Amount	Percent		
Total	$12,061,173	100.0	$645	$339
Minor disability	2,873,959	23.8	173	86
Major disability	5,944,673	49.3	4,473	4,295
Death	3,242,541	26.9	4,561	4,169

Of the total number of cases closed out with payment in 1932, 711 involved railroad employee accidents resulting in death. The total compensation paid in these death cases amounted to $3,242,500. They comprised only 4 percent of the total number of cases closed out with payment, but accounted for 27 percent of the total cost. The average payment per death case amounted to $4,561. There were 1,329 accident cases involving major disability closed out with payment in 1932, for which a total amount of $5,944,700 was paid. They accounted for 7 percent of the total number of employee-accident cases closed out with payment, and 49 percent of the total cost. The average payment made for this type of case was $4,473, only a little less than the average amount paid for death cases.

Cases of minor disability comprise by far the largest proportion of all types of railroad-employee accidents. There were 16,659 such cases, or 89 percent of the total, closed with payment in 1932. The total cost of these cases amounted to $2,874,000, or 24 percent of the total accident cost, and the average payment was $173.

Payments by Manner of Settlement

RAILROAD-EMPLOYEE accidents come under the jurisdiction of the Federal employers' liability law if they occur in interstate commerce, and under State workmen's compensation, employers' liability laws, or common law if they occur in intrastate commerce. Those cases which come under the jurisdiction of employers' liability laws or common law may be settled out of court or they may ultimately go to jury trial, where the amount of the award is finally determined. It is estimated that nearly 80 percent of all railroad-employee accident cases closed out with payment in 1932 came under the Federal Employers' Liability Act. Only a small proportion of these cases ever reached the judgment stage. Nine percent of the major disability and death cases and 1 percent of the minor disability cases got this far in 1932; more than 98 percent of all types of Federal accident cases closed out with payments were settled out of court. Average awards were much larger for those cases which reached jury trial.

The number and cost of employee-accident cases closed out in 1932, by type of accident and by manner of settlement, are shown in table 3. Excluding State cases, there were 13,238 cases involving minor disability which were settled with payment in 1932. Of these, 13,090 were settled out of court, at an average cost of $165. Only 148 minor disability cases were settled by Federal judgment following court action. The average payment in these latter cases was $488. There were 3,421 minor disability cases which were settled under State laws, at an average cost of $186.

Table 3.—Number and Cost of Employee-Accident Cases Closed Out With Payment in 1932, by Type of Accident and Manner of Settlement

Type of accident and manner of settlement	Number of cases			Cost of cases			
	Total closed with payment	Percent		Total payments	Percent		Average payment
		By manner of settlement	By type of accident		By manner of settlement	By type of accident	
All accidents	18,699	100.0	100.0	$12,061,173	100.0	100.0	$645
Settlements	14,548	77.8		8,921,709	74.0		613
Federal judgments	283	1.5		1,337,717	11.1		4,727
State cases	3,868	20.7		1,801,747	14.9		466
Death	711	100.0	3.8	3,242,541	100.0	26.9	4,561
Settlements	542	76.2		2,253,175	69.5		4,157
Federal judgments	46	6.5		605,300	18.7		13,159
State cases	123	17.3		384,066	11.8		3,122
Major disability	1,329	100.0	7.1	5,944,673	100.0	49.3	4,473
Settlements	916	68.9		4,502,753	75.8		4,916
Federal judgments	89	6.7		660,257	11.1		7,419
State cases	324	24.4		781,663	13.1		2,413
Minor disability	16,659	100.0	89.1	2,873,959	100.0	23.8	173
Settlements	13,090	78.6		2,165,781	75.4		165
Federal judgments	148	.9		72,160	2.5		488
State cases	3,421	20.5		636,018	22.1		186

Only 89 out of 1,329 cases of major disability were settled by judgment award in Federal court. The average cost of these cases was $7,419, whereas the average cost of the 916 cases settled out of court was $4,916. Three hundred and twenty-four major disability cases were settled under State laws, at an average cost of $2,413.

Death cases show the widest differences in average payments made under the different modes of settlement. Out of the total of 711 cases reported as closed out with payment in 1932, 542 were settled out of court (excluding State cases), at an average cost of $4,157. Only 46 cases were reported as settled by judgment under Federal law, but in these the average award made was $13,159. There were 123 death cases reported as settled under State laws, at an average cost of $3,122.

These differences in average awards under various modes of settlement become even greater when the data are shown by geographical divisions. In table 4 are shown the number of cases and average

payments made in the eastern, southern, and western districts.[3] This geographical grouping follows the classification adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Table 4.—Number and Average Cost of Employee-Accident Cases Closed Out With Payment in 1932, by Districts

Type of accident and manner of settlement	Total, all districts			Eastern district			Western district			Southern district		
	Number	Percent	Average payment	Number	Percent	Average payment	Number	Percent	Average payment	Number	Percent	Average payment
All accidents	18,699	100.0	$645	8,749	100.0	$756	6,524	100.0	$624	3,426	100.0	$401
Settlements	14,548	77.8	613	6,756	77.2	745	4,860	74.5	571	2,932	85.6	380
Federal judgments	283	1.5	4,727	45	.5	12,111	222	3.4	2,927	16	.5	8,937
State cases	3,868	20.7	466	1,948	22.3	533	1,442	22.1	448	478	13.9	244
Death	711	100.0	4,561	353	100.0	4,973	235	100.0	4,389	123	100.0	3,704
Settlements	542	76.2	4,157	263	74.5	4,576	178	75.8	3,953	101	82.1	3,427
Federal judgments	46	6.5	13,159	16	4.5	19,829	24	10.2	8,799	6	4.9	12,812
State cases	123	17.3	3,122	74	21.0	3,172	33	14.0	3,538	16	13.0	2,036
Major disability	1,329	100.0	4,473	768	100.0	4,584	409	100.0	4,693	152	100.0	3,319
Settlements	916	68.9	4,916	538	70.1	5,230	260	63.6	4,943	118	77.6	3,421
Federal judgments	89	6.7	7,419	20	2.6	10,949	62	15.1	6,136	7	4.6	8,695
State cases	324	24.4	2,413	210	27.3	2,323	87	21.3	2,918	27	17.8	1,479
Minor disability	16,659	100.0	173	7,628	100.0	175	5,880	100.0	191	3,151	100.0	132
Settlements	13,090	78.6	165	5,955	78.1	170	4,422	75.2	178	2,713	86.1	135
Federal judgments	148	.9	488	9	.1	972	136	2.3	428	3	.1	1,753
State cases	3,421	20.5	186	1,664	21.8	190	1,322	22.5	209	435	13.8	101

In general, payments for accidents averaged highest in the eastern and western districts, and lowest in the southern district. The average payment made in death cases in the eastern district was $4,973, in the western district, $4,389, and in the southern district, $3,704. The average payment made as a result of Federal judgments, however, was lower in the western district than in either the eastern or southern districts. Payments made for fatal accidents in State cases were higher in the western district than in either of the other two districts.

In the western district the average payment for cases settled as a result of a Federal judgment was considerably less than in either of the other districts. About 3.4 percent of all accident cases in the western district were settled in this manner, as compared with about 0.5 percent in the other two districts.

Train and Nontrain Accidents

THE reporting carriers were requested to classify their accident cases according to whether they were train or nontrain accidents.[4] Train accidents and train-service accidents were combined, since they both apply to men engaged in train movements.

The amount of compensation paid for train accidents is considerably more than that paid for nontrain accidents. Although train accidents constituted only 43 percent of the total number closed out with payments in 1932, they accounted for 70 percent of the total expenditure

[3] The highest awards for deaths were obtained through Federal judgment in the eastern district, where the average award for 16 fatal accidents was $19,829. The lowest average payment on death cases was made in the southern district in cases coming under State laws. There were 16 such cases settled at an average cost of $2,036.

[4] The definitions of these two classes follow the usage of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

of $12,061,000. This is due to the fact that train accidents tend to be more serious than others, and train-service employees are among the highest paid in railroad service. The average cost of the 7,996 train-accident cases closed out with payment in 1932 was $1,050, while the average cost of the 10,703 nontrain accidents was $342. This difference is reflected in the average cost by type of accident and mode of settlement. Thus, 694 train-accident cases involving major disability were settled at an average cost of $6,289, and 635 nontrain cases cost, on the average, $2,489. There were 486 death cases in the train-accident group in 1932 settled at an average cost of $5,306, and 225 nontrain death cases, which were settled with an average payment of $2,950.

Cases settled as a result of a judgment obtained under Federal law were compensated at a higher average cost for both train and nontrain cases than any other types of settlement. Thus, 53 major disability cases resulting from train accidents were compensated after judgment in Federal court at an average cost of $10,254, while 36 nontrain cases similarly settled under Federal law cost, on the average, $3,244. Train death cases settled as a result of judgment under Federal law resulted in an average award of $15,234, while the average award in similar nontrain cases was $5,689.

Table 5.—Number and Cost of Employee-Accident Cases Closed Out in 1932, by Type of Accident (Train and Nontrain)

Type of accident	Settlements					Federal judgments				
			Payments					Payments		
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Average payment	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Average payment
All accidents	14,548	100.0	$8,921,709	100.0	$613	283	100.0	$1,337,717	100.0	$4,727
Train	7,193	49.4	6,797,949	76.2	945	141	49.8	1,105,261	82.6	7,839
Nontrain	7,355	50.6	2,123,760	23.8	289	142	50.2	232,456	17.4	1,637
Death	542	100.0	2,253,175	100.0	4,157	46	100.0	605,300	100.0	13,159
Train	401	74.0	1,876,261	83.3	4,679	36	78.3	548,410	90.6	15,234
Nontrain	141	26.0	376,914	16.7	2,673	10	21.7	56,890	9.4	5,689
Major disability	916	100.0	4,502,753	100.0	4,916	89	100.0	660,257	100.0	7,419
Train	570	62.2	3,577,719	79.5	6,277	53	59.6	543,488	82.3	10,254
Nontrain	346	37.8	925,034	20.5	2,674	36	40.4	116,769	17.7	3,244
Minor disability	13,090	100.0	2,165,781	100.0	165	148	100.0	72,160	100.0	488
Train	6,222	47.5	1,343,969	62.1	216	52	35.1	13,363	18.5	257
Nontrain	6,868	52.5	821,812	37.9	120	96	64.9	58,797	81.5	612
	State cases					Total				
All accidents	3,868	100.0	$1,801,747	100.0	$466	18,699	100.0	$12,061,173	100.0	$645
Train	662	17.1	495,658	27.5	749	7,996	42.8	8,398,868	69.6	1,050
Nontrain	3,206	82.9	1,306,089	72.5	407	10.703	57.2	3,662,305	30.4	342
Death	123	100.0	384,066	100.0	3,122	711	100.0	3,242,541	100.0	4,561
Train	49	39.8	154,020	40.1	3,143	486	68.4	2,578,691	79.5	5,306
Nontrain	74	60.2	230,046	59.9	3,109	225	31.6	663,850	20.5	2,950
Major disability	324	100.0	781,663	100.0	2,413	1,329	100.0	5,944,673	100.0	4,473
Train	71	21.9	243,225	31.1	3,426	694	52.2	4,364,432	73.4	6,289
Nontrain	253	78.1	538,438	68.9	2,128	635	47.8	1,580,241	26.6	2,489
Minor disability	3,421	100.0	636,018	100.0	186	16,659	100.0	2,873,959	100.0	173
Train	542	15.8	98,413	15.5	182	6,816	40.9	1,455,745	50.7	214
Nontrain	2,879	84.2	537,605	84.5	187	9,843	59.1	1,418,214	49.3	144

Comparison with Data Collected by Sutherland Commission

THE Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission, known as the Sutherland Commission, included with its report a comprehensive statistical analysis of the cost of railroad-employee accidents.[5] It is estimated from the data obtained by the Sutherland Commission that there were about 50,000 railroad-employee accident cases annually from 1908 through 1910, and that the annual cost to the railroads was about $10,000,000.

The data presented in the present study indicate that by 1932 the total number of cases had decreased about 30 percent, while the total cost had increased 20 percent. Average payments in all cases, including those closed out without payment, were about 70 percent larger in 1932 than during the period 1908–10. This increase in average payments has been largely due to the increase in payments made for death and major disability.

Comparison with Payments Under Federal Workmen's Compensation Laws

A COMPARISON was made of the average payments for railroad-accident cases resulting in death with awards made for deaths under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and the District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act. It was found that for nontrain deaths the average payment in 1932 was less than one-half of similar awards under these two compensation laws, and for train deaths the average award paid in the case of railroad employees was 90 percent of the average award under the Longshoremen's Act, and 80 percent of the average award under the District of Columbia Act. For all death cases combined, the average award to the families of railway employees was 78 percent of the average payment made under the Longshoremen's Act, and 68 percent of the average under the District of Columbia Act.

Conclusion

IT MAY be concluded from these data that conditions governing the cost of railway-employee accidents have not changed greatly since the report of the Sutherland Commission. The total number of cases has declined, and average payments, particularly for death and major disability cases, have increased. At the same time, it is still true that there is a great disparity between the average payments made for the same type of accident, depending upon whether the given accident case is compensated under Federal or State jurisdiction or is settled out of court. In most cases the average payments made are less than the average awards under existing Federal

[5] See Report and Hearings of the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission U. S. Senate Doc. No. 338, vol. 1 (62d. Cong., 2d. sess.). Washington 1912.

workmen's compensation laws. Only a very small percent of all cases reach the judgment stage, and it is the awards made in these cases which give the impression that the average cost of settling railway-employee accidents is high. It must be remembered that from these court awards legal expenses (which the Sutherland Commission estimated to be about 50 percent) must be deducted, so that the comparison, even for the few cases that reach the courts, is hardly as favorable as it seems. Average awards made as a result of settlements out of court are considerably less than average payments under workmen's compensation laws. The financial results to railroad employees of the existing system should be judged in the main from a study of these latter cases, since they represent by far the largest proportion of the total number of railroad-employee accidents for which compensation is made.

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Pipe-Line Branch of the Petroleum Industry[1]

AVERAGE earnings per hour for employees, other than clerical, on pipe lines rose from 54 cents in May 1929 to 55 cents in May 1933 and 74 cents in November of that year. In July 1934 the average was 78 cents per hour. With two exceptions, however, each of nine occupations for which a separate analysis was made showed a decrease in average wage rates per hour between May 1929 and May 1933, varying from 0.8 percent for line walkers to 12.1 percent for roustabouts. The exceptions were oilers, with an increase of 0.5 percent, and truck drivers, with an increase of 16.9 percent. Between May and November 1933, and November 1933 and July 1934, on the other hand, substantial increases occurred in all of the nine occupations, though at a considerably lower rate in the second period.

Average rates of pay and average full-time hours in five pay-roll periods since 1929 for the nine individual occupations, and frequency distributions of hourly and weekly earnings and of average hours worked per week for a pay-roll period largely in August 1934 are presented in this article. It is the second of a series covering the results of a survey of wages and hours of labor in the petroleum industry, made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Petroleum Administration.[2]

Scope and Method

THE data on wage rates are based on reports received from companies employing 20,239 workers in July 1934. It is estimated that these workers comprised nearly 90 percent of the total number of employees in the industry. The establishments from which reports were received were engaged in both intrastate and interstate business. The operations of these firms were located in practically every State where pipe-line mileage is of any consequence, although no tabulation of the data was made by States or regions.

For every occupation paid on a flat time rate, the establishments reported the rate of pay and full-time hours per week together with the number of employees. The rates of pay were reduced to an hourly basis, and, using the number of workers in each establishment as a weighting factor, averages for the industry were com-

[1] Prepared by E. K. Frazier, under the direction of J. Perlman, chief of Division of Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions.

[2] The first of these articles, giving the general findings for all of the three branches of the industry—drilling and production, pipe lines, and refining—appeared in the Monthly Labor Review July 1935 (p. 13).

puted for the various occupations. The same weights were employed in computing the average full-time hours per week. These figures are shown for nine specific occupations of importance in the industry.[3]

Such information was obtained for five pay-roll periods—May 1929, May and November 1933, and May and July 1934—though the size of the sample was smaller in the earlier periods. The month of May 1929 was used by the Oil Administrator, in his order of May 21, 1934, as a base for the establishment of wage differentials. May and November 1933 were chosen because they closely preceded and followed the adoption of the oil code, which became effective in August 1933.

The frequency distributions are based upon a smaller sample than the average hourly rates and full-time hours. For 57 companies in 19 States[4] with 12,295 workers in August 1934, a detailed report was received for each employee. The information obtained included, for each worker covered, his occupation, total hours worked, and total earnings for the selected pay-roll period, and total hours worked for 1 week within the pay-roll period. These figures show the distribution of earnings and hours worked in leading occupations. Seven individual occupations and three occupational groups are thus analyzed.[5] No computation was made by sex, owing to the fact that the number of female employees was very small.[6]

Similar studies of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and average weekly earnings were made by the Bureau in 1920 and 1929. The 1920 survey included employees in 17 States, but the 1929 survey covered only 4 States.[7] As the 1929 sample was much more limited in scope than that in either of the other two studies, it seems preferable to compare the 1934 findings with those of 1920 rather than with 1929.

Changes in Average Wage Rates per Hour and Average Full-Time Hours per Week

THE character of the changes from May 1929 to July 1934 in average wage rates per hour and in the length of the full-time week for each of the nine occupations separately tabulated is shown in table 1.

All of the occupations except those of oiler and truck driver showed a decrease in average rates per hour between May 1929 and May 1933,

[3] These occupations employed 14,935 workers in July 1934. The remaining occupations, comprising a total of 5,304 employees, each had too few reported to justify separate averages.

[4] The States or regions used here, together with the number of employees in each, are as follows: Arkansas and Louisiana, 1,022; California, 1,294; Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, 1,618; Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri, 1,602; Kentucky and West Virginia, 532; Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming, 147; New York and Pennsylvania, 385; Oklahoma, 2,655; and Texas, 3,040.

[5] These groupings, together with the number of employees in each case were as follows: Engineers, 2,807; fireman and oilers, 1,002; gagers, 1,576; line walkers, 720; roustabouts and laborers, 2,591; telegraphers, 401; truck drivers and teamsters, 330; supervisory and clerical workers, 684; construction, maintenance, and power employees, 1,984; and miscellaneous workers, 200.

[6] Only 88 female workers were found.

[7] California, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

varying from 0.8 percent for line walkers to 12.1 percent for roustabouts. Oilers' rates increased 0.5 percent and truck drivers' rates increased 16.9 percent.

Between May and November 1933 every one of the occupations covered reported a substantial gain in average rates per hour. The increase varied from 9.3 percent for roustabouts to 30.5 percent for laborers. These gains may be accounted for primarily by two factors: First, an increase in minimum rates under the code, and, second, a reduction in the number of full-time hours per week under the code, which resulted in higher hourly rates for those employees paid on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis.

Likewise, every occupation showed increases in average rates per hour between November 1933 and July 1934, although these gains were much smaller than those that occurred between May and November 1933. These increases reflect further adjustments in wages, following the issuance of an order on May 21, 1934, by the Oil Administrator which provided for "an equitable adjustment of the differentials between the rates for skilled jobs and the minimum rates established for common labor" in the code.

Compared to May 1929, the average rates per hour increased in July 1934 by 23.3 percent for engineers, 17.1 percent for firemen, 29.7 percent for gagers, 30.4 percent for laborers, 34.0 percent for line walkers, 28.5 percent for oilers, 26.3 percent for telegraphers, and 46.9 percent for truck drivers. The only occupation which showed a decrease in comparison with May 1929 was that of roustabouts, the amount being 2.9 percent. During July 1934 the average rates per hour amounted to 89.0 cents for engineers, 81.6 cents for firemen, 90.9 cents for gagers, 54.5 cents for laborers, 82.3 cents for line walkers, 84.7 cents for oilers, 66.8 cents for roustabouts, 89.7 cents for telegraphers, and 82.7 cents for truck drivers.

Table 1.—Changes in Average Wage Rates Per Hour and Average Full-Time Hours Per Week in 9 Occupations for 5 Selected Periods

Occupation and period	Average wage rate per hour [1]			Average full-time hours per week [1]		
	Amount	Percentage change	Index numbers	Amount	Percentage change	Index numbers
Engineers:						
May 1929	$0.722	----------	100.0	53.8	----------	100.0
May 1933	.693	−4.0	96.0	48.3	−10.2	89.8
November 1933	.841	+21.4	116.5	36.1	−25.3	67.1
May 1934	.879	+4.5	121.7	36.1	[2]	67.1
July 1934	.890	+1.3	123.3	36.2	+.3	67.3
Firemen:						
May 1929	.697	----------	100.0	52.5	----------	100.0
May 1933	.618	−11.3	88.7	47.4	−9.7	90.3
November 1933	.784	+26.9	112.5	35.7	−24.7	68.0
May 1934	.811	+3.4	116.4	36.0	+.8	68.6
July 1934	.816	+.6	117.1	35.6	−1.1	67.8

[1] The averages from period to period are not based on an identical number of establishments. However, the coverage in each case is so large that the figures may be accepted as comparable.
[2] No change.

Table 1.—Changes in Average Wage Rates Per Hour and Average Full-Time Hours Per Week in 9 Occupations for 5 Selected Periods—Continued

Occupation and period	Average, wage rate per hour			Average full-time hours per week		
	Amount	Percentage change	Index numbers	Amount	Percentage change	Index numbers
Gagers:						
May 1929	$0.701		100.0	57.1		100.0
May 1933	.681	−2.9	97.1	50.8	−11.0	89.0
November 1933	.853	+25.3	121.7	36.7	−27.8	64.3
May 1934	.881	+3.3	125.7	36.7	(2)	64.3
July 1934	.909	+3.2	129.7	36.4	−.8	63.7
Laborers:						
May 1929	.418		100.0	56.7		100.0
May 1933	.390	−6.7	93.3	53.5	−5.6	94.4
November 1933	.509	+30.5	121.8	36.0	−32.7	63.5
May 1934	.532	+4.5	127.3	35.9	−.3	63.3
July 1934	.545	+2.4	130.4	36.0	+.3	63.5
Line walkers:						
May 1929	.614		100.0	57.9		100.0
May 1933	.609	−.8	99.2	51.3	−11.4	88.6
November 1933	.790	+29.7	128.7	35.9	−30.0	62.0
May 1934	.798	+1.0	130.0	36.0	+.3	62.2
July 1934	.823	+3.1	134.0	36.0	(2)	62.2
Oilers:						
May 1929	.659		100.0	53.7		100.0
May 1933	.662	+.5	100.5	41.4	−22.9	77.1
November 1933	.771	+16.5	117.0	35.7	−13.8	66.5
May 1934	.808	+4.8	122.6	36.0	+.8	67.0
July 1934	.847	+4.8	128.5	36.0	(2)	67.0
Roustabouts:[3]						
May 1929	.688		100.0	48.0		100.0
May 1933	.605	−12.1	87.9	36.3	−24.4	75.6
November 1933	.661	+9.3	96.1	35.3	−2.8	73.5
May 1934	.649	−1.8	94.3	36.8	+4.2	76.7
July 1934	.668	+2.9	97.1	36.1	−1.9	75.2
Telegraphers:						
May 1929	.710		100.0	52.2		100.0
May 1933	.690	−2.8	97.2	44.9	−14.0	86.0
November 1933	.819	+18.7	115.4	37.2	−17.1	71.3
May 1934	.836	+2.1	117.7	36.5	−1.9	69.9
July 1934	.897	+7.3	126.3	37.3	+2.2	71.5
Truck drivers:						
May 1929	.563		100.0	61.9		100.0
May 1933	.658	+16.9	116.9	45.9	−25.8	74.2
November 1933	.782	+18.8	138.9	36.4	−20.7	58.8
May 1934	.789	+.9	140.1	36.4	(2)	58.8
July 1934	.827	+4.8	146.9	36.2	−.5	58.5

[2] No change.

[3] These workers were found largely in California.

A marked decrease in full-time hours per week between May 1929 and May 1933 was reported in each occupation. These reductions, which ranged from 5.6 to 25.8 percent, were due to readjustments made during the depression. The effects of the code may plainly be seen in the further decreases, ranging from 2.8 to 32.7 percent, that occurred between May and November 1933. The average full-time hours per week in November were reduced in all occupations to about 36, or the average maximum set in the code. No material changes in full-time hours have taken place since November 1933.

Average Hourly Earnings

For the 12,295 employees of 57 pipe-line companies for whom individual earnings were secured, the average hourly earnings in August 1934 amounted to 77.4 cents. These average earnings are

almost identical with those shown for July 1934 for the larger coverage of about 20,000 employees.

The extent of variation in earnings among individual workers is shown in table 2, which gives the distribution of the employees in classified earnings groups. One-fourth of the workers earned less than 63.2 cents and one-fourth earned more than 90.7 cents. Only 2.7 percent of the employees received less than 42.5 cents. Slightly over 10 percent earned 42.5 and under 52.5 cents per hour (the range including the minima for common laborers stated in the code).[8] Those receiving 52.5 and under 77.5 cents constituted 33.0 percent, while the number earning 77.5 cents and under $1 formed 44.2 percent of the total. Just under 10 percent earned $1 or more per hour.

Table 2.—Distribution of All Employees by Average Hourly Earnings, 1934

Average hourly earnings	Number of employees	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under 42.5 cents	329	2.7	2.7
42.5 and under 47.5 cents	233	1.9	4.6
47.5 and under 52.5 cents	1,023	8.3	12.9
52.5 and under 57.5 cents	559	4.5	17.4
57.5 and under 62.5 cents	847	6.9	24.3
62.5 and under 67.5 cents	604	4.9	29.2
67.5 and under 72.5 cents	757	6.2	35.4
72.5 and under 77.5 cents	1,285	10.5	45.9
77.5 and under 82.5 cents	1,108	9.0	54.9
82.5 and under 87.5 cents	1,597	13.0	67.9
87.5 and under 92.5 cents	1,367	11.1	79.0
92.5 cents and under $1.00	1,363	11.1	90.1
$1.00 and under $1.10	850	6.9	97.0
$1.10 and over	373	3.0	100.0

There was relatively little difference, with one exception, in the average hourly earnings for the seven occupations covered in this part of the survey. The exception applied to roustabouts and laborers, or the unskilled workers, constituting about one-fifth of the total, whose average earnings per hour amounted to 57.0 cents. The average hourly earnings of the remaining occupations were 87.0 cents for engineers, 82.7 cents for firemen and oilers, 84.4 cents for gagers, 80.4 cents for line walkers, 85.3 cents for telegraphers, and 78.8 cents for truck drivers and teamsters. It will be seen that each one of the latter figures is above the average for the industry as a whole.[9] Among the remaining occupational groups, the average hourly earnings amounted to 84.9 cents for supervisory and clerical

[8] The code stipulated minimum rates of pay for common labor which varied from 45 to 52 cents per hour according to geographical division. However, it was also stated that for most of the Southern States "not more than 10 percent, constituting common labor only, of the total number of employees in any plant or operation may be paid at not less than 80 percent of this minimum rate." The latter provision was evidently made for colored labor, although the number of such workers found in this survey was very small. Finally, the code declared that the nimumum rates of pay should not apply to what might be termed "substandard" workers.

[9] The average hourly earnings differ somewhat from the average rates per hour in July 1934, the latter exceeding the former in nearly all cases. This may be accounted for partly by the difference in coverage and the fact that the schedules covering wage rates included certain employees for whom no information as to actual hours worked was available for the regular wage study. These differences may also be explained in part by the fact that average rates per hour for other than hourly workers are somewhat theoretical as they are based on average full-time hours per week.

workers, 75.8 cents for construction, maintenance, and power employees, and 65.8 cents for miscellaneous labor.

A more detailed comparison may be had by examining the distribution of employees by average earnings per hour, which were made for five of the leading occupations mentioned above. These figures, covering engineers, firemen and oilers, gagers, line walkers and roustabouts and laborers, will be found in table 3.

Very few of the employees in these occupations earned less than 42.5 cents per hour, the percentages being 1.9 for engineers, 1.3 for firemen and oilers, 3.2 for gagers, 2.6 for line walkers and 2.2 for roustabouts and laborers. The number of workers receiving 42.5 and under 52.5 cents formed 1.6 percent of the engineers, 0.4 percent of the firemen and oilers, 3.3 percent of the gagers, 1.5 percent of the line walkers, and 37.9 percent of the roustabouts and laborers. The last figure is not surprising, in view of the minimum rates set by the code for common labor.

The number of employees earning 52.5 and under 77.5 cents per hour formed 12.5 percent of the engineers, 18.9 percent of the gagers, 20.1 percent of the firemen and oilers, 29.5 percent of the line walkers and 58.1 percent of the roustabouts and laborers.

Those receiving 77.5 cents and under $1 constituted 74.2 percent of the firemen and oilers, slightly over two-thirds of all employees in this occupation earned 77.5 and under 92.5 cents. Almost 70 percent of the engineers earned 77.5 cents and under $1 per hour, and slightly over 59 percent earned 82.5 cents and under $1 per hour. Among the line walkers 60.6 percent obtained 72.5 and under 87.5 cents per hour, with only 1.2 percent earning as much as $1. Almost 55 percent of the gagers earned 77.5 cents and under $1 per hour and nearly 20 percent earned $1 or over per hour. Less than 2 percent of the roustabouts and laborers earned as much as 77.5 cents per hour.

Table 3.—Distribution of Employees in 5 Important Occupations by Average Hourly Earnings, 1934

Average hourly earnings	Engineers		Firemen and oilers		Gagers		Line walkers		Roustabouts and laborers	
	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under 42.5 cents	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2
42.5 and under 47.5 cents	.1	2.0	.2	1.5	2.1	5.3	.3	2.9	5.4	7.6
47.5 and under 52.5 cents	1.5	3.5	.2	1.7	1.2	6.5	1.2	4.1	32.5	40.1
52.5 and under 57.5 cents	2.3	5.8	.1	1.8	.7	7.2	.4	4.5	16.2	56.3
57.5 and under 62.5 cents	1.3	7.1	1.2	3.0	2.2	9.4	1.7	6.2	20.6	76.9
62.5 and under 67.5 cents	.6	7.7	.7	3.7	2.2	11.6	1.2	7.4	10.9	87.8
67.5 and under 72.5 cents	2.0	9.7	3.5	7.2	6.8	18.4	6.8	14.2	7.1	94.9
72.5 and under 77.5 cents	6.3	16.0	14.6	21.8	7.0	25.4	19.4	33.6	3.3	98.2
77.5 and under 82.5 cents	10.3	26.3	18.1	39.9	14.8	40.2	8.5	42.1	.5	98.7
82.5 and under 87.5 cents	11.7	38.0	28.3	68.2	21.5	61.7	32.7	74.8	.5	99.2
87.5 and under 92.5 cents	17.6	55.6	21.6	89.8	8.9	70.6	12.9	87.7	.3	99.5
92.5 cents and under $1	30.1	85.7	6.2	96.0	9.5	80.1	11.1	98.8	.1	99.6
$1 and under $1.10	12.5	98.2	3.5	99.5	10.9	91.0	1.2	100.0	.2	99.8
$1.10 and over	1.8	100.0	.5	100.0	9.0	100.0	-------	-------	.2	100.0

As regards regional differentiation in average earnings per hour, the highest-paid areas, averaging 81 to 82 cents, are California; Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio; New York and Pennsylvania; and Texas. Oklahoma; Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming; Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri; and Arkansas and Louisiana averaged 73 to 75 cents per hour. The lowest-paid area was Kentucky and West Virginia, where average hourly earnings amounted to 65.2 cents.

The average hourly earnings for the specific occupations and occupational groups, by States or regions, are shown in table 4.

Table 4.—Average Hourly Earnings, by Occupation or Occupational Group, in Various States and Regions, 1934

Occupation or occupational group	Arkansas and Louisiana	California	Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio	Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri	Kentucky and West Virginia	Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming	New York and Pennsylvania	Oklahoma	Texas
All occupations	$0.737	$0.824	$0.812	$0.737	$0.652	$0.742	$0.812	$0.748	$0.816
Engineers	.850	.884	.929	.782	.793	(1)	.969	.850	.919
Firemen and oilers	.793	.796	.887	.832	(1)	(1)	(1)	.820	.838
Gagers	.793	.944	.988	.706	.803	.981	.871	.777	.855
Line walkers	.847	.735	.816	.741	(1)	(1)	.861	.765	.862
Roustabouts and laborers	.532	.667	.581	.538	.479	.572	.653	.545	.589
Telegraphers	(1)	.915	.882	.839	(1)	(2)	(1)	.856	.856
Truck drivers and teamsters	.795	.817	.753	.799	(1)	(1)	(1)	.785	.815
Supervisory and clerical workers	.884	.940	.952	.756	.835	(1)	(1)	.829	.823
Construction, maintenance, and power employees	.810	.882	.774	.710	.595	(1)	.595	.751	.763
Miscellaneous labor	(1)	.713	(1)	.523	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.695

[1] Not a sufficient number reported to present averages.
[2] None reported.

It is of special interest to note the regional variation in average hourly earnings for roustabouts and laborers. These workers averaged 66.7 cents per hour in California; 65.3 cents in New York and Pennsylvania; 58.9 cents in Texas; 58.1 cents in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio; 57.2 cents in Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming; 54.5 cents in Oklahoma; 53.8 cents in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Missouri; 53.2 cents in Arkansas and Louisiana; and 47.9 cents in Kentucky and West Virginia. In other words, the highest-paid territory was California and New York and Pennsylvania, while the lowest-paid States were Kentucky and West Virginia. The last two States were given the lowest minimum rate for common labor, namely, 45 cents per hour, under the code.

The average earnings per hour of all employees in 1920 amounted to 61.1 cents, which may be compared with 77.4 cents in 1934. This represents an increase of 26.7 percent. A comparison of the distributions for the two periods, which appears in table 5, shows that whereas 53.8 percent of the employees earned 50 and under 70 cents in 1920, 58.5 percent of them received 70 cents and under $1 per hour in 1934.

Table 5.—Distribution of All Employees According to Average Hourly Earnings, 1920 and 1934

Average hourly earnings	1920		1934	
	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under 30 cents	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
30 and under 35 cents	1.2	1.5	.6	1.3
35 and under 40 cents	6.4	7.9	.9	2.2
40 and under 45 cents	7.6	15.5	1.6	3.8
45 and under 50 cents	3.7	19.2	5.5	9.3
50 and under 60 cents	33.1	52.3	11.1	20.4
60 and under 70 cents	20.7	73.0	11.1	31.5
70 and under 80 cents	14.6	87.6	19.7	51.2
80 and under 90 cents	6.8	94.4	24.5	75.7
90 cents and under $1	2.6	97.0	14.3	90.0
$1 and under $1.25	2.7	99.7	9.0	99.0
$1.25 and under $1.50	.2	99.9	.8	99.8
$1.50 and over	.1	100.0	.2	100.0

Average Weekly Hours

THE weekly hours of all employees in August 1934 averaged 35.4. The distribution of these employees according to hours worked per week appears in table 6.

This table should be examined in conjunction with the code provisions relating to hours. The latter declared, relative to pipe lines, that "the maximum hours for clerical workers shall not exceed 48 hours in any one week nor more than 80 hours in any two weeks." Furthermore, it stated:

> All other employees * * * except executives, supervisors, and their immediate staffs, * * * shall not work more than 40 hours in any one week, nor more than 72 hours in any two weeks nor more than 16 hours in any two days.[10]

According to table 6, 11.1 percent of the employees worked fewer than 32 hours. Most of these persons were employed part time during the week covered by this survey. It will be seen that 51.2 percent worked 36 and under 40 hours. Nearly all of the latter worked a week of 36 hours, as many firms had established the straight 36-hour week. Almost all of the 14.4 percent in the group working 32 and under 36 hours were employed 32 hours. Likewise, practically all of the 18.1 percent in the 40 and under 44 hour group worked 40 hours. This was due to the fact that some of the firms had not adopted the straight 36-hour week, but were operating on the basis of 32 hours one week and 40 hours the next. Only 5.2 percent of the employees worked 44 or more hours per week; this group was made up to a large extent of clerical employees, supervisors, and their immediate staffs, etc., but undoubtedly it also included persons working hours in violation of the code.

[10] Executives and supervisors receiving less than $35 per week were later included under this provision and employees who might be termed "substandard" workers were exempted.

Table 6.—Distribution of All Employees by Weekly Hours, 1934

Weekly hours	Number of employees	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under 16	403	3.3	3.3
16 and under 32	957	7.8	11.1
32 and under 36	1,765	14.4	25.5
36 and under 40	6,302	51.2	76.7
40 and under 44	2,223	18.1	94.8
44 and over	645	5.2	100.0

The distribution of employees by weekly hours for the five leading occupations is shown in table 7. There is considerable similarity in the distribution of engineers, firemen and oilers, and gagers, which in turn more or less resemble the distribution for the industry as a whole. Among line walkers, the striking fact was the preponderance of employees (73.4 percent) in the group working 36 and under 40 hours; practically all of these worked 36 hours. The presence of considerable part-time work among roustabouts and laborers is indicated by the fact that 24 percent of those in this occupation worked fewer than 32 hours during the week covered by the survey. As regards the remaining occupational groups, the average hours worked per week were 40.2 for supervisory and clerical workers, 35.3 for construction, maintenance, and power employees, and 35.1 for miscellaneous employees. The relatively high figure reported for supervisory and clerical forces may be traced directly to the code.

Table 7.—Distribution of Employees in 5 Important Occupations, by Weekly Hours, 1934

Weekly hours	Engineers		Firemen and oilers		Gagers		Line walkers		Roustabouts and laborers	
	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under 16	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	9.5	9.5
16 and under 32	5.6	6.8	5.1	6.2	4.1	6.1	9.4	10.4	14.5	24.0
32 and under 36	12.5	19.3	15.4	21.6	8.6	14.7	7.1	17.5	22.4	46.4
36 and under 40	61.8	81.1	59.3	80.9	61.7	76.4	73.4	90.9	32.1	78.5
40 and under 44	14.0	95.1	18.0	98.9	11.5	87.9	8.5	99.4	18.9	97.4
44 and over	4.9	100.0	1.1	100.0	12.1	100.0	.6	100.0	2.6	100.0

Very little variation appeared in average weekly hours in the several States and regions covered. These figures were 36.7 for Arkansas and Louisiana; 35.0 for California; 35.4 for Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio; 36.3 for Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri; 33.8 for Kentucky and West Virginia; 34.7 for Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming; 34.7 for New York and Pennsylvania; 35.2 for Oklahoma; and 35.0 for Texas. The averages by occupations and occupational groups for each of the above States or regions will be found in table 8.

Table 8.—Average Weekly Hours in Specified Occupations or Occupational Groups, by States and Regions, 1934

Occupation or occupational group	Arkansas and Louisiana	California	Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio	Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri	Kentucky and West Virginia	Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming	New York and Pennsylvania	Oklahoma	Texas
All occupations	36.7	35.0	35.4	36.3	33.8	34.7	34.7	35.2	35.0
Engineers	37.9	35.6	36.2	36.7	35.8	(1)	36.0	35.4	35.7
Firemen and oilers	36.9	34.9	35.4	35.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	35.0	34.9
Gagers	40.2	35.7	35.0	38.0	36.1	36.1	35.0	41.2	37.2
Line walkers	36.9	34.4	35.7	35.1	(1)	(1)	36.2	34.6	35.0
Roustabouts and laborers	34.0	33.3	33.7	32.2	30.0	31.9	32.4	30.5	30.4
Telegraphers	(1)	37.7	35.6	36.0	(1)	(2)	(1)	35.6	36.8
Truck drivers and teamsters	37.4	35.5	37.0	36.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	34.0	34.8
Supervisory and clerical workers	42.7	36.9	38.7	41.2	36.5	(1)	(1)	40.3	41.5
Construction, maintenance, and power employees	36.3	34.7	36.5	36.2	34.9	(1)	33.8	35.8	34.1
Miscellaneous labor	(1)	36.1	(1)	38.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	34.9

[1] Not a sufficient number reported to present averages.
[2] None reported.

Average Weekly Earnings

THE average weekly earnings of all employees in the industry in 1934 were $27.44. The distribution of these workers according to actual weekly earnings, including part-time as well as full-time workers, during the week covered in this survey, is shown in table 9.

Eleven percent of the employees in the industry (many of whom were part-time workers) earned less than $16 in the week covered and 20.4 percent earned $16 and under $24. Thus, almost one-third of the employees received less than $24 for their week's work. On the other hand, 54.4 percent of the workers, or more than one-half, earned $24 and under $36 during the week. Only 14.2 percent of the workers received $36 and over. Despite the relatively high average hourly earnings, weekly earnings in the industry have been held down by the shortening of hours under the code.

Table 9.—Distribution of All Employees by Weekly Earnings, 1934

Weekly earnings	Number of employees	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under $8	430	3.5	3.5
$8 and under $16	918	7.5	11.0
$16 and under $20	1,038	8.4	19.4
$20 and under $24	1,481	12.0	31.4
$24 and under $28	1,923	15.6	47.0
$28 and under $32	2,745	22.4	69.4
$32 and under $36	2,010	16.4	85.8
$36 and under $40	1,020	8.3	94.1
$40 and under $48	614	5.0	99.1
$48 and over	116	.9	100.0

The lowest average weekly earnings, $18.21, were reported for roustabouts and laborers. The averages for the remaining specified occupations all exceeded $27 per week, the figures being $31.82 for gagers, $31.33 for engineers, $30.92 for telegraphers, $29.25 for

firemen and oilers, $28.21 for line walkers, and $27.62 for truck drivers and teamsters.

The distribution of employees by weekly earnings for the five leading occupations will be found in table 10.

Table 10.—Distribution of Employees in 5 Important Occupations by Weekly Earnings, 1934

Weekly earnings	Engineers		Firemen and oilers		Gagers		Line walkers		Roustabouts and laborers	
	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under $8	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	10.2	10.2
$8 and under $16	3.7	5.2	2.9	3.7	4.2	5.9	4.6	6.0	17.4	27.6
$16 and under $20	2.7	7.9	1.8	5.5	3.0	8.9	1.8	7.8	26.8	54.4
$20 and under $24	3.2	11.1	7.1	12.6	4.3	13.2	5.0	12.8	31.2	85.6
$24 and under $28	11.8	22.9	19.5	32.1	14.9	28.1	27.6	40.4	10.0	95.6
$28 and under $32	20.2	43.1	49.0	81.1	25.8	53.9	38.6	79.0	3.7	99.3
$32 and under $36	34.0	77.1	14.0	95.1	16.7	70.6	18.7	97.7	.5	99.8
$36 and under $40	18.4	95.5	4.0	99.1	13.0	83.6	2.1	99.8	.2	100.0
$40 and under $48	4.3	99.8	.7	99.8	13.8	97.4	.1	99.9	(1)	100.0
$48 and over	.2	100.0	.2	100.0	2.6	100.0	.1	100.0	-------	-------

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

As regards the remaining occupational groups, the average weekly earnings amounted to $34.11 for supervisory and clerical workers, $26.75 for construction, maintenance, and power employees, and $23.09 for miscellaneous employees.

With the exception of Kentucky and West Virginia, where the average weekly earnings were only $22.01, all regions shown had weekly averages within the range of $25.76 (Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming) and $28.82 (California). Similar regional differences in weekly earnings are shown for separate occupations in table 11.

Table 11.—Average Weekly Earnings in Specified Occupations or Occupational Groups, by States and Regions, 1934

Occupation or occupational group	Arkansas and Louisiana	California	Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio	Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri	Kentucky and West Virginia	Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming	New York and Pennsylvania	Oklahoma	Texas
All occupations	$27.07	$28.82	$28.75	$26.77	$22.01	$25.76	$28.19	$26.33	$28.60
Engineers	32.23	31.51	33.64	28.69	28.39	(1)	34.86	30.11	32.78
Firemen and oilers	29.22	27.80	31.40	29.85	(1)	(1)	(1)	28.71	29.30
Gagers	31.83	33.67	34.57	26.86	28.94	35.45	30.51	31.98	31.79
Line walkers	31.20	25.30	29.14	26.02	(1)	(1)	31.19	26.43	30.16
Roustabouts and laborers	18.05	22.18	19.60	17.31	14.34	18.25	21.16	16.64	17.90
Telegraphers	(1)	34.48	31.36	31.30	(1)	(2)	(1)	30.44	31.46
Truck drivers and teamsters	29.71	28.98	27.90	28.77	(1)	(1)	(1)	26.67	28.31
Supervisory and clerical workers	37.76	34.68	36.82	31.20	30.45	(1)	(1)	33.44	34.14
Construction, maintenance, and power employees	29.41	30.59	28.26	25.70	20.73	(1)	20.10	26.89	26.01
Miscellaneous labor	(1)	25.78	(1)	20.12	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.25

[1] Not a sufficient number reported to present averages.
[2] None reported.

SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Federal Social Security Act, August 1935

THE principal features of the Federal Social Security Act, as approved by the President on August 14, 1935, are given in the following summary:

(1) States having noncontributory *old-age assistance* plans which have been approved by the Social Security Board, shall receive Federal assistance in providing for aged needy individuals. The State plans may not require an age limit in excess of 65 years after the year 1939, but prior to 1940 the limit may be as high as 70 years. Federal aid is limited to $15 per month per individual plus certain appropriations for administration.

(2) A Federal *old-age annuity* system is created by which qualified individuals are assured benefits upon reaching the age of 65, or on January 1, 1942, whichever is later. The maximum pension under this plan is $85 per month. The pension is not payable to persons, even after they reach 65, while they have regular employment.

(3) States having approved systems of *unemployment compensation* will receive assistance in administering their unemployment compensation laws. An unemployment trust fund will be established by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the moneys deposited therein by the State unemployment funds. An excise tax is levied on the pay rolls of employers who have employed 8 or more persons for 20 weeks in the calendar year. The taxpayer may credit against this tax 90 percent of the amount paid into an unemployment fund under a State law. It is provided that a State system may follow either the individual reserves system or the plan for pooled funds.

(4) In order to furnish assistance to needy *dependent children*, States having approved plans may receive Federal assistance. Eligibility for aid depends upon the law of the particular State, but no plan will be approved if it has a more stringent residence requirement than residence in the State for 1 year immediately preceding the application for aid or residence by the mother for 1 year immediately preceding the birth of such a child. The age limit is 16 years.

(5) Grants are made to States for *maternal and child-health* services for the purpose of enabling each State to take proper steps for the

promotion of the health of mothers and children. This service is to include proper medical and other care for crippled children.

(6) The *vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled* is provided for in cooperation with the States and Hawaii.

(7) Adequate *public health* services shall be maintained, a fixed sum being appropriated for division among the States by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. The amount allotted to the States shall be determined on the basis of need and the special health problems. Provision is also made for investigation of diseases and problems of sanitation.

(8) State plans for the assistance of needy individuals who are *permanently blind* will receive Federal assistance. Persons who are receiving old-age assistance are not eligible for aid.

A more detailed analysis of the law follows.

Grants to States for Old-Age Assistance

THE ACT authorizes the appropriation of $49,750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, to be used in providing assistance in States which have submitted plans for old-age assistance approved by the Social Security Board. Authorization is also provided for the appropriation in each fiscal year thereafter of a sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of the act.

In order to secure the approval of the Board, State old-age assistance plans must be effective in all political divisions of the State; must provide for financial participation by the State; and must be administered or have the administration supervised by a single State agency. Methods of administration must be satisfactory to the Board. If the claim of any individual for old-age assistance is denied, an opportunity for a fair hearing shall be given by the State administrative agency. Until July 1937, the requirement of State financial participation is inapplicable to States whose constitutions prevent such participation.

The State plans, in order to receive the approval of the Board, may not require an age limit in excess of 65 years, although, effective until January 1, 1940, an age requirement of as much as 70 may be imposed. The residence requirement may not exclude persons who have resided in the State for 5 years during the 9 years, and continuously for 1 year, immediately preceding the application for old-age assistance, nor may any citizenship requirement be prescribed which excludes any citizen of the United States.

Payment to States.—The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay to each State having an approved plan for old-age assistance, for each quarter commencing July 1, 1935, an amount, to be used exclusively for this purpose, equal to one-half the amount expended by the State, but not to exceed an expenditure per individual in excess

of $30 a month, plus 5 percent of this amount to be used for the costs of administration of the State plan or for old-age assistance or for both. Assistance to inmates of public institutions and persons under 65 will not be matched.

Changes in any State plan involving age, residence, or citizenship requirements or changes in administration which are prohibited by the act will result in withholding the Federal payments to the State until the Board is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no longer imposed, or that such maladministration no longer continues.

Federal Old-Age Benefits

AN "OLD-AGE reserve account" is created in the Treasury of the United States, for which an amount sufficient as an annual premium to provide for the payments required under this title shall be appropriated for each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. This amount is to be determined on a reserve basis, and based upon such tables of mortality as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time adopt, and upon an interest rate of 3 percent per annum compounded annually. Amounts credited to the account not required to meet current withdrawals shall be invested in interest-bearing obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States. Any obligations acquired for the account must be acquired on such terms as to provide an investment yield of not less than 3 percent per annum. The interest on and proceeds from the sale or redemption of any obligations shall be credited to the account and shall be used in making payments under the system.

Old-age benefit payments are payable to persons employed in any service performed within the United States, under the Federal old-age benefit system, with the exception of agricultural labor, domestic service in a private home, casual labor not in the course of the employer's trade or business, Federal employment, employment for a State or a political subdivision, employment as a member of the crew of a vessel, and employment in any organization operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which accrues to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

Qualified individuals, as defined above, shall be entitled to receive with respect to the period beginning with the date on which they attain the age of 65, or on January 1, 1942, whichever is the later, and ending on the date of death, an old-age benefit payable as nearly as practicable in equal monthly installments. If the total wages after December 31, 1936, and before the age of 65 was attained did not exceed $3,000, the old-age benefit shall be at a monthly rate of one-half of 1 percent of the total wages, but if the total wages were more

than $3,000 the benefit will be at a monthly rate equal to one-half of 1 percent of $3,000, plus one-twelfth of 1 percent of total wages between $3,000 and $45,000, and one twenty-fourth of 1 percent of total wages in excess of $45,000 but in no case shall the monthly rate so computed exceed $85. Qualified individuals receiving wages in regular employment after reaching the age of 65 shall have the old-age benefit reduced by an amount equal to 1 month's benefit for each calendar month in which any such regular employment occurs.

Payments amounting to 3½ percent of the total wages paid after December 31, 1936, will be made to the estate of individuals dying before reaching the age of 65.

Restitution will be made to the estate of any qualified individual in cases in which the amount paid as benefit was less than that to which he was entitled.

Individuals not qualified for benefits will upon reaching the age of 65 receive a lump sum equal to 3½ percent of the total wages received with respect to employment after December 31, 1936, and before attaining the age of 65, and any part of such payment which is not paid before death will be paid to the estate of such individuals.

In cases of overpayment to qualified individuals during life, the law provides that restitution shall be made to the United States from the estate.

A penalty of $1,000, or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both, is imposed for false statements as to material facts in connection with applications for payments.

The term "qualified individual" means any person who is eligible for old-age benefit by reason of his type of employment, who is at least 65 years of age, has received a total of not less than $2,000 in wages after December 31, 1936, and before reaching the age of 65, and has received wages with respect to employment on some 5 days after December 31, 1936, and before he attained the age of 65, each day being in a different calendar year.

Taxes with Respect to Employment

EVERY regular worker (excluding farm labor, domestic service, etc.) must pay a tax on the wages received by him after December 31, 1936, amounting to 1 percent for the calendar years 1937 to 1939, to 1½ percent from 1940 to 1942, 2 percent during the years 1943 to 1945, 2½ percent during the years 1946 to 1948, and 3 percent after December 31, 1948. This tax will be deducted from his wages by his employer. These taxes may not be deducted by the taxpayer in computing his net income for the Federal income tax.

An excise tax, which is equal to and is calculated on the same basis as that for the employees, is imposed upon employers on wages paid after December 31, 1936.

The term "wages" means all remuneration for employment up to a maximum of $3,000 from a single employer in a single year. The term "employment" includes all qualified individuals performing services for an employer as defined above.

The taxes shall be paid in such ways as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including the making and filing of returns, or by stamps, coupons, tickets, etc. If the latter method is prescribed, the Commissioner shall furnish to the Postmaster General without prepayment a suitable quantity of stamps, coupons, or other devices to be distributed and left on sale in suitable post offices throughout the country. All receipts from their sale are to be transferred at least once a month by the Postmaster General to the Treasury together with a statement of the costs incurred in the collection of the taxes. Penalties are provided for the unauthorized sale or purchase of stamps or coupons or for frauds perpetrated in connection with these collections.

Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation Administration

THE LAW authorizes an appropriation of $4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and of $49,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter to be used in assisting the States in the administration of their unemployment compensation laws.

The Social Security Board shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State which has an approved unemployment compensation law such amounts as the Board determines to be necessary for the proper administration of the law during the fiscal year in which the payment is made. The amount will be based on the population of the State, the estimated number of persons covered by the State law, and the cost of proper administration of the law, together with any other relevant factors.

No certification for payment to any State will be made by the Board unless the State law provides for methods of administration which are reasonably calculated to insure full payment of unemployment compensation when due. It is also provided that individuals whose claims for unemployment compensation are denied shall have a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal. Immediate payment shall be made of all money received in the unemployment fund of a State to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the credit of the unemployment trust fund; and all money requisitioned by the State agency from the fund must be expended in the payment of unemployment compensation, exclusive of costs of administration. The Board may also require reports from time to time, and the State system is required upon request to make available to any agency of the United States charged with the administration of public works or assistance through public employment the name, address,

ordinary occupation, and employment status of each recipient of unemployment compensation, and a statement of such recipient's rights to further compensation under the law.

If the Board finds that in the administration of the State law there is denial, in a substantial number of cases, of unemployment compensation to individuals who are entitled to it, or a failure to comply with other requirements, the Board will notify the State agency that further payments will not be made until the Board is satisfied that the requirements are being met.

Unemployment Trust Fund

AN UNEMPLOYMENT trust fund is established by the law which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive all moneys deposited therein by the State unemployment funds. These deposits may be made directly to the Secretary of the Treasury or to any Federal Reserve bank or member bank of the Federal Reserve System designated by him for such purpose. Such portion of the fund as is not required to meet current withdrawals shall be invested in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States.

The fund must be invested as a single fund, but a separate book account must be maintained for each State agency. The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay out of the fund to any State agency such amount as it may requisition but not to exceed the amount standing to the account of the agency at the time of payment.

Tax on Employers of Eight or More

ON AND after January 1, 1936, any employer who has had a total of eight or more individuals in his employ during 20 days in the calendar year, each day being in a different calendar week, shall pay for that year an excise tax equal to the following percentage of total wages: With respect to employment during the calendar year 1936, 1 percent; 2 percent for the year 1937; and 3 percent with respect to employment after December 31, 1937. The taxpayer may credit against this tax the amount of contributions with respect to employment during the taxable year paid by him into an unemployment fund under a State law, but the total credit may not exceed 90 percent of the tax against which it is credited.

In addition to the credit allowed, a taxpayer may be allowed an additional credit when his contribution rate under a State law is lower for any taxable year than that of another employer subject to the law if the Board finds that—

(1) Such lower rate, with respect to contributions to a pooled fund, is permitted on the basis of not less than 3 years of compensation experience;

(2) Such lower rate, with respect to contributions to a guaranteed employment account, is permitted only when his guaranty of employment was fulfilled in the preceding calendar year, and such guaranteed employment account amounts to not less than 7½ percent of the total wages payable by him, in accordance with such guaranty, in the preceding calendar year;

(3) Such lower rate with respect to contributions to a separate reserve account is permitted only when compensation has been payable throughout the preceding calendar year, when such an account amounts to not less than 5 times the largest amount of compensation paid from such account within any 1 of the 3 preceding calendar years, and when the account amounts to not less than 7½ percent of the total wages paid by him and any other employers contributing to the account in the preceding calendar year. If these conditions are not fulfilled the additional credit will be reduced by an amount corresponding to the ratio to such additional credit that the amount of contributions made at the lower rate bears to his total contributions.

The term "reserve account" means a separate account in an unemployment fund maintained by an employer or group of employers for the payment of unemployment compensation to persons in the employment of such employer. A "pooled fund" is an unemployment fund, or any part thereof, in which all contributions are mingled and undivided and from which compensation is payable to all eligible individuals. A "guaranteed employment account" is a separate account in an unemployment fund maintained by an employer or group of employers under which there is guaranteed in advance to all employees 30 hours of wages for each 40 calendar weeks in 12 months, with 1 weekly hour deducted for each added week guaranteed. A probationary period of 12 weeks or less may be imposed before any individual is covered by the guaranty. Under such a plan the employer must give security or assurance to the State agency for the fulfillment of the guaranty.

The term "contributions" means payments required by a State law to be made by an employer into an unemployment fund, to the extent that such payments are made by him without any part thereof being deducted or deductible from the wages of individuals in his employ.

Employment under the unemployment compensation section of the act covers any service of whatever nature performed within the United States, with the exception of agricultural labor, domestic service in a private home, work performed for members of the family of an individual, service as an officer or member of the crew of a vessel, Federal services, employment by a State or a political subdivision thereof, and service in organizations operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net

earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

Certification of State laws.—The Social Security Board shall approve within 30 days any State law submitted to it if it finds the act provides that: Compensation is to be paid through State public employment offices or such agencies as the Board may approve; no compensation shall be payable for unemployment within 2 years from the date when contributions are first required; all money received in the unemployment fund shall immediately be paid to the credit of the unemployment trust fund in the United States Treasury; all money withdrawn from the unemployment trust fund by the State agency shall be used solely in the payment of compensation, exclusive of costs of administration; and compensation shall not be denied to any otherwise eligible individual for refusing to accept new work if the position is due directly to a labor dispute, if the wages, hours, or other working conditions are substantially less favorable than those prevailing for similar work in the locality, or if as a condition of employment the individual would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization. The legislature must retain the power to amend or repeal the law at any time.

Taxes are collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and returns must be made by each employer not later than January 31 next following the close of the taxable year.

No person required under a State law to make contributions to an unemployment fund may be relieved from such contributions on the ground that he is engaged in interstate commerce.

Grants to States for Aid to Dependent Children

IN ORDER to enable each State to furnish financial assistance as far as practicable to needy dependent children the sum of $24,750,000 is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for each fiscal year thereafter a sum may be appropriated sufficient to carry out this purpose. These sums will be used for making payments to States which have submitted, and had approved by the Social Security Board, State plans for aid to dependent children.

A State plan must cover all political subdivisions of the State, must provide for financial participation by the State, and must provide for its administration or supervision by a single State agency, which must report in such form as the Social Security Board may from time to time require.

No plan may be approved which imposes as a condition of eligibility a residence requirement which denies aid to any child who has resided in the State for 1 year immediately preceding the application for aid, or who was born within the State within 1 year immediately

preceding the application if its mother has resided in the State for 1 year immediately preceding the birth.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan an amount for each quarter equal to one-third of the total sums expended during the quarter, but not to exceed $18 per month for any dependent child, or $12 per month for each additional dependent child in the same home.

If any State plan after approval by the Board is found to have been changed materially as to residence requirements or other provisions, the Board will stop payments to the State until satisfied that there is no longer any failure to comply.

The term "dependent" child means a child under the age of 16 who has been deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent and who is living in the home of relatives.

The sum of $250,000 is appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, for all necessary expenses of the Board in administering this section of the act.

Grants to States for Maternal and Child Welfare

Maternal and child-health services.—For the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve, as far as practicable in each State, services for promoting the health of mothers and children, especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress, an appropriation of $3,800,000 is authorized for each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936. The sums made available under this appropriation are to be used in making payments to States which have submitted plans for such services approved by the Chief of the United States Children's Bureau.

Out of the sums appropriated for each fiscal year the Children's Bureau shall allot $20,000 to each State and such part of $1,800,000 as the number of live births in each State bears to the total number of live births in the United States in the latest calendar year for which the Bureau of the Census has statistics. In addition the sum of $980,000 is allotted to the States, apportioned according to the financial need of each State in carrying out its State plan as determined by the number of live births in the State.

A State plan for maternal and child-health services must provide for financial participation by the State and for the administration or supervision of the plan by the State health agency. It must also provide for the extension and improvement of local maternal and child-health services administered by local child-health units, for cooperation with medical, nursing, and welfare groups and organizations, and for the development of demonstration services in needy areas and among groups in special need.

The allotments to the States paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to each State having maternal and child-health services beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1935, shall be equal to one-half of the total sum expended during each quarter subject to the amount of the allotments made available by the law.

Proof of failure of any State plan to comply substantially with the requirements for Federal aid will result in discontinuance of payments until the Children's Bureau is satisfied that there is no longer any such failure to comply.

Services for crippled children.—For the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve services for locating crippled children, and for providing medical, surgical, corrective, and other services and care, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare, for children who are crippled or suffering from conditions which lead to crippling, the sum of $2,850,000 will be appropriated for each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, to be used for making payments to States having plans approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau. An allotment of $20,000 shall be made to each State for each fiscal year according to the need of each State as determined by the Bureau, any allotment remaining unpaid at the end of a fiscal year being available to such State until the end of the second succeeding fiscal year.

A State plan for services for crippled children must provide for financial participation by the State and administration or supervision by a State agency. It must also provide for proper services and care for crippled children and for cooperation with medical, health, nursing, and welfare groups and organizations and with any agency in the State providing for vocational rehabilitation of physically handicapped children.

Child-welfare services.—For the purpose of enabling the United States, through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State public-welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and strengthening, especially in predominantly rural areas, public-welfare services for the care of homeless or neglected children, there is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year beginning with the year ending June 30, 1936, the sum of $1,500,000. Of this sum $10,000 will be allotted to each State for use by cooperating State public-welfare agencies on the basis of plans developed jointly by the State agency and the Bureau, and the remainder to each State on the basis of such plans not to exceed such part of the remainder as the rural population bears to the total rural population of the United States. The amount so allotted shall be expended for payment of part of the cost of district, county, or other local child-welfare services in areas predominantly rural, and for developing State services for the encouragement and

assistance of adequate methods of community child-welfare organization in areas predominantly rural and other areas of special need.

Vocational rehabilitation.—In order to enable the United States to cooperate with the States and with Hawaii in extending and strengthening their programs of vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled and to continue to carry out the purposes of the act of June 2, 1920, as subsequently amended, an appropriation is authorized for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936 and 1937, consisting of the sum of $841,000 for each year, in addition to the amount of the existing authorization and for each fiscal year thereafter the sum of $1,938,000, $5,000 of which shall be apportioned to the Territory of Hawaii and the remainder to the several States. An additional sum of $22,000 for the administration of the act is authorized to be appropriated to the Federal agency authorized to administer it for the fiscal years 1936 and 1937 and for each fiscal year thereafter the sum of $102,000.

Administration.—The sum of $425,000 is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, for all necessary expenses of the Children's Bureau in administering these services, with the exception of the vocational rehabilitation services.

Public Health Work

FOR THE purpose of assisting States, counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States in establishing and maintaining adequate public health services, including the training of personnel for such work, the sum of $8,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936.

The amount allotted to the States by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall be determined on the basis of the population, the special health problems, and the financial need of the respective States. The allotments shall be made by the Surgeon General with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury after consultation with a conference of State and Territorial health authorities. An additional $2,000,000 beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, is provided for expenditure by the Public Health Service for investigation of diseases and problems of sanitation, and for the pay of the personnel engaged in such work.

Grants to States for Aid to the Blind

IN ORDER to enable each State to furnish financial assistance to needy individuals who are blind, there is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, the sum of $3,000,000 and for each year thereafter a sum sufficient to carry out this purpose.

The sums made available shall be used for making payments to States which have submitted plans for aid to the blind, approval by the Social Security Board.

A State plan, in order to be approved, must be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State; must provide for financial participation by the State; and must be administered or supervised by a single State agency. It is also required that a fair hearing shall be provided for individuals whose claim for aid is denied, and that the methods of administration of the plan shall meet the requirements of the Board for efficient operation. No aid will be furnished any individual under the plan who is receiving old-age assistance. No plan shall be approved which excludes any resident of the State who has resided therein 5 years during the 9 years immediately preceding the application for aid and 1 year immediately preceding the application, or imposes any citizenship requirement which excludes any citizen of the United States.

From the sums appropriated the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State having an approved plan each quarter an amount equal to half the sums expended by the State for the blind, with a maximum of $30 per individual, and 5 percent of that amount which shall be used in administering the plan. The sum of $30,000 is appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, for the necessary administrative expenses of the Board.

Administration

THE law provides for the establishment of a Social Security Board, to be composed of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party. The terms of the members of the Board are 6 years, but the terms of the members first taking office shall expire, one at the end of 2 years, one at the end of 4 years, and one at the end of 6 years. In addition to the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the act, the Board shall have the duty of studying and making recommendations as to the most effective methods of providing economic security through social insurance, and regarding legislation and matters of administrative policy concerning old-age pensions, unemployment compensation, accident compensation, and related subjects.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, and the Social Security Board, respectively, shall make and publish such rules and regulations as may be necessary to the efficient administration of the functions with which each is charged under the act.

Membership of Social Security Board

THE appointment of the three members of the Social Security Board who will have charge of the administration of the Social Security Act of August 14, 1935, was announced by President Roosevelt, August 23. John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire and at the time of his appointment assistant director of the International Labor Office, Geneva, was appointed for the term of 6 years. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, was appointed to fill the 4-year term and Vincent Morgan Miles, attorney, of Arkansas, received the appointment for the 2-year term. The terms of all members after the expiration of the initial appointments will be 6 years.

Status of State Legislation in Regard to Federal Social Security Act

A STATE, in order to participate in any of the benefits provided under the Federal Social Security Act, must comply with certain minimum requirements. Many States during the current year anticipated the enactment of a Federal security law and amended their laws accordingly.

Old-age pensions.—Title I of the Federal act extending grants to States for old-age assistance provides that the Social Security Board shall not approve any plan which sets the age of eligibility at more than 65 years. A transitional period—1935 to 1940—is, however, provided, during which the eligible age may be set at 70 years.

Twenty-one of the thirty-five States which up to August 1, 1935, had enacted old-age pension laws set an age requirement at 65 years, 13 States at 70 years, and 1 at 68 years. In one State (Arkansas) the legislature has provided that after 1940 the age requirement shall be reduced to 65 years. The Territories of Alaska and Hawaii have a 65-year minimum age; the Alaska provision applies to males only, the age of females being fixed at 60 years. In many of the States, during the 1935 legislative session, residence and citizenship requirements were enacted or amended to bring the act within the purview of the Federal act. Heretofore, the State laws have generally required a definite period of citizenship and residence. Many acts now retain the requirement of citizenship, but specify no period. In California the amended law requires, contingent upon the adoption of the Federal act, a State residence of 5 years within 9 years [1] immediately preceding the date of application for aid. Minnesota and Missouri also require State residence of 5 out of 9 years immediately preceding application. In Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Rhode

[1] Requirement of Federal act.

Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming pensioners must have resided in the State 5 years within 10 years, in Illinois 5 years within the past 15 years, and in Iowa 9 years, immediately preceding the application.

States which comply with the Federal requirements will be entitled to assistance from the United States Government up to a maximum of $15 per person per month.

Unemployment insurance.—Prior to 1935, only one State (Wisconsin) had enacted an unemployment-insurance law. During the present legislative year six other States (California, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Utah, and Washington) enacted such legislation, of which the acts of all but Massachusetts were contingent upon the enactment of Federal legislation. North Carolina enacted legislation authorizing the creation of an agency to administer an unemployment-insurance system, provided an act setting up such a system was enacted by the Federal Government; no definite unemployment-insurance system is set up by this legislation, but the State agency is given the right to receive benefits from the Federal Government and to provide rules and regulations necessary for the proper administration of an unemployment-insurance system.

Five of the State plans are based on the State-wide pooling of funds, while the other two (Utah and Wisconsin) set up an individual company-reserve system.

Blind pensions.—Provisions for payment of benefits to blind persons—matching State pensions up to a maximum of $15 a month—are also included. Blind pension laws had, up to August 1935, been enacted in 27 States.

Benefits for dependent children (mothers' pensions).—For mothers' pensions, the Federal Government will give to the States a grant equal to one-third of the total amount spent. Laws for the payment of mothers' pensions are on the statute books in all of the States except Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. However, in some of the States the law is in effect only in certain counties.

Other benefits.—Under the Social Security Act the Federal Government will assist the States in public-health problems, maternal and child-health work, child-welfare service, and vocational rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

Public Provision for Pensions for the Blind in 1934

Experience Under State Acts in 1934

OF 24 blind-pension systems provided for by State laws at the end of 1934, those of 7 (Arkansas, Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) were in State-wide operation and the coverage in 4 others (California, Colorado, New York, and Wisconsin) was 95 percent or more. In the States with optional acts only one-third of the counties, having 35.6 percent of the States' population, had adopted the system, as contrasted with about seven-eighths of the counties, having 92.8 percent of the States' population, under mandatory acts. These counties had paid blind allowances to 31,093 persons, in a total amount, during 1934, of $6,724,876. The allowances averaged $20.01 per person per month, and ranged in the various States from 83 cents to $33.12.[1]

Comparison with the census figures shows that slightly over four-fifths of the blind population in the States with pension acts were in receipt of allowances in 1934.

In a number of States the blind are assisted in several ways. Thus, in Maryland, Colorado, Connecticut, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Missouri blind persons who are capable of training may receive free instruction in suitable trades. In Colorado, Missouri, and several other States one or more workshops are operated in which a number of blind are given employment. In the Colorado Industrial Workshops for the Blind 30 persons make brooms, brushes, and mops which are sold from door to door by some 25 blind peddlers who in this way earn enough to be self-supporting.

In Missouri six "sheltered" workshops for the blind, in as many cities, are subsidized by the State Commission for the Blind. Actual operation is carried out in all cases (except in St. Louis) by a local association. In these shops rugs, brooms, mops, doormats, and sewed articles are made by persons whose vision, while too poor to permit of industrial employment, nevertheless permits them to engage in the making of these articles. These people are classed as "industrially blind." The output of the shops is sold from door to door by blind peddlers and through the Midwest Blind Products, Inc. For the benefit of other blind persons who cannot work in the shops, material is sent into the homes to be made into salable articles. Instruction is given by teachers under the home-industries division of the State commission and as soon as the pupil has become proficient he is taken on as a homeworker. Work performed by these persons includes the making of bath mats, rugs, sewn and crocheted articles,

[1] In Connecticut, where the act authorizes the State board of education for the blind to assist blind persons in any way that it sees fit, $22,820 was disbursed to 374 persons in allowances during 1934. In Minnesota the State Board of Control has similar authorization; during the year ending June 30, 1934, the sum of $149,175 was spent for the care of 442 blind persons. The information for these 2 States was received too late for incorporation into totals and averages.

caning of chairs, piano tuning, etc. Pensions are paid only to persons whose vision is so defective as to permit light perception only. Of 8,147 blind persons in Missouri, 4,336 were on the pension roll at the end of 1934.

The above data were collected in the course of a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics covering all of the 24 States which had blind-pension acts on the statute books at the end of 1934. Where possible the information was obtained through the cooperation of State officials, but in 12 States [2] having county systems and requiring no reports to any State office the data were secured directly from the counties. Reports were received for 1,153 (83.4 percent) of the 1,382 counties, of which 915 had adopted the pension system.

The territorial extent of the system, the pension roll, and the amount spent in 1934 are shown, by States, in table 1.

Table 1.—Summary of Operations Under Blind-Pension Laws, 1934

State	Year of passage of law	Counties in State		Counties having pension system		
		Total	Number reported for	Number at end of 1934	Number of pensioners, end of 1934	Amount spent in pensions, 1934
Arkansas	1931	75	75	75	1,165	$11,650
California	1929	58	58	53	3,179	1,085,408
Colorado	1925	63	63	53	701	140,287
Idaho	1917	44	38	21	[1] 86	[1] 16,989
Illinois	1903	102	73	64	[2] 4,484	[2] 1,323,615
Iowa	1915	99	78	73	956	[3] 158,562
Kansas	1911	105	73	18	66	8,996
Kentucky	1924	120	50	[4] 13	[5] 383	[5] 42,129
Louisiana	1928	64	64	54	420	[6] 63,000
Maine	[7] 1915	16	16	16	922	148,317
Maryland	1929	24	16	[8] 7	62	[9] 7,817
Missouri	1923	115	115	115	4,336	1,265,832
Nebraska	1917	93	80	[4] 45	[10] 325	[11] 45,103
Nevada	1925	17	14	4	[12] 3	[12] 600
New Hampshire	1915	10	5	5	79	8,797
New Jersey	1931	21	21	21	372	92,103
New York:						
New York City	1922	62	62	55	1,490	[14] 400,000
Rest of State [13]					[13] 710	183,670
Ohio	1898	88	71	71	5,152	626,393
Pennsylvania	1933	67	67	67	4,142	[10] 651,228
Utah	1931	29	15	3	21	2,105
Washington	1933	39	28	15	[5] 185	[5] 25,808
Wisconsin	1907	71	71	67	1,854	422,467
Total [17]	.....	1,382	1,153	915	31,093	6,724,876

[1] 17 counties. [2] 62 counties. [3] 72 counties. [4] 1 additional county paid pensions during part of year.
[5] 14 counties. [6] Approximate. [7] Reenacted in 1933.
[8] Includes 2 counties which had adopted system and were maintaining persons at State school or workshop for blind, but paid no pensions during year.
[9] 4 counties. [10] 44 counties. [11] 42 counties. [12] 2 counties.
[13] Year ended June 30, 1934. [14] Partly estimated. [15] As of June 30, 1934. [16] June-December 1934.
[17] Does not include 374 pensioners and disbursements amounting to $22,820 in Connecticut nor 442 pensioners and disbursements of $149,175 in Minnesota, as reports for those States were received too late for inclusion.

[2] Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hamphire, Ohio, Utah, and Washington.

During 1934 all but 5 California counties were paying blind benefits. Of these 5 counties, 1 discontinued benefits on February 1, 1933, and in 2 others it was reported that there were no needy blind.

Idaho has had a blind-pensions act on the books since 1917, but although the law is mandatory it provides no State aid. The result has been that only about half of the counties have put the act into effect. Only 21 of the reporting counties paid blind allowances in 1934; 4 others were giving aid to blind through the county poor fund. One county reported that there were no blind persons in the county and two others that they had had no applications for assistance.

One county in Kansas reported that there were no blind in the county and 9 other counties were caring for their needy blind (20 in all) through the general poor fund.

Kentucky, whose old-age pension act has had no success, presents a slightly more encouraging picture when allowances for the blind are considered. The act was passed in 1924, and at the end of 1934 there were 13 (of 120) counties which were paying blind pensions, while an additional county paid such pensions until August 1934. Another county discontinued the system in 1932. In six counties indigent blind persons were being cared for from relief funds.

The Maryland act is an optional one, passed in 1929, the whole cost of which is borne by the counties. Payments are made by the county to the Maryland State Workshop for the Blind, which uses the funds either for training (if the individual appears to be capable of benefiting by industrial training) or for direct relief. Few of the counties have made any payments under the act. In only 5 were allowances being made to blind persons, but 2 others were maintaining one or more persons for training at the State school. The cost of tuition at the State school is $250 per year. Unfortunately no report was received from Baltimore City, which for purposes of the act has the status of a county.

At the end of 1934, 45 counties in Nebraska had the system, while an additional county had been forced to discontinue payments in August 1934. One county which had adopted the system but which made no cash payments during 1934 reported that it had been unable to make a cash allowance to its one pensioner but was providing him with food instead. An additional county had discontinued its pension system in December 1933. Another reported that it expected to begin payment of allowances in March 1935.

The Washington act is a mandatory one, with the counties, however, supplying the funds. It was passed in 1933 and only 15 counties had put the system into operation at the end of 1934; 6 others reported that they expected to do so early in 1935. One county which began payment January 22, 1934, reported that the budget for 1934

amounted to $1,600. Fifteen blind persons were cared for, at a total cost for the year of $1,320; seven others applied for allowances but had to be put on a waiting list.

In Wisconsin where all but 4 of the 71 counties paid blind pensions in 1934, it was reported that the number of persons aided and the amount of pension payments were "higher than for any other year since the blind pension law was enacted."

Disposition of Applications During 1934

THE manner in which the applications received in 1934 were disposed of is shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Disposition of Applications for Blind Pensions Received During 1934, by States

State	Number of applications	Number granted	Number denied	Number canceled	Number in effect at end of year
Arkansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,165
California	1,132	[2] 1,231		393	3,179
Colorado	792	752	40	51	701
Idaho	31	29	4	5	86
Illinois	1,334	733	314	404	4,484
Iowa	376	263	77	72	956
Kansas	7	6	1	2	66
Kentucky	121	107	21	16	383
Louisiana	131	106	25	4	420
Maine	221	162	15	2	922
Maryland	13	15			62
Missouri	1,220	558	663	385	4,336
Nebraska	179	104	17	11	325
Nevada	4	3			3
New Hampshire	51	32	1	1	79
New Jersey	153	63	43	32	372
New York:					
New York City	1,993	1,490	531	25	1,490
Rest of State [3]	180	(1)	40	381	[4] 710
Ohio	1,927	1,191	341	521	5,152
Pennsylvania	(1)	[5] 4,199	(1)	(1)	4,142
Utah	3	3			21
Washington	302	203	78	26	185
Wisconsin	(1)	148	(1)	165	1,854
Total	10,170	11,398	2,211	2,496	31,093

[1] No data.
[2] Includes some pending from 1933.
[3] Year ending June 30, 1934.
[4] As of June 30, 1934.
[5] As of Mar. 31, 1935.

The data in the above table show a wide variation from State to State in the proportion of applications granted and denied. A large proportion of rejected cases may indicate financial shortage. The data, do not, however, indicate the extent to which officials were refusing to accept new applications. One county in Iowa, which had 10 pensioners on the roll at the end of 1934, reported that it had accepted no new applications during the year, and undoubtedly there were others which had adopted the same policy. Neither do the data show the number of persons on the waiting list, whom the funds on hand were not sufficient to cover.

Development Under Optional and Mandatory Systems

As would be expected, blind pensions are more widely in use in those States having mandatory acts than in those where adoption is optional with the county officials. The coverage (i. e., the proportion of the State population in counties with the system) was considerably greater under the mandatory laws—92.8 as against 35.6 percent. Five of the mandatory plans were State-wide and in 4 others there was a coverage of 95 percent or more. In contrast, among the States in which the adoption of the plan is optional with the counties, not one had a coverage of as much as 75 percent and in two States it was under 15 percent. The details are shown, by States, in table 3.

Table 3.—Extent and Coverage of Blind-Pensions Systems in 1934, by Type of Law

State and type of law	Population of State, 1930	Number of counties in State	Counties with pension system in 1934 [1]		
			Number	Population	Percent of State population
County optional					
Iowa	2,470,939	99	73	1,761,747	71.3
Kansas	1,880,999	105	18	297,874	15.8
Kentucky	2,614,589	120	13	389,245	14.9
Maryland	1,631,526	24	[2] 7	249,478	15.3
Nebraska	1,377,963	93	44	962,589	69.9
Nevada	91,058	17	4	9,784	10.7
Utah	507,847	29	3	94,255	18.6
Total	10,574,921	487	162	3,764,972	35.6
Mandatory					
Arkansas	1,854,482	75	75	1,854,482	100.0
California	5,677,251	58	53	5,653,144	99.6
Colorado	1,035,791	63	53	1,002,499	96.8
Idaho	445,032	44	21	279,593	62.8
Illinois	7,630,654	102	67	6,575,730	86.2
Louisiana	2,101,593	64	54	[3]	[3]
Maine	797,423	16	16	797,423	100.0
Missouri	3,629,367	115	115	3,629,367	100.0
New Hampshire	465,293	10	5	185,889	39.9
New Jersey	4,041,334	21	21	4,041,334	100.0
New York	12,588,066	62	55	[4] 11,948,755	[4] 95.0
Ohio	6,646,697	88	71	5,589,976	84.1
Pennsylvania	9,631,350	67	67	9,631,350	100.0
Washington	1,563,396	39	14	602,409	38.5
Wisconsin	2,939,006	71	67	2,889,438	98.3
Total	61,046,735	895	754	54,681,389	[5] 92.8
Grand total	71,621,656	1,382	916	58,446,361	[5] 84.1

[1] Includes those which had adopted system and those in which pensions had been paid at some time during year, even though not paying at end of year.
[2] Includes 2 counties which had adopted system and were maintaining persons at State school or workshop for blind, but which paid no pensions during year.
[3] No data.
[4] Estimated.
[5] Not including Louisiana.

Average Allowances Paid in 1934

THE blind pensions paid in 1934 averaged $20.01 per month, or $240.12 per year.

In 8 States the grants averaged less than half of the maximum payable under the act, in 8 States the average paid was between one-half and two-thirds of the maximum, and in 6 States it was more than two-thirds of the largest amount allowable.

California appears to have been the most generous, its average allowance of $33.12 being about 30 percent higher than that of Illinois whose pensions were next in size. The industrial States of California, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania all paid allowances of more than $20 per month. On the other hand, Ohio, also important in industrial development, paid benefits averaging only $10.04, or less than half that of the rest of the industrial group.

Arkansas, where the pensions averaged only 83 cents per month, cannot be said to be paying "pensions." In that State blind persons receive a flat allowance of $10 per year.

Table 4.—Comparison of Average Pensions Actually Paid in 1934 With Maximum Payable Under Law

State	Average pension		Maximum payable under law		Range of individual monthly grants
	Per month	Per year	Per year	Per month	
Arkansas	$0.83	$10.00	$300.00	$25.00	$0.83
California	33.12	397.44	600.00	50.00	$5.00–50.00
Colorado	15.47	185.64	300.00	25.00	(1)
Idaho	16.46	197.55	240.00	20.00	10.00–25.00
Illinois	25.75	308.97	365.00	30.42	1.00–30.42
Iowa	13.89	166.73	300.00	25.00	4.00–25.00
Kansas	11.36	136.30	600.00	50.00	5.00–25.00
Kentucky	9.17	110.00	250.00	20.83	1.33–20.83
Louisiana	12.50	150.00	300.00	25.00	(1)
Maine	13.33	160.00	300.00	25.00	(1)
Maryland	11.84	142.13	250.00	20.83	3.33–20.00
Missouri	24.33	291.94	300.00	25.00	(1)
Nebraska	11.77	141.28	300.00	25.00	5.00–25.00
Nevada	16.67	200.00	600.00	50.00	(1)
New Hampshire	9.28	111.35	150.00	12.50	8.00–12.50
New Jersey	21.98	263.76	480.00	40.00	(1)
New York	21.93	261.15	300.00	25.00	(1)
Ohio	10.04	120.42	400.00	33.33	1.25–35.00
Pennsylvania	23.30	279.60	360.00	30.00	(1)
Utah	8.35	100.24	600.00	50.00	3.00–20.00
Washington	11.63	139.50	400.00	33.33	3.00–40.00
Wisconsin	19.40	232.80	360.00	30.00	(1)
Total (weighted)	20.01	240.12	----------	----------	1.00–50.00

[1] No data.

A wide range in individual pensions was reported, i. e., from $1 to $50 per month. The distribution of pensioners according to size of allowance is available only for two States. In Colorado, of 685 persons given blind benefits during the year ending June 30, 1933, 0.1 percent received $5 per month, 5.0 percent received $6.25, 0.4 percent received $8, 7.2 percent $10, 1.0 percent $12.50, 24.5 percent $15, 18.8 percent $20, and 42.9 percent $25 (the maximum payable under the act).

In New Jersey, of those assisted in 1934, 2 percent were granted $10 or $12 per month, 42 percent $15 or $20 per month, 42 percent $25 per month, and 11 percent $30, $35, or $40 per month.

It is generally provided that need must be proved in order to become eligible for blind benefits. One county in Iowa, however, which had just one pensioner (to whom it was paying $20 a year) stated that this pension was being paid only "to comply with the law", and explained that the small sum paid was due to the fact that the pensioner's father was "very wealthy."

Extent and Cost of Pensions

According to the census of 1930, there were 38,045 blind persons in the 22 States listed in table 5. The reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that in 1934 there were in those States 31,093 blind persons who were receiving assistance under the acts. In other words, 81.7 percent of those so afflicted were receiving public aid.

Table 5 shows, for individual States, the proportion of total population and of blind population who were receiving pensions in 1934. It will be noted that in several States the number of pensioners in 1934 exceeds the total blind population reported in 1930. As to this the Committee on Economic Security commented as follows: "The 1930 census listed 63,489 people as being blind. The Census Bureau itself, however, recognizes that this is an under-statement of the number of people who are blind. In all probability there are not less than 100,000 people in the United States who are blind in the sense that they have no useful vision whatsoever."[3] Also, it is undoubtedly true not only that the number of blind persons has increased somewhat in the period since 1930, but that the whereabouts of many more blind have been discovered who were not heretofore known or reported in the census. In Wisconsin, where a State office has made periodical censuses, it is reported that the known blind population increased 24 percent from 1930 to 1934.

In some States the low percentage of blind persons receiving allowances may be due partly to the fact that some blind are being cared for in other ways, as through old-age pensions or public relief.

[3] U. S. Congress, Senate Report No. 628, to accompany H. R. 7260 (74th Cong., 1st sess.), Washington 1935, p. 22.

Table 5.—Incidence of Blind Pensioners in Total Population and in Blind Population, 1934

State	Number of pensioners, 1934	Pensioners per 10,000 of population [1]	Blind population, 1930 [2]	Percent pensioners formed of blind population
Arkansas	1,165	6.3	1,101	105.8
California	3,179	5.6	2,597	122.4
Colorado	701	7.0	751	93.3
Idaho	86	3.1	156	55.1
Illinois	4,484	6.9	4,490	99.9
Iowa	956	5.4	1,577	60.6
Kansas	66	2.2	1,246	5.3
Kentucky	383	9.8	1,977	19.4
Louisiana	420	[3]	1,252	33.5
Maine	922	11.6	626	147.3
Maryland	62	3.0	799	7.8
Missouri	4,336	1.2	3,879	111.8
Nebraska	325	3.5	552	59.0
Nevada	3	3.9	64	4.7
New Hampshire	79	4.2	251	31.4
New Jersey	372	.9	1,222	30.4
New York	2,200	1.8	[4] 4,418	[4] 16.1
Ohio	5,152	9.2	4,154	124.0
Pennsylvania	4,142	4.3	4,373	94.7
Utah	21	2.2	238	8.8
Washington	185	3.1	792	23.4
Wisconsin	1,854	6.4	[5] 1,530	121.2
Total	31,093	5.3	38,045	81.7

[1] Figures relate only to counties having pension system.
[2] Census data.
[3] No data.
[4] Exclusive of New York City.
[5] State report gives 3,742 as number of blind in Wisconsin in 1934.

Blind pensions cost an average of 11 cents per capita of population in 1934. The per capita cost ranged from six-tenths of 1 cent in Arkansas to 35 cents in Missouri.

Table 6.—Per Capita Cost of Blind Pensions in 1934

State	Cost per capita of population in counties with system	State	Cost per capita of population in counties with system	State	Cost per capita of population in counties with system
Arkansas	[1]	Maine	$0.19	Ohio	$0.11
California	$0.19	Maryland	.04	Pennsylvania	[2] .12
Colorado	.14	Missouri	.35	Utah	.02
Idaho	.06	Nebraska	.05	Washington	.04
Illinois	.21	Nevada	.08	Wisconsin	.15
Iowa	.09	New Hampshire	.05		
Kansas	.03	New Jersey	.02	Total	.11
Kentucky	.11	New York	.05		

[1] 5/10 of 1 cent.
[2] Computed on basis of full year of operation.

Comparative Benefits Under Blind and Old-Age Pensions and Relief

From a comparison of benefits in those States having both blind and old-age pension acts in operation in 1934 (table 7), it appears that the majority of States are more generous to blind than to aged pensioners. Generally, both types of pensions are considerably greater than the average amount of relief.

Table 7.—Comparison of Blind Pensions with Old-Age Pensions and Relief, 1934

State	Average monthly amount paid in 1934 in—			State	Average monthly amount paid in 1934 in—		
	Blind pensions	Old-age pensions	Relief [1]		Blind pensions	Old-age pensions	Relief [1]
Arkansas	$0.83	[2]	$3.44	Missouri	$24.33	[2]	$4.65
California	33.12	$20.21	7.94	Nebraska	11.77	$1.22	6.07
Colorado	15.47	9.74	6.50	Nevada	16.67	18.48	10.26
Idaho	16.46	6.74	7.42	New Hampshire	9.28	17.51	9.24
Illinois	25.75	[3]	9.21	New Jersey	21.98	14.87	8.32
Iowa	13.89	13.25	5.52	New York	21.93	20.65	10.90
Kansas	11.36	[3]	5.55	Ohio	10.04	6.54	7.05
Kentucky	9.17	[3]	2.39	Pennsylvania	23.30	21.18	8.29
Louisiana	12.50	[3]	6.32	Utah	8.35	7.98	6.02
Maine	13.33	[3]	8.88	Washington	11.63	5.43	5.93
Maryland	11.84	22.64	7.19	Wisconsin	19.40	19.95	7.78

[1] For month of December 1934.
[2] Old-age pension law inoperative in 1934.
[3] No old-age pension law in State in 1934.

Financing the System

As UNDER the old-age pension systems though not to the same degree, difficulty is experienced in raising funds for financing the blind pensions. In general the money must come from county treasuries already overburdened,[4] as relatively few of the State acts provide for State aid toward the cost of the blind pensions. The proportion of aid provided for in the pension acts ranges from 33.3 to 100 percent. Table 8 shows the percent of State aid contemplated by the act and the amount and percent of such aid actually furnished in 1934.

Table 8.—Sources from Which Blind Pensions Were Paid in 1934

State	Amount paid in pensions in 1934 from—			Percent of State aid provided for by State law	Percent actually paid in 1934 from—	
	State funds	County funds	Total		State funds	County funds
Arkansas	$11,650	----------	$11,650	100.0	100.0	----------
California	542,704	$542,704	1,085,408	50.0	50.0	50.0
Colorado	65,000	75,287	140,287	50.0	46.3	53.7
Idaho	----------	16,989	16,989	----------	----------	100.0
Illinois [1]	486,402	823,343	1,309,745	50.0	37.1	62.9
Iowa	----------	158,562	158,562	----------	----------	100.0
Kansas	----------	8,996	8,996	----------	----------	100.0
Kentucky	----------	42,129	42,129	----------	----------	100.0
Louisiana	----------	63,000	63,000	----------	----------	100.0
Maine	148,317	----------	148,317	100.0	100.0	----------
Maryland	----------	7,817	7,817	----------	----------	100.0
Missouri	[2] 1,265,831	----------	[2] 1,265,831	100.0	100.0	----------
Nebraska	----------	45,103	45,103	----------	----------	100.0
Nevada	----------	600	600	----------	----------	100.0
New Hampshire	6,064	2,733	8,797	----------	68.9	31.1
New Jersey	[3] 1,013	91,090	92,103	----------	[3] 1.1	98.9
New York	----------	583,670	583,670	----------	----------	100.0
Ohio	----------	620,393	620,393	----------	----------	100.0
Pennsylvania	651,228	----------	651,228	100.0	100.0	----------
Utah	----------	2,105	2,105	----------	----------	100.0
Washington	----------	25,808	25,808	----------	----------	100.0
Wisconsin	50,000	372,467	422,467	33.3	11.8	88.2
Total	3,228,209	3,482,796	6,711,005	----------	48.1	51.9

[1] Data are for 60 counties which reported as to amounts furnished by State and counties.
[2] Includes oculists' fees.
[3] Cost of administration.

[4] For methods authorized for the raising of funds, see page 597.

It is seen that in general the funds were furnished from the sources and in the proportions intended by the laws. In several States, however, the State failed to furnish its full quota. The greatest discrepancy occurred in Wisconsin where the State supplied only about one-third of its legal share. Such failure by the State must result either in a greater drain upon the county funds or in curtailed or suspended benefits. Reports from the counties indicate that in many cases they have had to discontinue benefits or care for the pensioners through relief funds, and this at a time when the pensions were needed more than would ordinarily be the case. The report from Wisconsin points out that—

> Prior to the depression nearly one-third of the pensioners had some employment. In 1934 less than one-fifth were employed. Difficulty in securing employment, together with loss of savings and advanced age [5] were all factors which might account for the increasing number of blind who receive a pension * * *. In 1934, 54 percent of the known blind were receiving the pension in contrast with 43.5 percent in 1928.

In Colorado where the State assumes the liability for half of the cost of the aid to the blind, an unusual increase occurred in the number of applications for benefits in 1934; the State appropriation, on the other hand, was cut. This made it necessary for the State Commission for the Blind to pro rate its funds among the counties. A deficiency appropriation of $11,000 was asked for in 1935, to cover the rest of the State's share of the cost.

The general practice in Illinois has been to award each needy blind person $1 a day, payable quarterly. The counties advanced the funds and were reimbursed for half of the amount by the State. The latter, however, according to reports from the counties, has failed to appropriate a sufficient amount to meet its share and is in arrears. The reports show funds amounting to $486,402 as having been paid for blind benefits by the State in 1934—37 percent instead of the 50 percent which is the State's legal liability under the act. Evidently in some if not all cases these payments were for previous obligations, and not for current benefits, for one county reported on May 11, 1935, that it was in arrears 6 months while the State was delinquent for 18 months on sums advanced by the county. There were 64 counties which were still paying blind allowances at the end of 1934. One additional county had made one quarterly payment to its pensioners at the beginning of the year and then had had to discontinue for want of funds. Of the nonpaying counties one discontinued payments in September 1933 but will resume as soon as finances permit. Another discontinued payments on July 1, 1933, having paid out in benefits the sum of $27,000 for 1932–33, but had not yet received the full State aid. A third county stopped benefits April 1, 1932, and has been unable to make any payments since. In consequence of shortage of

[5] The average age of the blind pensioners in Wisconsin was reported as approximately 72 years.

funds, some of the counties have decreased the allowance to 50 cents or even less per day. One county "got so far in the red that they could not pay it any more at the rate of $1 per day, so they cut the amount down and started paying each pensioner $10 per month but finally had to stop on account of financial conditions."

In New Hampshire, although the pension act makes no provision for State aid, during 1934 blind pensions were administered by the State as part of the whole relief program under a special act, passed in 1933, which terminated December 31, 1934. During the period of effectiveness of the act, county, State and Federal funds were utilized.

State Legislation Relating to Pensions for the Blind, as of August 1, 1935

ALLOWANCES for the blind, provided for by legislative enactment and payable out of public funds, considerably antedate old-age pensions in the United States. No workable act for old-age pensions was passed in any jurisdiction until 1915 (Alaska) nor in any State until 1923[6] whereas the first blind-pensions act (that of Ohio) was passed in 1898 and is still on the books. Illinois was the next to act, passing its blind-pensions law in 1903, Wisconsin passed one in 1907, Kansas in 1911, and Minnesota in 1913. In 1915 three States passed measures providing assistance to the blind. From that time until 1930 laws were passed as follows: 2 in 1917, 1 in 1921,[7] 1 each in 1922, 1923, and 1924, 2 in 1925, 1 in 1928, and 2 in 1929. Three acts were passed in 1931, 2 in 1933, and 3 during the first 7 months of 1935. By the end of July 1935 there were 27 laws providing for the payment of either "pensions" or "relief" allowances to the blind. In most of the acts, the allowances are termed pensions, but those of Maryland, New York, and Washington provide for "relief."

The Kansas act only incidentally provides for benefits to the blind. Under its terms allowances are to be paid to persons "totally disabled." For the purposes of the act "total disability" is that caused by the loss of both hands, both feet, or both eyes, or by any other condition wholly disabling the person "from performing any manual labor."

Of the 27 acts, 18 are of the mandatory type, 2 merely empower a State body to pay allowances if it chooses to do so, while 7 leave the adoption of the system to the discretion of the county authorities.

[6] Arizona passed an old-age pension act in 1914 but it was declared unconstitutional before it could go into effect.

[7] Connecticut; act providing for education of blind was passed in 1918, but section authorizing pensions was not added until 1921.

Eligibility Requirements

THE first essential for obtaining a blind allowance is, naturally, proof of blindness. All of the laws require this and most of them also specify that the applicant must submit to examination by a physician or oculist designated by the administrative authorities. Definition of what, for the purposes of the act, is to be considered "blindness" is contained, in either general or specific terms, in a number of laws. In Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Oklahoma, and Washington an applicant is considered eligible for assistance whose vision is so defective as to make it impossible for him to support himself, and in Kentucky and Nebraska if he is "destitute of useful vision." Maine, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming specify the degree of vision beyond which the applicant is considered "blind." In Kansas the applicant must have lost the sight of both eyes, and in Missouri must have light perception only.

Age requirements are general, the minimum age of eligibility ranging in the different acts from 16 to 60 years. Only six of the laws (those of Connecticut, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, and Ohio) contain no provision on this point.

Residence of a specified period in State or county, or both, is also generally required.

Citizenship—an almost universal requirement for the receipt of old-age pension—is required by only five of the blind-pension acts (those of Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, and New York).

All but two of the laws carry a "means" provision, usually expressed in general terms such as "means insufficient for self-support", it being left to the authorities to judge in each case. Unlike the old-age pension acts, only slightly over one-third of the blind-allowance measures set a definite property or income limit.

In several States the application for an allowance must be supported by sworn statements from other persons testifying that the facts are as set forth in the application. In Maine and Washington two such witnesses are required; in Wisconsin two "freeholders" of the county; in New York two "disinterested witnesses" who have resided in the county for 1 year; in Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, and Utah, by two "reputable citizens of the county"; and in California, Idaho, Nevada, and New Hampshire, by two reputable citizens of the county, one of whom must be a physician.

Exclusions

THE payment of blind allowances to persons having relatives able to support them is prohibited under the acts of Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Inmates of public charitable institutions are excluded from benefits in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wisconsin. Colorado also excludes inmates of private charitable institutions, Maine and Wisconsin inmates of penal institutions, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania persons confined in houses of correction, and Missouri inmates of either penal or insane institutions. The Maine and Oklahoma laws, however, specifically provide that after leaving the institution a person may receive an allowance. The law of Washington excludes "wards of the United States Government."

Professional beggars are denied assistance in California, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. Persons who refuse training or other measures designed to make them self-supporting are ineligible for benefits in Missouri.

Relief is discontinued in New York if the pensioner marries another blind or partially blind person. In Minnesota, in cases of husband and wife, both of whom are blind and whose marriage took place after the passage of the act, the amount of the allowance is limited to $30 per month.

Amount of Allowance

IN ALL cases the amount of the allowance is supposed to be based upon to the needs of the individual case, as revealed by investigation by the administering authorities.

The allowance may be paid each month or, in States in which a maximum yearly amount is fixed, at the end of each quarter year.

The following statement shows the maximum amounts allowed, reduced to the yearly basis:

$150: New Hampshire.
$240: Idaho.
$250: Kentucky and Maryland.[8]
$300: Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, and Oklahoma.
$360: Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin,[9] and Wyoming.[10]
$365: Illinois.
$400: Ohio and Washington.[11]
$480: New Jersey.
$600: California, Kansas,[12] Nevada, and Utah.
No limit: Minnesota.[13]

[8] May be increased to $350 in special cases.
[9] $480 if both blind and deaf.
[10] $600 if head of a family.
[11] $600 in case of husband and wife, both blind.
[12] But all over $25 must be authorized by specific vote of the electorate.
[13] Except married couples, both blind, in which case not over $360 per year.

Provision of Funds

OF THE 27 laws providing for allowances for the blind, only 10 contain specific provisions regarding the source of the funds necessary to finance the system.

By county.—In eight States (Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, and Oklahoma) the counties are authorized to pay blind allowances from the general county funds, and in Iowa from either the general funds or from the poor funds. A special tax on taxable property is authorized in five States (California, Maryland, Nevada, Utah, and Washington). While the Maryland act permits a tax on such property at whatever rate is necessary to raise the funds needed, in the other four States the levy is limited to a certain rate based on the assessed valuation—in California and Washington to 0.2 mill per dollar of the assessed valuation, in Nevada to 5 cents per $100, and in Utah to 0.1 mill per dollar.

By State.—In 15 States the counties must bear all of the cost. State aid for the system of blind allowances is provided for in the acts of 8 States. In Wisconsin the law provides that the State shall contribute one-third of the cost; in California, Colorado, and Illinois, one-half; and in Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming, all. While the act of Maine provides that all of the cost of the allowances specified shall be met by the State, it also specifically permits the counties to augment these allowances from their own funds. In Minnesota the cost of aid to the blind is met from funds appropriated by the State, but counties with population of 150,000 and an assessed valuation of over $300,000,000 are authorized to meet part of the expenditures from their general funds.

In New Jersey no State aid is given, but the entire cost of the administration is borne by the State.

Only five acts detail the method to be used in raising the funds: Arkansas by a tax of $10 per table per year on the operation of billiard and pool rooms, Illinois by a tax of 0.1 mill per dollar on the assessed valuation of taxable property, Missouri by a similar tax of 3 cents per $100, Wisconsin by a property tax at a rate sufficient to raise the funds necessary, and Wyoming by taxes on liquor. In the other States the money presumably comes from the general funds of the State.

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Administration

As UNDER the old-age pension laws, applications for pensions or relief for the blind are generally passed upon in the first instance by designated county authorities such as the commissioners or local court. In some of the States, a State office is charged with ultimate supervision or control but in 12 States the county administration is the final authority. Thus, in Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin, the county commissioners, and in Iowa the county board of supervisors, have entire charge of the system; in Idaho the pension authority is the judge of the county probate court.

In Arkansas, California, Colorado, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming, the decision of the local authority is subject to review by a State agency, while the States of Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, and New York have placed the entire authority either in a special commission created for the purpose or in some other State office.

The table on page 599 shows, in summary form, the principal provisions of the 27 States which on August 1, 1935, had laws providing for the payment of pensions for the blind.

National Provision Under Social Security Act

THE Federal Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, provides for Federal grants in aid to States having approved blind-pension systems. For a summary of the provisions of that act regarding blind pensions, see page 580 of this issue.

Table 9.—Principal Provisions of State Laws Providing for Allowances for the Blind as of August 1, 1935

Table 9.—Principal Provisions of State Laws Providing for Allowances for the Blind as of August 1, 1935

State	Type of law	Maximum pension	Eligibility requirements: Age	Eligibility requirements: Required period of— Citizenship	Eligibility requirements: Required period of— Residence in— State	Eligibility requirements: Required period of— Residence in— County	Eligibility requirements: Maximum property limitation	Definition of blindness	Administered by—	Funds provided by—	Citation
				Yr.	*Yr.*	*Yr.*					
Arkansas	Mandatory.	$25 per month	21	-----	5	-----	Means insufficient for support.	-----	Chancery court of district under State Confederate Pension Board.	State	Castle's Ann. Supp. to 1931, ch. 140, secs. 8189a-8189m1.
California	do	$600 per year	16	-----	10	[1] 1	Income, $1,000 a year; assets $3,000.[2]	-----	County board of supervisors under Department of Social Welfare.	State, half; county, half.	Gen. Laws, 1931, Act No. 775.
Colorado	do	$300 per year	40	(3)	5	1	Means insufficient for support.	-----	County board of supervisors under State Commission for Blind.	do	Acts of 1925, ch. 60 (as amended, 1927, ch. 66).
Connecticut	Optional	$30 per month	-----	-----	-----	-----	do	-----	State Board of Education for Blind.	State	Gen. Stat., Rev. of 1930, sec. 1048.
Idaho	Mandatory	$20 per month	[4] 21 [5] 18	----	[6] 7	3	do	-----	County probate court	County	Code, 1932, secs. 30-3201 to 30-3206.
Illinois	do	$365 per year	[4] 21 [5] 18	(3)	10	3	Income, $465 per year ($1,000 if married).	-----	County commissioners.[7]	State, half; county, half.	Smith-Hurd, 1931, ch. 23, secs. 279-287a (as amended, 1933, p. 210).
Indiana	do	$300 per year	21	[8] 15	5	-----	Means insufficient for support.	Vision so defective as to prevent self-support.	State Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind.	State	Acts of 1935, ch. 164.
Iowa	Optional	$300 per year	[4] 21 [5] 18	----	5	1	Income, $300 per year	-----	County board of supervisors.	County	Code, 1931, ch. 272.

[1] 6 months, if a resident of State when became blind.
[2] Clear of encumbrance.
[3] Required, but no period specified.
[4] Males.
[5] Females.
[6] Or have lost sight since becoming a resident.
[7] Bureau of Public Welfare in counties having over 500,000 population.
[8] Required period of residence in United States.

Table 9.—Principal Provisions of State Laws Providing for Allowances for the Blind as of August 1, 1935—Continued

State	Type of law	Maximum pension	Eligibility requirements					Definition of blindness	Administered by—	Funds provided by—	Citation
			Age	Required period of—			Maximum property limitation				
				Citizenship	Residence in—						
					State	County					
			Yr.		*Yr.*	*Yr.*					
Kansas	Optional	$50 per month [8]	21	-----	10	2	-----	Loss of sight of both eyes.	County commissioners.	County	Rev. Stat., 1923, ch. 19, secs. 244, 245.
Kentucky	do	$250 per year	(9)	-----	10	5	Income, $400 per year; assets, $2,500.	Destitute of useful vision.	do	do	Carroll's Stat., 1930, secs. 1893-a10 to 1893-a13.
Louisiana	Mandatory.	$300 per year	60	-----	5	[10] 1	Income, $300 per year	-----	County police jury, under State Board for Blind.	Parish	Gen. Stat., 1932, secs. 9592, 9593.
Maine	do	do	21	-----	10	-----	Means insufficient for support.	Less than one-tenth of normal vision.	State Department of Health and Welfare.	State	Acts of 1933, ch. 1, secs. 218–225.
Maryland	Optional	$250 per year [11]	18	(3)	[6] 7	-----	do	Vision so defective as to prevent self-support.	Local authorities and Maryland Workshop for Blind.	County	Ann. Code, Supp. 1929, art. 30, secs. 15–23.
Minnesota	do	No limit [b]	-----	(3)	[6] 5	-----	-----	do	State Board of Control	State [c]	Mason's Minn. Stat., 1927, secs. 4616–4617–1.
Missouri	Mandatory.	$300 per year	21	-----	[6] 10	-----	Income, $600 per year; assets, $5,000.	Light perception only	County judge of probate court, under State Commission for Blind.	State	Rev. Stat., 1929, secs. 8893–8905.
Nebraska	Optional	$25 per month	21 [5] / 18	-----	-----	-----	Means insufficient for support.	Destitute of useful vision.	County commissioners.	County	Comp. Stat., 1929, secs. 68–126, 68–127 (as amended, 1933, ch. 21).
Nevada	do	$600 per year	-----	-----	-----	[6] 2	do	-----	do	do	Comp. L., 1929, secs. 2313–2321.
New Hampshire	Mandatory.	$150 per year	-----	-----	5	1	do	-----	do	do	Pub. L., 1926, p. 422.
New Jersey	do	$480 per year	21	-----	5	-----	do	-----	State Department of Institutions and Agencies.	do [12]	Acts of 1931, ch. 17.
New York	do	$300 per year	-----	(3)	[6] 5	1	do	Vision so defective as to prevent self-sup-	State Commission for Blind.	do	Acts of 1922, ch. 185 (as amended, 1923, ch.

New York	do	$300 per year		(2)	[6] 5	1	do	Vision so defective as to prevent self-support.	State Commission for Blind.	do	Acts of 1922, ch. 185 (as amended, 1923, ch. 129).
Ohio	do	$400 per year			(13)	1	do		County commissioners.	do	Code, 1932, secs. 2965–2967.
Oklahoma	do	$300 per year	21		[6] 5		do	Vision so defective as to prevent self-support.	State Commission for Adult Blind.	State, reimbursed in full by county.	Acts of 1935, ch. 24.
Pennsylvania	do	$30 per month	21		10		do	Less than 3/60 of normal vision.	Mothers' assistance fund of county, under State Department of Welfare.	State	Acts of 1933 (1st. spec. sess.), act no. 61.
Utah	Optional	$600 per year	16		[6] 7	1	Income, $1,000 a year		County commissioners.	County	Rev. Stat., 1933, secs. 19–5–68 to 19–5–77.
Washington	Mandatory.	$400 per year [14]	18		[6] 4		Means insufficient for support.	Vision so defective as to prevent self-support.	do	do	Acts of 1933, ch. 102.
Wisconsin	do	$360 per year [15]	18		[6] 10	1	Income, $480 per year. [16]		do	State, one-third; county, two-thirds.	Wis. Stat., 1931, secs. 47.08 to 47.09.
Wyoming	do	$30 per month [17]	21		10		Means insufficient for support.	Less than 3/60 or 19/200 of normal vision.	County department of public welfare, under State department.	State	Acts of 1935, ch. 129.

[3] Required, but no period specified.
[4] Males.
[5] Females.
[6] Or have lost sight since becoming a resident.
[8] But any amount over $25 must be specifically authorized by vote of electorate.
[9] "Adults."
[10] Residence in parish.
[11] But may be raised to $350 in special cases.
[12] But the State pays all of the cost of administration.
[13] Must have lost sight since becoming a resident.
[14] $600 in case of couple, both blind.
[15] $480 if both blind and deaf.
[16] $780 if both blind and deaf.
[17] $50 if head of a family.
[b] Except in case of husband and wife, both blind, not over $30 per month.
[c] But counties with population of 150,000 are authorized to contribute.

New Social-Insurance Act of Austria

A COMPREHENSIVE system of social insurance was built up in Austria during the past half-century, beginning with the enactment of an accident-insurance law in 1887, which was followed at different periods by various laws relating to different classes of workers and covering the several social risks.

The acts had been amended from time to time and as a complete reform of the insurance system had become imperative, owing largely to the effects of the economic depression on the different branches of social insurance, the Government submitted a draft of a new bill in January 1935 to the advisory bodies on Federal legislation for their opinion and recommendations. The measure was enacted into law and was published on March 30, 1935. The new law repeals all the previous laws, decrees, and ordinances, with the exception of the law of 1928 relating to insurance of agricultural and forestry workers.[1]

Under the earlier laws there were separate systems for salaried workers and wage earners, and while the new law contains a series of provisions common to the systems for both classes of workers, it preserves the separate systems and provides for the regulation in different ways not only of the scope of the insurance but also of the administrative organization and benefits. The new act applies to all workers in industry and commerce and covers the risks of sickness and maternity, accidents, invalidity, old age, death, and unemployment.

Compulsory accident insurance, which formerly applied to workers in particularly hazardous employments, is extended by the new act to all workers engaged under a contract of employment, service, or apprenticeship in industry, mining, commerce, transport, banking, the liberal professions, and domestic service. The coverage is now identical with that of sickness insurance.

A Central Workers' Insurance Institute replaces the three regional accident-insurance institutions. The Institute has charge of the miners' pension insurance, the special miners' insurance fund having been dissolved, and will also administer workers' insurance against invalidity, old age, and death (when this branch of insurance has been put into effect) and will be responsible for the payment of old-age pensions.

The different types of sickness funds have been retained but have been combined in an association of workers' sickness funds. The funds will be in charge of the collection of contributions and will cooperate in the allocation of accident-insurance benefits, working in close association with the Central Workers' Insurance Institute. Provision is also made for joint bodies to which the workers' and

[1] Data are from International Labor Office, Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva), May 27, p. 282; and report from Francis R. Stewart, American consul at Vienna, Feb. 20, 1935.

salaried employees' sickness funds may affiliate in order to secure better organization of medical and other services.

A National Federation of Social Insurance Institutions is established which includes the Central Workers' Insurance Institute, the Salaried Employees' Insurance Institute, the Association of Workers' Sickness Funds, the Association of Salaried Employees' Sickness Funds, and the special institutions for salaried employees' insurance. The representatives of the workers and employers on the managing bodies of the different insurance institutions and associations are no longer elected but are appointed by the occupational associations.

Changes in Workers' Insurance

UNDER the earlier laws contributions to accident insurance were paid entirely by employers and were graduated according to the hazards in the particular undertaking. Contributions to sickness insurance were divided equally between the employer and the workers, the amount of the contribution varying according to the 10 wage classes in which insured persons were classified on the basis of their average daily wage.

In order to simplify the method of calculation and the collection of contributions, all variations in contributions according to the risks covered have been abolished and a single contribution will be imposed, which is fixed at 20 percent of the wage taken into consideration for the purpose of insurance. This contribution will be divided equally between the employers and the insured. The amount of the contribution is fixed in proportion to the actual wage instead of by wage classes; wage classes are retained for the calculation of benefits, but the number of classes has been reduced to seven. The maximum insured daily wage is 7.50 schillings.

The total tax of 20 percent of wages is allocated to the different branches of insurance as follows: 6.25 percent of the wage for sickness insurance, 1.75 percent for accident insurance and miners' insurance, and 12 percent for unemployment insurance and old-age pensions. The miners' provident fund, supported by a tax on fuel, will continue to contribute to the support of miners' insurance.

No change has been made in the definition of risks covered, but the risks of invalidity, old age, and death, covered in the act of 1927 relating to workers' insurance, will remain inoperative until the economic situation of the country is such as to make possible the expenditures involved.

The principal change in the sickness-insurance system is the reduction in the cash benefits. No change has been made in benefits in kind. Formerly sick benefit was payable from the first day of sickness lasting more than 3 days, and varied from 86 groschen to 4.20 schillings a day; under the new law there is a fixed waiting

period of 3 days and the benefit varies from 1 to 4 schillings a day. The sick benefit in the highest wage class amounts to 69 percent of the net wage, as compared with 83 percent under the former law. There is a corresponding decrease in pregnancy and childbirth benefits, nursing bonuses, and funeral benefits. Supplementary benefits are abolished, including extension of the maximum statutory sick benefit from 52 to 78 weeks and supplements to cash benefits in proportion to the number of dependent children.

Reductions have been made in the benefits for accidents, pensions based on a reduction of working capacity of less than 50 percent having been reduced by 10 percent, and the maximum wage on which benefits are calculated from 2,400 schillings to 2,340 schillings per year.

The old-age pensions, which are calculated on the basis of unemployment allowances, have also been reduced.

Changes in Salaried Employees' Insurance

THE total contribution for the salaried employees' insurance is increased from 19.3 to 20 percent of the salary and the maximum monthly salary upon which contributions are calculated is 400 schillings for employees insured under the Central Institute and 800 schillings for members of special institutions. The 20 percent contribution collected by the salaried employees' sickness funds is apportioned as follows: 4.25 percent of the salary to sickness insurance, 5.25 percent to unemployment insurance, and 10.5 percent to accident and pension insurance. From 1936 to 1939 the proportion allotted to unemployment insurance will decrease by 1 percent each year, with a proportionate increase in the amounts allotted to accident and pension insurance, so that in 1939 only 1.25 percent will be allotted to unemployment insurance.

As in workers' insurance, cash benefits have been reduced while benefits in kind remain the same. Sick benefits are reduced by an average of 20 percent and the maximum duration of benefit is reduced from 78 to 52 weeks. Under the former law, benefit was not payable for a maximum period of 4 weeks if the insured person had a statutory or contractual right to his full salary during that period, but the present law provides for the suspension of the payment of sick benefit as long as the insured person receives his full salary on statutory or contractual grounds. Reductions have also been made in pregnancy and childbirth allowances, and under the accident insurance system the amount of the pension payable for total disability is reduced about 14 percent.

The basic invalidity and old-age pensions have been reduced from 35 percent of the insured salary to 30 percent, and the supplement which was formerly fixed at 1 percent of the salary for each year of

insurance is calculated according to a sliding scale, increasing with the period of insurance. For the first 120 months of contributions the supplement (corresponding to 12 months' insurance) is reduced to one-half of 1 percent of the insured salary; for the following 120 months it is 1 percent; for the third 120 months it is 1.2 percent; and for each month thereafter it is one-eighth of 1 percent. The reductions amount to 18.7 percent after a person has been insured 5 years, 22.2 percent after 10 years, 20 percent after 15 years, 18.2 percent after 20 years, and 4 percent after 40 years.

Present Cost of the System

It is estimated that the total expenditure for sickness insurance of workers and salaried employees, workers' accident insurance, salaried employees' accident and pension insurance, unemployment relief, and workers' old-age pensions will amount in 1935 to 452,740,000 schillings, as compared with an estimated expenditure in 1935 under the old laws of 485,310,000 schillings. The insured persons' and employers' contributions are expected to increase from 297,680,000 schillings to 310,570,000 schillings.

Changes in Old-Age Insurance System in Belgium [1]

CERTAIN changes were made in the system of old-age insurance for wage earners in Belgium [2] by the orders of November 8, 1934, and January 31, 1935. The act establishing the system provided for certain supplementary benefits to persons born between 1867 and 1907, in order to compensate for the lack of contributions during the years before the system went into effect. Several successive amendments were made in this provision. An order of May 31, 1933, provided that the supplement should be granted only to persons who had contributed for at least 15 years immediately preceding completion of their sixty-fifth year, whose income did not exceed 5,000 francs [3] per year, who occupied premises having a taxable value of not to exceed 2,000, 2,500, or 3,600 francs per year (according to location), who had no domestic servants, and did not keep a motor car for their own use.

The amount of the supplement, which had ranged according to the wage class of the insured from 50 to 250 francs per year for wage earners and from 60 to 120 francs for independent workers, was reduced 5 percent by the same order.

[1] Data are from International Labor Office, Industrial and Labor Information, issues of Dec. 17, 1934, and Feb. 25 and Apr. 8, 1935.

[2] There are 5 systems of old-age insurance in Belgium, covering, respectively, wage earners and independent workers, salaried employees, miners, seamen, and public employees, and employees of public utilities. For a detailed description of these systems see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 561 (p. 132).

[3] Franc at par=2.78 cents; average exchange rate in 1934=2.33 cents.

An order of January 31, 1935, made further changes in the eligibility requirements. These are described in the April 8, 1935, issue of Industrial and Labor Information, as follows:

The special supplement to old-age pensions is granted if the annual resources of applicants and their husbands or wives do not exceed 1,400 francs in the case of applicants who are unmarried, widowed, or divorced, 2,100 francs in the case of applicants who are married, and 1,050 francs for every applicant living in a common household with other pensioners entitled to the supplement.

The supplement shall be refused if the amount of the applicant's resources is higher than 2,800 francs, 4,200 francs or 2,100 francs, respectively, in the cases indicated above.

If the applicant has resources higher than 1,400 francs, 2,100 francs or 1,050 francs, as the case may be, but less than 2,800 francs, 4,200 francs, or 2,100 francs, the rate of the supplement is fixed according to a sliding scale.

All income of the applicant and the applicant's husband or wife, whatever its nature and from whatever source it may be derived, shall be taken into account in determining the right to the special supplement. An exemption, however, is allowed in respect to the occupational earnings of workers whether manual or nonmanual, and those of wives, up to maximum of 3,000 francs a year if the applicant is married, 2,000 francs a year if he is unmarried, widowed, or divorced, and 1,500 francs a year if he lives in a common household with other pensioners entitled to the supplement. Exemption is also granted in respect of the occupational earnings of independent workers and their wives up to a maximum of 2,000 francs per year, 1,500 francs or 1,000 francs, respectively, in the cases indicated above. When the supplement is applied for by the wife of an insured person under 65, the exemption shall apply only to a fraction of her occupational earnings not exceeding 50 percent. A further exemption is granted in respect of the net ratable value of dwellings occupied by the applicant or his wife, provided that they are not owners or joint owners of another dwelling and that their house is not sublet; this exemption applies up to a maximum of 1,000 francs in local government areas with less than 5,000 inhabitants, 1,500 francs in those with 5,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, and 2,000 francs in those with more than 30,000 inhabitants. The exemption does not apply if the ratable value exceeds 1,200 francs in local government areas of the first group, 2,000 francs in those of the second and 3,100 francs in those of the third. Exemption is also granted in respect of income from lands not built upon and cultivated by the applicant or his wife, provided that the annual income therefrom does not exceed 500 francs in local government areas of the first group, 750 francs in those of the second, and 1,000 francs in those of the third.

The total resources exempted under these provisions may not exceed 2,000 francs if the applicant is unmarried, widowed, or divorced, 3,000 francs if he is married, and 1,500 francs if he lives in a common household with other pensioners entitled to the supplement.

Miners' Pension Fund

MINERS' pensions were provided for by a law of 1920 which was superseded by an act passed in 1930. Under it the miners contributed 3 percent of wages and employers 4 percent of pay roll. Benefits were payable to underground workers at age 55 and to surface workers at age 60 years, after 30 years' service. The basic amount of pension was 6,000 francs per year, plus 3,400 kilograms of coal (or its equiva-

lent value in cash). Certain benefits were also paid for widows and children.

The income of the system proved inadequate to meet the expenditures, and heavy deficits were incurred in 1932 and 1933. This led to the issuance of an order of December 22, 1934, reducing the benefits 5 percent and abolishing the bonus of 1,080 francs formerly paid upon the attainment of age 65 by the wife of the insured.

On February 9, 1935, the contributions of employees and employers were raised to 3½ and 4½ percent, respectively.

By a still further order, dated February 28, 1935, the 5-percent reduction in the basic pension was continued but the wives' bonus of 1,080 francs was restored. Pensions which amount to 7,080 francs or more were reduced by 798 francs. All other pensions and allowances to insured, widows, invalids, and orphans were restored to the rates in force prior to January 1, 1935.

Unemployment Insurance for Seasonal Workers in Belgium

THE conditions under which seasonal workers may be admitted to unemployment insurance in Belgium were determined by a royal decree issued June 5, 1935.[1] Extensive amendments to the Belgian unemployment-insurance system under the decree of May 31, 1933,[2] provided that insurance for these workers should be the subject of a subsequent order.

For the purposes of the decree, seasonal workers are defined as those whose principal or sole occupation is carried on only at certain periods of the year. These workers will be registered in special classes, workers following the same occupation and the same kind of seasonal work being grouped together. In order to be admitted to one of these classes, workers must prove that they were engaged in seasonal work for which they were paid wages or salaries during each of the 2 years preceding registration. During or after long periods of depression, however, the Minister of Labor may authorize the registration of such workers if they can show they have worked two seasons in the 4 years immediately preceding their application for registration. This extension of the right to benefits may ordinarily be effective for only 1 year but is subject to further extension. The same person may be registered in more than one class if he can prove he was employed at other seasonal work during the year. Young persons between the ages of 15 and 18 may be registered when they have been employed

[1] Bulletin du Comite Central Industriel de Belgique, July 3, 1935, p. 1020.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1934, p. 280.

in an industrial or commercial undertaking on seasonal work, but they will not be entitled to benefits at the expiration of the qualifying period unless they can prove that they have worked at least one season in the class to which they belong. Workers who have been employed exclusively in seasonal occupations may receive unemployment benefits or allowances only for the period fixed by the Minister of Labor for the particular class or classes to which they belong.

Although seasonal workers are not entitled to benefits during the intermediate period between seasons, workers who work regularly between seasons are entitled to benefit for such periods if they can show that they have been regularly employed during at least two of these periods in an occupation entitling them to benefit during the 4 years preceding the application for benefit. In periods of prolonged economic depression the 4-year period may be extended by not more than 2 years. In such cases a waiting period before receiving benefits is required, ranging from 6 days if the work has lasted 1 month or less to 30 days if the work lasted more than 3 months. In case of unemployment either at the beginning of a season or during the intermediary period, benefits will be allowed only if the unemployed worker has registered for work at an employment office and can show, also, that he has been unsuccessful in obtaining work from his customary employers. The waiting period does not apply to seasonal workers employed by public transportation systems.

A worker registered in an unemployment fund as a seasonal worker will continue to be regarded as such unless he can prove to the Claims Commission that he has not been engaged in a seasonal occupation for 2 consecutive years and that he has been employed in an insured occupation for at least 150 days in each year, part or all of which fall within the former seasonal period.

Workers regularly employed in an insured occupation are not covered by the present decree if they have been unemployed through no fault of their own and have taken up work in a seasonal occupation, unless they can show that they have been employed on seasonal work for at least 3 years without having had employment in a nonseasonal occupation.

In order to determine the benefits to which seasonal workers are entitled, the net income for the entire year will be reduced to a weekly average without regard to the seasons in which it was earned. The net income is considered to be two-thirds of the total wages. The Minister of Labor will determine the different classes into which seasonal workers shall be divided, and will fix, with the assistance of the Claims Commission, the length of the period during which benefits and allowances may be paid.

Canadian Employment and Social-Insurance Act

AN EMPLOYMENT and social-insurance law was passed by the Canadian Parliament and was assented to June 28, 1935. The law is to become effective for the collection of unemployment-insurance contributions at a date to be set by the commission appointed for the administration of the act.

Principal Features of Act

UNDER the terms of the law it is provided that—

An *employment and social-insurance commission* shall administer the act. The commission appointed by the Governor in Council is to consist of 3 members, 1 of whom shall be appointed after consultation with representative workers' organizations and 1 after consultation with employers' organizations.

An *unemployment advisory committee* consisting of at least 5 and not more than 7 members, with 1 or 2 members appointed after consultation with the workers' organizations and an equal number after consultation with those of employers, will be appointed by the Governor in Council. This committee will assist the commission and will make an annual financial report and such additional reports as the condition of the fund may require.

An *employment service* shall be organized for the Dominion, with the establishment of the necessary regional divisions and central offices serving as clearing houses in each division.

A *compulsory unemployment-insurance system* shall be established for all persons aged 16 and over employed under any contract of service or apprenticeship. Certain occupations, such as agriculture, domestic service, etc., are not made subject to the insurance provisions. The unemployment-insurance fund will be supported from contributions by the Government and by employers and employees. The maximum benefit period in any one benefit year after the payment of contributions for 40 weeks in the 2 years preceding unemployment is fixed at 78 days.

Assistance to governmental and other agencies concerned with the *national health* shall be given by the Commission, which shall report on collective or cooperative schemes for providing medical and hospital service and furnish technical and professional guidance in the establishment and operation of such plans.

Administration

THE law will be administered by the Employment and Social-Insurance Commission, consisting of 3 members appointed by the Governor in Council, 1 of whom, other than the chief commissioner, shall be appointed after consultation with organizations representative of workers, and 1 after consultation with employers' organizations. The term of a commissioner is fixed at 10 years, subject to retirement at the age of 70 years and to removal for cause or for permanent incapacity. Appointments may be renewed upon expiration of term of office. In addition to the general administration of the law, the Commission is empowered to make investigations as to the extension of insurance to excepted employments and assistance for persons not entitled to benefits, training of the unemployed, and other schemes of assistance with a view to making proposals regarding such measures to the Governor in Council.

An unemployment insurance advisory committee is also to be appointed by the Governor in Council and is to consist of a chairman and not less than 4 nor more than 6 other members. Of these members either 1 or 2 will be appointed after consultation with organizations representative of workers, and an equal number after consultation with employers' organizations, the maximum term of office to be 5 years. This committee will report on any recommendations made by the Commission in regard to the extension of insurance to excepted employments and for assistance to persons ordinarily employed in an excepted employment or who, though ordinarily employed in insurable employment, are not for the time being entitled to unemployment insurance benefit. The committee will also make an annual report on the financial condition of the unemployment-insurance fund, and will make additional reports whenever the committee considers that the fund is or is likely to become and continue to be insufficient to discharge its liabilities. If such insufficiency occurs or if it appears that the fund is, or will probably be, more than sufficient to meet its liabilities, the committee will make recommendations for amendments to the act covering the conditions governing receipt of benefit, rates of contribution, rates of benefit, etc.

Employment Service

THE organization by the Commission of an employment service for the Dominion is provided for, including the establishment of such regional divisions as may be considered necessary. Employment offices will be established within each regional division at such places as may be deemed expedient and desirable, with a central office in each such division to serve as a clearing house for information concerning employment opportunities and persons seeking work. The Commission will coordinate the services of the central offices so that the infor-

mation obtained in any regional division may be available to workers and employers in other regional divisions. Local committees representing workers and employers may be established in connection with any central office or any employment office for the purpose of advising and otherwise assisting the Commission. Loans toward meeting the expenses of workers traveling to places where employment has been found for them may be authorized by the Commission.

Unemployment Insurance

UNDER the provisions of the unemployment-insurance section of the act, all persons of the age of 16 and over who are employed in Canada under any contract of service or apprenticeship, with the following exceptions, and those employed outside of Canada for the execution of some particular work for an employer resident or in business in Canada, are subject to compulsory insurance against unemployment. The excepted occupations include employment in agriculture and forestry, fishing, lumbering and logging exclusive of such mills as furnish continuous employment, hunting and trapping, air and water transportation and stevedoring, domestic service, nursing, teaching, employment in the armed forces and in the various police forces, civil service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labor and at a rate of remuneration in excess of $2,000 a year, and various other special employments. The commission is given power to enlarge or restrict excepted employments. Employed persons who can prove that they are employed in a seasonal occupation which ordinarily does not extend over more than 24 weeks in the year, and those who habitually work for less than the ordinary working day, are not subject to insurance and will be given by the commission a certificate of exemption from liability to contribute.

Contributions.—The unemployment-insurance fund is to be maintained by contributions by the Government and by employers and employees. The weekly contribution per employee, required from both employers and employees, which will be payable in revenue stamps, will amount to 25 cents for men and 21 cents for women aged 21 years and over; 18 cents for young men and 15 cents for young women aged 18 and under 21 years; 11 cents for boys and 9 cents for girls aged 17 and under 18 years; and 7 cents and 6 cents, respectively, for boys and girls aged 16 and under 17 years. The entire contribution will be payable by the employer, and the employee's share will be deducted from the employee's wages. Contributions are payable for each calendar week during the whole or any part of which a person has been employed.

The Minister of Finance shall from time to time deposit in the Bank of Canada in the unemployment-insurance fund, to the credit of the Commission, all revenue received from the sale of unemployment-

insurance stamps and all contributions, if any, paid otherwise than by means of such stamps. Appropriations made by Parliament to the fund will be equal to one-fifth of the aggregate deposits made from contributions, after deducting from these deposits any refunds of contributions which may be made. Any sums in excess of the amount required to meet current expenditures may be invested under specified conditions on the authorization of an investment committee.

Conditions for receipt of benefit.—Benefits are payable to persons for whom contributions have been paid for not less than 40 weeks in the 2 years immediately preceding the claim for benefit, and who are capable of and available for work but are unable to obtain suitable employment. If, during the 2-year period, a person has been incapacitated for work because of sickness or has been employed in an employment not subject to insurance or has engaged in business on his own account, the 2-year period may be extended by the equivalent of such periods up to a maximum of 4 years.

Any 3 days of unemployment, whether consecutive or not, within a period of 6 consecutive days, will be considered as a continuous period of unemployment, and any 2 such continuous periods separated by a period of not more than 6 weeks will be considered as 1 continuous period of unemployment. A continuous period of unemployment will be considered to begin on the date on which the insured contributor makes application for benefit.

Benefits will be paid for a period not exceeding in the aggregate 78 days of continuous unemployment. Additional benefits may be paid to an insured contributor, however, in respect of whom not less than 100 contributions have been paid during not more than 5 years preceding the benefit year. The additional benefits will be equal to 1 day for every contribution paid during these years, less 1 day for every 3 days for which benefit has been paid. After an insured person has exhausted his benefit rights in any one year, he is not entitled to benefits again until after 13 weekly contributions have been paid. The benefit year means the 12-month period beginning on the date of application for benefit after the required contributions have been paid.

The daily and weekly rates of benefit are shown below:

	Benefit per day	*Benefit per week*
Males:		
21 years and over	$1.00	$6.00
18 years and under 21	.70	4.20
17 years and under 18	.45	2.70
16 years and under 17	.30	1.80
Females:		
21 years and over	.85	5.10
18 years and under 21	.60	3.60
17 years and under 18	.35	2.10
16 years and under 17	.25	1.50

The above rates for adults are increased by $2.70 per week for an adult dependent if the insured is (1) a married man whose wife is wholly or mainly maintained by him, (2) a man or woman wholly or mainly supporting a woman who has charge of the dependent children of the insured person, or (3) a married woman who has a husband dependent on her. Benefits are also increased at the rate of 15 cents per day or 90 cents per week, for each dependent child. No insured person may receive benefit in respect of more than one dependent adult, nor may the total benefit exceed 80 percent of the insured person's average weekly earnings during the 6 months preceding the claim for benefit.

Insured persons will not be disqualified for receiving benefit by reason of having refused (1) employment arising in consequence of a stoppage of work due to an industrial dispute (2) employment at low wages or on unfavorable conditions, or (3) employment by which the right to membership or to refrain from membership in any association, organization, or union of workers would be forfeited. Disqualification for benefit will follow loss of work due to an industrial dispute, failure to accept suitable employment, or misconduct.

Administration.—In each regional division set up under the employment service, the Commission may appoint insurance officers, and the Governor in Council may in each such regional division appoint as many persons as are necessary to act as chairmen of courts of referees. The Governor in Council may appoint an umpire and deputy umpires from among the judges of the Exchequer Court of Canada and the superior courts of the Provinces. A court of referees will consist, in addition to the chairman, of one or more members representing employers and an equal number representing insured persons. All claims for benefit and all questions arising in connection with such claims are to be submitted to an insurance officer, who may allow the claim, or if he is not satisfied that the claim should be allowed he shall submit it within 14 days, if possible, to the court of referees.

Provision is made for appeals by claimants from decisions by the insurance officers to the court of referees and finally to the umpire, whose decision is final.

National Health

THE duties and powers of the Commission under this part of the act will be carried out in cooperation with Governmental departments, with the Dominion Council of Health, with the Provinces or municipalities alone or collectively, or with associations or corporations.

The Commission must secure reports on collective or cooperative schemes in effect either in Canada or elsewhere for providing medical, dental, and surgical care and hospitalization, medicines, appliances, etc., or compensation for loss of earnings arising out of ill health, accident, or disease. Such reports shall be analyzed and made

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available to any Province, municipality, or other organization desiring to set up such a plan, and the Commission shall also examine any such scheme or plan and furnish technical and professional guidance in its establishment, working or reorganization. The Commission is also authorized to submit proposals to the Governor in Council for cooperation by the Dominion in providing such benefits.

Old-Age and Invalidity Insurance in Germany in 1934[1]

THERE are several systems of compulsory old-age and invalidity insurance in Germany, covering the following classes of workers: (1) Wage earners, (2) salaried employees, (3) bank employees, (4) railway employees, and (5) miners.[2]

Wage Earners' Insurance

THE German system of old-age and invalidity insurance for wage earners dates from 1889.

This is a contributory plan. The amount of contribution varies according to the wages received, ranging from 0.30 mark[3] for those in the lowest wage class (receiving up to 6 marks per week) to 240 marks for those in the highest class (receiving from 42 to 48 marks per week). Of this amount half is paid by the employer and half by the wage earner. The Government also contributes 72 marks per year for each person insured, in addition to an annual lump-sum appropriation of 200,000,000 marks. In case of persons unable to continue their contributions because of loss of employment, the unemployment-insurance system makes a fixed payment of 50 pfennigs per person per month which keeps their insurance in force.

Old-age benefits are payable at age 65 provided contributions have been paid for 750 weeks. Survivors' benefits for widows, widowers, and orphans are also paid. For invalidity, 250 weeks' contributions are required.

Benefits consist of a basic sum of 72 marks per year and a supplement varying, according to the wage class, from 8 to 62 pfennigs. The additional supplement is multiplied by the number of weeks' contributions paid, and the result plus the basic pension is the full pension. The sum of 90 marks per year is added for every child of the pensioner under 15 years of age.

In 1934 the old-age pensions averaged about 50 marks per month, or 600 marks per year.

At the end of 1933 the total number of insured was 17,326,340, of whom 11,490,035 were men and 5,836,305 were women. The number of persons receiving benefits each year is shown in table 1.

[1] This article is based upon reports from Hugh Corby Fox, American vice consul at Berlin, June 14 and 25, 1935.

[2] For descriptions of these systems see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 561.

[3] Mark at par=23.8 cents; average exchange rate in 1934=39.4 cents.

Table 1.—Number of Beneficiaries Under German Wage Earners' Old-Age and Invalidity Insurance, 1914 to 1934

Beginning of—	Number of persons receiving specified type of benefits		
	Invalidity and old-age pensions	Sick benefits	Widows', widowers', and orphans' benefits
1914	1,085,600	16,600	49,800
1920	1,195,000	101,400	568,800
1924	1,367,200	41,300	686,200
1928	1,832,800	23,100	847,400
1929	1,946,700	21,600	1,127,700
1930	2,065,000	20,300	1,188,700
1931	2,208,900	19,400	1,291,900
1932	2,325,900	18,400	1,199,200
1933	2,332,300	14,100	910,500
1934	2,424,900	16,700	932,500
Second half of 1934	[1] 2,437,500	16,200	939,000

[1] About 600,000 of these were old-age pensions.

During the period from 1929 through 1933, deficits were incurred which were met by drawing upon the capital of the system. In 1932 and 1933 "partly in connection with the policy of deflation and the general cuts in expenditures, a gradual readjustment was aimed at; expenditures nevertheless still remained higher than income, although both dropped considerably." In 1934, however, receipts exceeded expenditures by 184,600,000 marks. This was due to some extent to increased contributions because of greater employment and partly to a considerably greater grant by the Federal Government; it should be noted, however, that of the contributions 52,900,000 marks represented payments by the unemployment-insurance system for unemployed workers.

The receipts and expenditures of the system since 1928 are shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Income and Expenditures of German Wage Earners' Old-Age and Invalidity Insurance, 1928 to 1934

[Mark at par=23.8 cents; average exchange rate in 1934=39.4 cents]

Year	Receipts (in marks)			Expenditures (in marks)			
	Total	Contributions	Government grants	Total	Pensions		Administrative expenses
					Compulsory	Voluntary	
1928	1,527,400,000	1,075,800,000	325,700,000	1,131,600,000	997,300,000	78,200,000	52,200,000
1929	1,628,700,000	1,092,000,000	393,300,000	1,324,300,000	1,163,300,000	97,600,000	55,000,000
1930	1,530,000,000	986,400,000	404,300,000	1,475,400,000	1,310,100,000	99,300,000	61,900,000
1931	1,334,400,000	819,200,000	410,300,000	1,519,900,000	1,380,200,000	69,000,000	65,100,000
1932	1,104,000,000	642,200,000	378,300,000	1,288,700,000	1,172,500,000	41,000,000	57,200,000
1933	1,140,800,000	678,700,000	396,200,000	1,178,300,000	1,086,200,000	35,200,000	53,800,000
1934	1,404,700,000	843,800,000	443,700,000	1,220,100,000	1,118,200,000	41,400,000	58,300,000

Salaried Employees' Insurance

THE system of old-age insurance for salaried employees was established by a law of December 20, 1911. It is compulsory for all groups of salaried employees with annual salaries of 8,400 marks or less. About 3,700,000 persons were insured in the system in 1934, as compared with about 3,600,000 in the previous year.

The number of beneficiaries and the expenditures for each class of benefits are shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Operations Under German Salaried Employees' Old-Age Insurance, 1933 and 1934

[Mark at par=23.8 cents; average exchange rate in 1934=39.4 cents]

Kind of insurance	Number of pensioners, Dec. 31—		Amount paid in pensions	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
			Marks	*Marks*
Old-age and invalidity	[1] 225,288	[2] 206,971	187,400,000	171,500,000
Widows and widowers	99,780	90,229	54,300,000	51,000,000
Orphans	37,950	35,967		
Miscellaneous			5,400,000	5,000,000
Total	263,018	333,167	247,100,000	227,500,000

[1] Includes 28,800 children's allowances.
[2] Includes 28,116 children's allowances.

The salaried employees' insurance system also contributes toward the miners' insurance. The insured for which such contributions were made numbered 8,367 at the end of 1934 as compared with 8,224 at the end of the preceding year.

The report for 1934 emphasizes the fact, pointed out in previous reports, that the income and contributions are not sufficient to render the system financially sound. An attempt was made to meet this situation in a law of December 7, 1933, which provided that the contribution rate was to be increased from 4 percent to 5.5 percent as soon as a reduction could be made in the contributions for unemployment insurance. As it has never been possible to make such a reduction, the rate for the old-age insurance has remained unchanged.

The amount received in contributions is directly affected by the extent of unemployment and by the fact that 68 percent of the contributors are in the three lowest salary classes.

The receipts and expenditures during 1934 are shown in table 4.

Table 4.—Receipts and Expenditures of German Salaried Employees' Old-Age Insurance in 1934

[Mark at par=23.8 cents; average exchange rate in 1934=39.4 cents]

Receipts	Amount	Expenditures	Amount
	Marks		*Marks*
Contributions	316, 995, 155. 53	Benefits (pensions) paid	247, 110, 666. 10
Interest	132, 961, 415. 81	Nonrecurring payments	20, 324, 748. 24
Claims received which had been previously written off	453, 219. 74	Medical treatment	20, 640, 919. 31
Proceeds from property owned	731, 915. 18	Invalid homes	8, 539. 30
Reimbursements of advances made	38, 771, 008. 59	Administration	12, 716, 116. 14
Profits from bonds and stock sold	5, 959, 122. 19	Miscellaneous	440, 578. 60
Miscellaneous	15, 019. 53	Added to reserves	194, 645, 288. 88
Total	495, 886, 856. 57	Total	495, 886, 856. 57

Assets and liabilities balanced at 2,485,125,411 marks.

Administrative Changes

THE old-age insurance system was "coordinated" during 1934, and brought under the control of the Federal Insurance Office. That office now administers the accident, invalidity, and miners' insurance and has supervision over sickness insurance. Unemployment insurance is still under the direction of the Federal Bureau for Employment and Unemployment Insurance.

The so-called "leadership" principle has been introduced and the former board of directors has been abolished. Complete responsibility for the system now rests with a single "leader." There is an advisory board whose recommendations he may accept "at his discretion."

New powers to issue regulations and ordinances changing the scope or other features of the system have, however, been given to the Minister of Labor.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Creation of Labor Policies Board of Works Progress Administration

A LABOR policies board to act in an advisory capacity regarding labor relations under the works program was created by the Works Progress Administrator on July 25, 1935. The appointment of the following persons as members of the board was announced at the same time: Arthur O. Wharton, president of International Association of Machinists, chairman; Rev. Francis J. Haas, director, National Catholic School of Social Service; and James Wilson, formerly president of Pattern Makers' League of North America.

Pennsylvania Census of Unemployment, 1934

EARLY in 1934 an unemployment census covering a population of 8,366,139 in urban and semiurban areas of Pennsylvania was made by the department of research and statistics of the emergency relief administration in that State. The findings of this survey here reported are taken from Bulletin No. 69 (Unemployment series) released June 17, 1935, by the above-mentioned administration.

Of the 3,455,169 employables [1] included in the census, 28.1 percent were wholly unemployed and looking for work, 55.6 percent were employed full time, and 16.3 percent were employed only part time. Slightly over 74 percent of the 3,455,169 employables were males and approximately 26 percent, females.

The proportion of unemployment was greater among females (30.6 percent) than among males (27.2 percent). Nearly 17 percent of the male employables and more than 15 percent of the female employables were on part time (less than 30 hours a week).

Of all the unemployed, 21.7 percent were new workers (unemployed seeking work not previously employed). One of the most distressing aspects of unemployment is the inability of the younger workers to obtain jobs. Unless possessing quite distinctive qualifications, the new worker has very little possibility of securing employment during a period of widespread unemployment because of the many experienced workers who are also seeking work.

[1] Persons either employed or unemployed actively engaged in looking for work. If a person was out of the labor market voluntarily or because of incapacity he was not classified as employable.

A greater proportion of the unemployed females (34.6 percent) than of the jobless males (16.6 percent) were reported in the group of new workers. This is explained by the fact that many women and girls come into the labor market during an industrial slump in an effort to offset the greatly reduced or complete lack of family income resulting from the unemployment of male wage earners.

The following table shows the heavy concentration of unemployment in the age group 15 to 29, over 51 percent of the unemployed being of these ages. This tabulation also discloses that 65.8 percent of the unemployed persons who had never been employed were in the age group 15 to 19 and 28.7 percent were in the age group 20 to 24. Nearly one-third (31.3 percent) of the unemployed who had previously held jobs were in the 20 to 29 age group.

Employment Status by Age Groups for Pennsylvania, February 1934

Age group	Employables		Unemployed seeking work			
			Total		Percent—	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Previously employed	Not previously employed
All age groups	3,455,169	100.0	969,360	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	339		111			
15 to 19 years	322,872	9.3	194,211	20.0	7.4	65.8
20 to 24 years	555,129	16.1	197,838	20.4	18.1	28.7
25 to 29 years	448,859	13.0	106,150	11.0	13.2	2.7
30 to 34 years	381,202	11.0	76,924	7.9	9.9	.8
35 to 39 years	378,706	11.0	72,381	7.5	9.4	.5
40 to 44 years	352,409	10.2	68,425	7.1	8.9	.5
45 to 49 years	303,169	8.8	65,155	6.7	8.5	.4
50 to 54 years	255,951	7.4	59,225	6.1	7.7	.3
55 to 59 years	174,264	5.0	44,911	4.6	5.9	.2
60 to 64 years	135,938	3.9	38,130	3.9	5.0	.1
65 to 69 years	77,611	2.2	25,606	2.6	3.4	.1
70 to 74 years	37,150	1.1	13,264	1.4	1.7	
75 years and over	16,603	.5	5,704	.6	.7	
Unspecified	14,993	.4	1,325	.1	.2	

The Negro workers were found to be very acutely affected by unemployment. Although 94.0 percent of the employable population was white, 90.5 percent of the unemployed were white. The Negroes, however, constituted only 6.0 percent of the employable population but 9.5 percent of the unemployed. If part-time workers are taken into consideration, it is found that almost two-thirds (63.8 percent) of their employables were either wholly or partially unemployed as compared to only 42.5 percent of the white employables.

Seasonal Fluctuations in Employment in Great Britain

AGGREGATE figures showing the number of insured workers out of employment in Great Britain vary so slightly from month to month as to suggest that seasonal fluctuations are almost negligible. In an article [1] in the Economic Journal of June 1935, however, the unemployment figures are analyzed by industry and by month and show that, on the contrary, seasonal variations in employment play a much more prominent part in the economic problems of that country than is generally assumed.

While the difference between those out of work in the month of highest and of lowest unemployment averaged only 1.8 percent over the period 1924 to 1929, this slight deviation, the writer holds, is due not to the absence of seasonal industries but to the fact that the extremes of industrial activity are eliminated statistically, since actually the peaks in some industries coincide with the troughs in others.

The article under review defines seasonal industries as those in which the deviations from the moving average volume of employment are comparable from year to year, regardless of the extent of variation. On the basis of that definition, 63 of the 100 industries into which the Ministry of Labor divides the insured population are classed by the writer as seasonal. In 1932, 9,834,000 workers, or 77 percent of the total insured population, were attached to these 63 industries. An additional 13 percent were employed in 20 other industries that show distinct but less marked seasonal characteristics. Thus more than three-fourths of the insured population of Great Britain are attached to industries showing a regular and well-defined seasonal movement, while 90 percent are in industries affected to some degree by seasonal fluctuations.

The following table shows (1) the monthly deviations from the moving average of employment over the period 1924–32; (2) the relation between the range of seasonal employment and the number of insured workers in each of the 26 most highly seasonal industries for the periods 1924–32 and 1930–32; and (3) the month or months in which the extremes of seasonal variations occur.

[1] Economic Journal (London) June 1935, p. 269: The Importance of Seasonal Variations in Employment in the United Kingdom, by Christopher Saunders.

Extent of Seasonal Fluctuations in Employment in Specified Industries in Great Britain, 1924 to 1932

Industry	Average number employed, 1932	Mean of monthly percentage deviations from moving average of employment, 1924–32 [1]	Percent range of seasonal variation is of number of insured workers in industry [2]		Month (or months) in which employment was—	
			1924–32	1930–32	Highest	Lowest
		Percent				
Coal mining	687,700	2.7	12.7	16.3	January–February.	June–July.
Building	609,500	2.7	9.3	8.7	May–June	January.
Public works contracting	174,000	1.9	10.8	14.0	June	Do.
Brick, pipe, tile, etc., making	68,000	1.3	7.2	4.5	July	Do.
Shipbuilding and repairing	67,000	1.4	12.0	15.3	April	October.
Motor vehicles	201,300	1.2	6.0	7.8	do	August.
Tram and bus service	168,900	.4	4.7	3.7	July	January and November.
Other road transport	162,000	.7	4.2	3.3	June	January.
Shipping	105,300	1.6	6.1	6.1	do	December–January.
Dock, harbor, etc., service	109,400	1.0	6.0	6.0	December	May.
Distributive trades	1,704,900	.5	4.4	3.5	June–August and December.	February.
Hotel, public-house, etc., service	316,700	2.0	6.9	6.4	June–August	November.
Laundries, dyeing, etc	135,200	.4	3.1	2.2	June–July	Do.
Cotton	368,200	3.1	11.9	19.4	March and November.	August.
Woolen and worsted	185,100	2.1	9.7	13.1	March–April and November–December.	July.
Linen	56,000	3.2	17.6	25.5	February	Do.
Tailoring	178,500	3.4	10.8	10.8	April–May	January.
Dressmaking and millinery	92,800	1.6	6.4	6.7	May	Do.
Hats and caps	30,200	2.1	9.7	12.7	do	November.
Boots and shoes	109,600	.9	8.8	10.8	April	July.
Bread, biscuits, cakes, etc	140,400	.5	3.0	3.0	July–August	January–February.
Other food industries	100,500	1.2	5.8	4.5	July and October.	January.
Drink industries	93,200	.3	2.6	2.3	July and December.	January–February.
Furniture and upholstery	106,500	.7	4.9	3.2	November–December.	Do.
Electric cables and apparatus	102,400	.6	6.5	5.9	December	January–April.
Printing, publishing and bookbinding.	253,900	.4	2.8	2.0	July and December.	January–February.

[1] Percentage deviations of monthly employment from moving yearly average calculated for each industry and each year, and for period as a whole, on basis of difference between the number unemployed and the estimated number of insured workers in the industry.
[2] Average difference between seasonal high and low.

The net result of these fluctuations is a low level of total employment in January followed by a considerable spring peak. In late summer comes a second slack season, while in late autumn and at Christmas total employment revives. The direction of the net change from one month to another often varies from year to year, but the fall in employment in January, the rise in February and March, the fall in July, and the increase in December are almost invariable in postwar years.

On the basis of the writer's calculations, the following are the average number of persons seasonally unemployed in the years given: 218,000 in 1924; 237,000 in 1928; 301,000 in 1932. These figures represent 1.9, 2, and 2.3 percent, respectively, of the total number

of insured workers in those industries. In other words, about 2 percent of the workers in 63 industries are out of work because of seasonal fluctuations. This apparently slight proportion becomes more serious in its relation to unemployment as a whole, since this seasonal unemployment represented 18.1 percent of the total average unemployment in 1924 and 18.3 percent in 1928, both years of normal employment conditions. In 1932, when unemployment was general, seasonal unemployment accounted for 10.6 percent of the average monthly total.

There is, then, no doubt that seasonal fluctuations account for a very considerable part of the whole problem of unemployment. In the "normal" post-war years 1924 and 1928 almost one in five of the unemployed was out of work on account of seasonal fluctuation in the industry to which he was attached. In the depression year 1932, seasonal unemployment increased, but increased much less than nonseasonal unemployment.

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Reorganization of Federal Consumers' Agencies

THE President recreated the Federal office of Adviser on Consumers' Problems on July 30, 1935, made the adviser a member of the National Emergency Council, and named Walton H. Hamilton to the office. This action was taken under the authority vested in the President by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and by the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 and Senate Joint Resolution 113 of June 14, 1935, amending it.

Executive Order No. 7120, naming the Adviser on Consumers' Problems, also sets up a Consumers' Division within the National Recovery Administration, with the adviser as its director, "to stimulate interest in the problems of the consumer, to review public policy insofar as it relates to the consumer, and in general to suggest ways and means to promote larger and more economical production of useful goods and facilitate the maintenance and betterment of the American standard of living." The director is also made responsible for defining objectives and planning research and disseminating information in this field, subject to the approval of the Administrator of the National Recovery Administration. The functions of the Consumers' Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration, the Consumers' Division of the National Emergency Council, and the Cabinet Committee on Price Policy are transferred to the Consumers' Division of the National Recovery Administration under the terms of the order, as are also the supervision of the Consumers' County Councils, formerly delegated to the Consumers' Division of the National Emergency Council.

Selection of the necessary staff is to be made from existing consumer bodies by the Director of the Consumers' Division, subject to approval of the Administrator of the National Recovery Administration. The director is likewise empowered to select an advisory board or boards.

Third Extension of National Labor Relations Board

ON JULY 31, 1935, the President issued an Executive order to continue the National Labor Relations Board until September 1, 1935. This was the third order extending the life of the Board beyond June 16, when it would normally have ceased to function at the expiration of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Industrial Homework in Connecticut

FIFTEEN industries, covering a wide variety of occupations, were found by the minimum-wage division of the Connecticut Department of Labor and Factory Inspection to be using homeworkers in some stage of manufacture. A summary of the findings of a survey of industrial homework in Connecticut made by the division in 1933 and 1934 is given in the report of the department for the period 1932–34.[1] Data were obtained by inspecting pay rolls of the manufacturers using the homework method, interviewing homeworkers, and, in cooperation with school authorities, obtaining some information as to the extent of homework done by school children.

The operations performed in the homes, most of them so simple that children can perform them acceptably, were fastening objects to cards, wrapping, assembly work, hand and machine sewing, and (in the lace industry) pulling threads. The following statement shows the industries using homework in 1933 and 1934 and the number of families employed, as shown by the records of the manufacturers:

	Number of families		*Number of families*
Fabricated metal	438	Baseball	64
Elastic products	381	Knit goods	61
Lace	125	Toy	33
Cotton textile	120	Casket hardware	32
Neckwear	104	Pearl button	23
Leather goods	97	Electrical appliance	12
Garments	65	Tag	4
Beading	64		

The minimum-wage division made a first-hand study of homework in seven of these industries—lace, fabricated metal, tab end and hose supporter, cotton textile (fringing only), baseball, electrical appliance, and beading. Attention was especially directed to the first two listed.

From its findings, the State labor agency concludes that wage rates for industrial homework are too low to support those engaged in it, with the result that "taxpayers and contributors to private charity are forced to supplement the homeworkers' earnings to enable them to live." Moreover, the experiences of enforcing agencies have proved that "it is impossible to regulate labor done in the home in relation

[1] Connecticut. Department of Labor and Factory Inspection. Report of the Commissioner of Labor, period ended June 30, 1934. Hartford, 1935.

either to wages or hours, to child labor, or to sanitation." The department therefore "urges that the practice of giving out homework be abolished by act of the legislature."

Lace Industry

AN ARTICLE reviewing the findings and recommendations of the survey of the lace industry in Connecticut was published in the Monthly Labor Review for May 1934 (p. 1082). A later development, reported in the annual report under review, is a minimum-wage decree issued by the Connecticut Commissioner of Labor on the basis of the very low earnings which the survey found among the homeworkers investigated. A minimum-wage board was appointed and held meetings, at which executives of the company and factory employees testified as to the hours and earnings of the homeworkers, and the employment of children in the homes of the laceworkers. A factory test was made to obtain additional evidence as to the piece rate that would be necessary to produce the minimum rate of $13 for a 40-hour week fixed by the N. R. A. code for the lace industry.

Although the minimum-wage board had considerable difficulty in determining the average time required to draw one band of lace, a rate of 4½ cents a band was finally recommended as one which would yield $13 for 40 hours' work. A minimum-wage decree was promulgated in March 1934 fixing the piece rate for homeworkers at 4½ cents a band. Since then the minimum wage division of the Department of Labor has endeavored to administer the decision under the terms of the minimum-wage act.

The difficulty of regulating industrial homework immediately became apparent. Constant complaints from employees indicate that the lace has become more difficult to thread-pull and that it is impossible to earn $13 in 40 hours' work. Twelve affidavits to this effect have recently been submitted to this office by homeworkers. The employees inside the factory engaged in the same work have been paid on a timework basis, but some record of their production exists. These records indicate that it is often impossible for the woman employed inside to produce enough to have made $13 in 40 hours at homeworkers' rates.

Neither child labor nor sanitary conditions attending homework on lace could be directly influenced by the minimum-wage decree, however. While the employer did in fact attempt to eliminate the child-labor element, he met with little success and State investigators still find children working on lace. "A daily and almost hourly inspection of each home" would be necessary, the report says, to control the labor and sanitary conditions involved in homework in the lace industry.

Fabricated-Metal Industry

ONE of the chief Connecticut industries is the manufacture of needles, pins, snap fasteners, hooks and eyes, etc.—classified in the fabricated-metal-industry group. Homework in this type of manu-

facture is used principally in carding the finished product. The Connecticut study also added tag stringing to the fabricated-metal work, because while that occupation does not always involve metal products, the operation is comparable, and tag work is done in the same neighborhoods and under the same conditions as the metal work. Nine factories were covered during the course of the survey.

Discussing the reasons given by manufacturers for using the homework method in this type of work, the report finds that they are to a large extent merely following a custom of long standing, going back 50 years in some cases. Other considerations, such as reduced overhead expenses, irregularity of the place of work, or a deliberate policy of meeting competition with lower rates, cannot, the State agency contends, be considered socially valid, since—

> At a time when every effort is being used to increase earnings for the lower-income groups, one cannot approve of methods of production which decrease the industrial workers' wages either through substandard rates or through his paying for heat, light, and shelter during working hours.

The employment of homeworkers by the nine plants studied had increased on the whole during the depression, and the N. R. A. has had no appreciable effect except among tag stringers.

Wages.—The total earnings of homeworkers in the fabricated-metal industry for a 4-week period were copied from the employers' pay rolls. An estimate of hourly rates was then made, based on information derived through personal interviews with the workers. The employers pay entirely on a piecework basis and make no effort to record time worked by their outside workers. The investigators made their computations of hourly rates by determining, through careful questioning, the amount of work that the individual worker could do in an hour and multiplying the amount produced by the piece rate. Hourly earnings per person for the families visited averaged 7.9 cents.

Distribution according to average hourly earnings of the 129 families doing homework of some kind for the 9 fabricated-metal plants covered is shown in table 1. Table 2 shows number and percent of homework families receiving specified earnings over a 4-week period.

Table 1.—Number of Homework Families Earning Specified Average Hourly Rates in August 1934

Average hourly rate	Number of families	Average hourly rate	Number of families
Total families	129	8 and under 9 cents	15
		9 and under 10 cents	14
1 and under 2 cents	5	10 and under 11 cents	13
2 and under 3 cents	9	11 and under 12 cents	5
3 and under 4 cents	15	12 and under 13 cents	2
4 and under 5 cents	9	13 and under 14 cents	5
5 and under 6 cents	14	14 and under 15 cents	3
6 and under 7 cents	8	15 cents and over	7
7 and under 8 cents	5		

Table 2.—Number and Percent of Homework Families Receiving Specified Earnings for a 4-Week Period in 1934

Monthly earnings	Families	
	Number	Percent
Total families	438	100.0
Under $4	121	27.6
$4 and under $8	131	29.9
$8 and under $12	54	12.4
$12 and under $16	64	14.6
$16 and under $20	30	6.8
$20 and over	38	8.7

Hours.—Reducing to man-hours the time devoted to the job by all the members of homeworkers' families who are engaged in the various home-manufacturing processes, the survey arrived at 34.9 as the median weekly hours.

In the families visited it was found that an average of 4.4 persons per family were customarily employed on the material brought from the plant. Nearly two-thirds of the families totaled 30 hours or over, and more than 30 percent averaged 50 hours or more per week.

Child labor.—Under the Connecticut labor laws, children working in homes are subject to the same restrictions as to age and working hours as are those employed in factories. The practical enforcement of those laws where homework is concerned is, however, impossible, in the experience of the Connecticut Department of Labor, and violations are frequent because the economic pressure which forces a woman to resort to homework also makes her draft the help of her children.

Children under 16 were working in 96 of the 129 families studied. An average of 2 children were found employed in each home; in all, 246 children were discovered working at homework. Half of these children were less than 12 years of age. Thirty-four of them were 8 years and under; 12 were less than 5 years old. * * *

The children work during school vacations. During school terms they also spend considerable time on homework, chiefly in the evenings and early mornings, and sometimes during lunch hour. Children frequently collect the materials from the factory and return them when the work is done. So established is this custom that during school terms some shops adjust the time for collection to permit the continuation of this arrangement.

The manufacturers have in some instances attempted to control the child-labor situation by requiring their outside employees to sign an agreement prohibiting the use of children on the work they take home. In a few cases of violation of this agreement further work has been refused but, the report states, "in spite of the manufacturer's efforts, violations of the labor laws were found among the employees of every firm surveyed."

Homeworkers on public relief.—Of the 129 families doing homework in the fabricated-metal industry, 47 percent were receiving aid from public funds in addition to their earnings, a situation representative of the condition of homeworkers throughout the fabricated-metal industry. According to the public relief rolls of the towns in which the industry is centered, 173 families, or 40 percent of the entire 438 families employed in homework, were receiving public aid during at least part of the year before the study was made.

This condition outlines clearly the relationship existing between a sweated industry and relief organizations. Obviously the citizens of the communities involved, are, either in the form of taxes or by voluntary contributions, subsidizing the industry to the extent of paying a considerable percentage of the wage bills.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Census Returns as a Measure of Substandard Housing in 1930

IT HAS been concluded by the Public Works Housing Division that 36 percent of the total national nonfarm and farm housing is either obsolete or substandard if an arbitrary system of measuring housing adequacy is applied to the figures obtained in the 1930 census covering owned and rented properties and certain additional surveys are drawn upon. This finding, given in a recent report of the Division,[1] tallies with estimates that have been current for some years which place the percentage of dwellings and neighborhoods that are injurious to health, safety, and morals at one-third of the total.

Taking into account building costs, land values, and rents in the United States, the report states that housing with a rental value under $20 a month or valued at less than $2,000 may be considered substandard. This would not hold for all localities, however, for in a large city like New York a property renting at under $30 a month would be undesirable, while in a small town a fairly modern house might be rented at $15 a month or bought for $1,500. It is stated that "it is highly probable that there was as much bad housing above the $20–$2,000 level in high-priced areas as there was good housing below it in low-priced areas." The 1930 census showed that 4,197,266 nonfarm homes, or 34 percent of those rented, brought less than $20 a month. Of this total, 12.7 percent rented at less than $10 a month; 10.8 percent at $10 to $14; and 10.5 percent at $15 to $19 a month. Owned nonfarm homes valued at less than $2,000 totaled 1,896,048, or 18.1 percent of the total. They were distributed as follows: 7.6 percent were valued at under $1,000; 5.4 percent at $1,000 to $1,499; and 5.1 percent from $1,500 to $1,999. Together these two groups—rented and owned nonfarm homes—made up 6,093,314, or 26.6 percent of all nonfarm homes whose tenure was known.

Study of farm homes shows that three-fourths are without modern improvements and that if Negro homes are included the percentage is higher. Seventy-five percent of the total number of farm homes amounts to 5 million such houses without modern conveniences.

[1] National Emergency Administration of Public Works. Housing Division. Bulletin No. 1: Slums and blighted areas in the United States, by Edith Elmer Wood. Washington, 1935. 126 pp.

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Adding the total number of nonfarm houses renting for less than $20 a month or valued at less than $2,000, numbering somewhat over 6 million, and the 5 million farm homes falling below acceptable standards, and dividing by the total number of homes occupied in the United States (29,904,663), the author of the report estimates that obsolete substandard housing represents 36 percent of all housing.

Progress of Housing and Slum Clearance in Great Britain [1]

HOUSING in Great Britain is making notable progress both as a private enterprise and as part of the slum-clearance program assisted by Government and local subsidies. In the 6 months ending March 31, 1935, private builders erected 149,085 dwellings without State aid. This was 12,120 more than had been built in the preceding 6-month period.

Progress in rehousing tenants displaced because of slum-clearance projects is evident from the fact that whereas on September 30, 1934, the number of houses under construction for this specific purpose was 19,301, on March 31, 1935, the number was 24,898. New houses completed under the program in the 6-month period totaled 14,317.

To carry out the British 5-year program of slum clearance and replacement, 4,000 new replacement houses should be started each month, and about 30,000 should be under construction at any one time. Building was actually begun on 4,700 replacement houses in March.

The monthly average of condemnations and demolitions necessary to complete the program is 3,500. In March 5,584 houses and in April 6,380 houses were marked for demolition by local authorities.

House Building by Owners' Labor in Stockholm, Sweden

SMALL surburban houses are being built in Stockholm, Sweden, on land owned by the city, under a system whereby purchasers make a cash down payment of about $80, contribute 10 percent of the estimated cost by their own labor, and pay the balance over a period of 30 years. The essentials of the plan are summarized in a recent publication of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.[2] This plan of building and house ownership, known as the "Stockholm System",

[1] Based on reports from Alfred Nutting, clerk, American consulate general, London, dated May 4 and May 29, 1935.

[2] U. S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The small-housing scheme of the city of Stockholm, by Axel H. Oxholm. Washington, 1935. 34 pp.

has been in successful operation since 1926. Nearly 50,000 people had been so housed when the subject was studied in 1934. Buildings have been erected at a lower cost than elsewhere and the houses contain all modern comforts and conveniences. The work is carried on under the direction of the Real Estate Department of the city by its Small-House Bureau.

Choice of House Owners

As THE number of applicants has far exceeded the number of houses to be built, it has been possible for the city to make a careful selection of prospective owners. Preference has been given to families with children, those engaged indoors, and those having annual incomes of $800 to $1,300. Since part payment for the houses is made in labor, old people and those unable to do the manual labor required have not been considered. The city has in this way secured a group of house owners having moderate incomes from steady employment in either factories or business establishments. A tabulation of the owners by occupations over a period of years shows that 60 percent are indoor workers and the others are artisans and common laborers.

Land Acquisition

BECAUSE of the rapid growth of the population in Stockholm and the resultant relatively high land costs, it was necessary to go outside the city to acquire sites at a moderate price. Purchases by the municipality were first made in 1904; by 1934 about 20,000 acres had been bought within a radius of 9 miles from the center of the city. This land cost the city approximately 6 million dollars and has been improved, with respect to gas, electricity, water, sewers, etc., by an additional investment of 8 million dollars. Building sites are leased to prospective house builders on a 60-year basis with the option of renewal, under certain conditions, at the expiration of the original lease, provided that the city has no plans for the use of the land. If the city desires to terminate the lease upon its expiration, restitution must be made to the house owner according to a fair valuation on the buildings and improvements. During the term of the lease the lessee, or his legal heir in case of death, has exclusive possession of the land. He pays an annual rental of about 5 percent of the land value, or between 0.9 and 3 cents per square foot per year (an average of 1.2 cents). This sum covers all costs incurred by the city. Lots average 7,500 square feet for a one-family dwelling and 4,200 to 6,000 feet for the smaller houses. As this is a development for families with small incomes and not a subsistence-homestead plan, no attempt is made to provide land for agricultural purposes except flower and vegetable gardens. Space is allotted for recreational grounds and swimming pools and in central locations for stores as well.

House Construction

ORIGINAL plans called for the building of one-family dwellings for which the terms were 25 percent cash and the balance in the form of a loan from the city. Houses were to be built by private contractors. As many persons could not make such a large initial payment, the plan was modified in 1926 to permit a small down payment, personal labor in the erection of the house, and small annual installments. The city considered the erection of the simplest type of small house with few conveniences, but the plan finally accepted provided for all modern conveniences. In all, five standard house plans are in use, taking into account economy of construction as well as utility. A particularly popular plan consists of a living room, entrance hall, and kitchen on the ground floor, with a combined floor space of 470 square feet, and two bedrooms and an unfinished attic above. The basement has toilet and bath facilities, a laundry, food-storage space, a furnace operating a hot-water heating system, and a separate room suitable for use as a garage or workshop. Houses are of the story-and-a-half type, with eaves placed about 3 feet above the floor level on the second floor. Some waste space results from this method of building, and a new plan has been developed for a two-story house with the eaves on a level with the second-floor ceiling.

Wood is used as the chief construction material, following local custom. This has the advantage that native products can be used, since Sweden has ample supplies of pine and spruce of the necessary quality. Besides, wood has the insulating qualities necessary in a rigorous climate. Some insulating materials are also used. Foundations are constructed of aerated concrete blocks measuring 8 by 10 by 20 inches and weighing 45 pounds. Chimneys are made of precast cement blocks, weighing about 100 pounds each, with five terra-cotta flues. Roofs are of tile, and interiors of softwood lumber or plywood panels covered with wall paper or painted. The parts of the houses are all standardized, and wall sections are prefabricated in the mills. Doors and windows are provided with hardware at the factory. All lumber is cut to the size needed and delivered in bundles and numbered for ease in construction. In the same way water and gas pipes are cut ready for assembly. Cabinets and shelves are ready to place in position without fitting.

Prospective builders are supplied with a handbook on construction, and an instructor is maintained for every 50 houses to be built. The necessary skilled labor is supplied by the city, and the ordinary labor is performed by the head of the family, often with the assistance of his wife and children. Where special hardships are encountered, such as finding solid rock in digging the foundation of a house, the city takes over the work, and the extra cost is borne pro rata by the various house projects. The final cost of the house depends upon the skill

and energy of the family in the performance of the routine building tasks and in the economical use of materials. All supplies are bought at wholesale by the city, and a building-material depot is maintained at the building site. The builder pays only for what he obtains from this depot and charges it to the account opened when he starts operations. Whatever is saved in extra nails, timber, etc., is a direct gain to the builder. Moreover, the city estimates that he may save at least 50 percent of the labor cost of building (total $500) even though he is not a skilled artisan.

Financing Construction

When the housebuilder makes his original down payment of $80 a credit account is established with the city, varying in amount according to the type of house to be constructed, giving the purchaser the option of amortization of the whole loan over a 30-year period. A first mortgage is given as security on the loan. The loan represents not only the costs of building but the direct city expenditures for administration, supervision, and overhead charges. Outlays of the city are thus self-liquidating and are not charged to the taxpayers of Stockholm.

On the average, the credit advanced to builders represents 90 percent of the estimated house cost, and the remaining 10 percent is contributed in labor by the owner and his family. If the builder is successful in keeping his costs below the average, he may add special features to his house, such as a finished garage or glassed-in porch. In this way the percentage that the value of the mortgage bears to the total house value is reduced. It is estimated that the average loan represents about 72 percent of the market value of the finished dwelling; this moderate proportion is attributed to the economies effected in purchase of materials, building under rigid inspection, and the low interest rates of between 4 and 5 percent.

Social Aspects of Program

The city has made it possible for those with small incomes to live within half an hour of the center of activity, in comfortable houses within their means, but it has not taken the lead in community enterprises. It is the aim of the municipal government to make the house owner aware that he has definite responsibilities to the community. Financial obligations must be met as promptly as though loans on houses had been secured through private financial institutions.

The author of the report remarks in closing upon "the extraordinarily high cultural standard of living among these people." He found houses well kept up, each with its flower garden outside and many with plants growing indoors. The furnishings of the houses gave evidence of the artistic ability and craftsmanship of the occupants.

HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Income and Income Changes in Relation to Sickness

THE effect of reduced incomes upon sickness among white families in 10 localities was the subject of a recent survey by the United States Public Health Service and the Division of Research of the Milbank Memorial Fund.[1] The first general report of this survey[2] deals with the relation between income changes during the depression and the morbidity experience of the groups studied. It is stated in the report that because of the continued low death rate, which was the lowest on record for all causes in the first half of 1933, the conclusion has been drawn by many that the physical well-being of the American people not only has not suffered but even may have been benefited during the depression. It is pointed out, however, that when such a conclusion is based on general mortality figures alone it is open to question, since the families of the unemployed are in a minority even in the worst depression, and also because the important causes of death are not the most frequent causes of illness. Sickness records, when properly obtained and analyzed, it is said, provide a more sensitive index to the effects of immediate environmental factors than do mortality rates.

The survey was made by house-to-house canvasses in eight large cities—Baltimore, Birmingham, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Pittsburgh, and Syracuse—and in a group of coal-mining communities in the vicinity of Morgantown, W. Va., and a group of cotton-mill villages near Greenville, S. C.; it covered about 1,200 families in each locality. Data from 11,511 families, covering 49,136 individuals, were sufficiently complete to be used in showing the association between illness and unemployment in 1932, but economic data were complete, and other data reasonably so, for the 4 years from 1929 to 1932 for only 9,127 families covering 40,184 individuals.

The population studied was largely of the wage-earning class and only the poorer sections of the cities were canvassed, as in the well-to-do sections the standard of living was too high to affect health adversely, even though great reductions in income had taken place. Slum areas were excluded as they contain too many families which were never self-supporting, even at the height of prosperity. Colored

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, January 1934 (p. 82).

[2] United States Public Health Service. Public Health Reports, May 3, 1935: Relation of sickness to income and income change in 10 surveyed communities, by G. St. J. Perrott and Selwyn D. Collins.

sections were also excluded in order to exclude the question of racial differences in employment, income, and sickness. The families in which the breadwinners still had their jobs served as a control group for measuring the sickness rates of those who had suffered economic reverses. The sickness records covered a 3-month period early in 1933 and the economic history the period from 1929 to 1932.

The median income of the group in 1929 was $1,650, while for nonfarm families throughout the United States it was $1,900. By 1932 the median income of the group had dropped to $870, a reduction of 47 percent. Incomes of less than $1,200 per year were received by 26 percent of the families in 1929 and in 1932 by 66 percent, while 35 percent of the families had incomes in excess of $2,000 in 1929 as compared with 10 percent in 1932

The study covered illness from all diseases and accidents, and the illnesses were classified according to whether their time of onset was within the survey period of 3 months or prior to the survey, the latter group containing the more or less chronic cases. These groups were further subdivided into disabling and nondisabling cases, all bed cases being included in the former class. It was found that the group with no employed workers had an incidence of disabling cases which had their onset within the survey period 33 percent higher than the rate for the group having full-time workers. The rate for the combined disabling illnesses having onset within and prior to the study was 48 percent higher for the unemployed group than for the families having full-time workers No logical relationship was shown between nondisabling cases and employment status

The data show that, with the exception of Greenville and Morgantown, the disabling illness rate of families having no employed workers was consistently higher in each city than that of families having part-time or full-time workers. Although the two rural industrial communities had a relatively high average illness rate, that rate did not show the consistent association between economic status and illness which was found in the eight large cities, and as there was no obvious explanation of this fact the report deals largely with the larger cities, leaving the two rural communities for separate study. It is stated that since most of the families having no employed workers in 1932 had one or more employed workers in 1929, the data give "striking evidence of the association between a relatively high rate of disabling illness and loss of employment during the depression, with accompanying loss of income and reduced standard of living."

Illness in Relation to Income

THE families grouped according to income were divided into comfortable, moderate, and poor, the income ranges for this classification varying among the different localities as a result of the differences in the averages and distributions of the incomes and the necessity for

having groups of sufficient size for statistical significance as well as the differences in living costs. The "comfortable" per capita income was fixed at $300 and over in Greenville and Morgantown; $425 and over in Baltimore, Birmingham, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Syracuse; and $500 and over in Brooklyn and New York City, while the "poor" income was under $250 per capita in Brooklyn and New York City, and under $150 in the other localities. The "moderate" incomes ranged between these limits. Based on the income in 1932 it was found that the rate of illness among families classified as poor was 23 percent higher in the grouping by per capita income and 30 percent higher in the grouping by total family income than among the families classified as comfortable. An even greater excess among families with the lowest income was shown for the largely chronic illnesses with onset prior to the survey period.

The comparison of the sickness data with changed economic status brings out the fact that the highest illness rate was found in the group hardest hit by the depression—the group which was comfortable in 1929 and poor in 1932. The rate for disabling illnesses of this group which had their onset within or prior to the survey period was 174 cases per 1,000 persons or 45 percent higher than the rate (120 per 1,000) for those who were comfortable in both 1929 and 1932. The group that had dropped from comfortable to moderate had a 10-percent higher disabling-illness rate than the comfortable group that had experienced no drop in income. The illness rate of the group that had dropped from moderate to poor was 17 percent higher than the rate for those who were in moderate circumstances throughout the 4 years, while in the group that had dropped from comfortable to poor the rate was 9 percent higher than those who were poor throughout the period—a finding, the report states, which suggests that illness is associated with a sudden adverse change in the standard of living.

In considering the findings of the study, it is stated that it seems reasonable to suppose that the higher illness rate among the depression poor than among families which had remained in the comfortable class throughout the 4 years must have been due, at least in part, to the lowered standard of living, which included crowded housing conditions and lack of adequate food and clothing and medical care. However, there are some modifying factors, such as the possibility that the depression may have been a sifting process, separating the fit from the unfit, since, on the average, the men who kept their jobs were the more vigorous, capable, and intelligent ones. While the study presents evidence, therefore, that there was a process of selection, it is said—

> The facts that the excess in illness rates appears among children as well as adults and that the highest illness rates are exhibited by families that had dropped from the highest level in 1929 appear to point to a definite causal relation between lowered standard of living and high illness rate.

Minimum Standard for Medical Service in Industry[1]

THE need for better organization and service for the care of the sick and injured in industry has been recognized by the American College of Surgeons which in 1926 established a board for the purpose of studying and improving the situation. This organization first made surveys of industrial medical services in different sections of the country in order to secure unbiased information as to actual conditions as a basis for the formulation of definite conclusions and recommendations for the correction of existing deficiencies in the medical services. These surveys have shown that compliance with the compensation law does not necessarily signify an efficient medical service and that financial awards cannot compensate for a disability that is chargeable to inadequate medical service. As a result of these studies, the college formulated a minimum standard for industrial medicine and traumatic surgery which embodies the essential features for providing an adequate medical and surgical service

The "minimum standard for medical service in industry" specifies that the industrial establishment shall have an organized medical department or service with competent medical staff, including consultants, and shall also have adequate emergency, dispensary, and hospital facilities, and personnel to assure efficient care of the ill and injured. It is also provided that the physicians shall be graduates from acceptable medical schools and competent in the field of industrial medicine and surgery. In this connection, it is provided that the practice of division of fees, under any guise whatsoever, shall be prohibited. Complete and accurate records shall be kept which shall cover all information pertinent to the case or required by statute for workmen's compensation claims or other purposes. Institutions approved by the American College of Surgeons shall be used for all patients requiring hospitalization. The medical department or service shall have general supervision over the sanitation of the plant and the health of the employees.

Organizations whose medical and surgical service is found to conform at least to the above minimum standard are placed by the board on the list of approved medical establishments, personal surveys having been made of a large number of individual industrial establishments for this purpose.

A preliminary study was made by the board during 1926 to 1931 and personal surveys from 1931 to 1933, which were supplemented by questionnaires. The surveys covered 925 industrial establishments of various types, employing nearly 2,500,000 workers, dis-

[1] American College of Surgeons. Medical Service in Industry and Workmen's Compensation Laws, by M. N. Newquist.

tributed throughout the country. Up to February 1934, a total of 518 industrial units had been granted approval. In general, it was shown that many of the larger industrial organizations have provided excellent medical service but in the smaller establishments much can be done to improve the service. For these smaller plants the question resolves itself into the organization of a definite plan for providing competent care which will utilize group service, if possible, as a matter of economy.

The development of industrial medical service has naturally been greatly influenced by the workmen's compensation laws, although humanitarian motives have not been lacking. Many industrial organizations, it is said, have found that an efficient and unbiased medical service has promoted good will and mutual protective interest between the employer and the employee. These programs have in many instances been severely curtailed during the depression and many plant physicians who were particularly interested in the socialized aspects of medicine have been forced to discontinue the increased free work and innovations and return to their original purpose. Regardless of the relative merits of such types of service, the following basic objectives, it is considered, should be followed in plans for industrial medical service: (1) To ascertain, by examination, the physical and mental fitness of employees for work; (2) to maintain and improve the health and efficiency of those already employed; (3) to educate the worker in accident prevention and personal hygiene; (4) to reduce lost time and absenteeism from illness or injury.

Extent and Type of Medical Service

THE survey of 925 companies showed that approximately 2 percent of the plants with fewer than 250 workers had full-time physicians as contrasted with 87 percent having a physician on call. In plants with over 1,000 employees, 36 percent had full-time physicians, and 55 percent had part-time physicians, while 20 percent had physicians on call. The latter group may include surgeons, oculists, and other specialists called in as consultants.

Comparatively few of the companies provided dental service. Only 9 percent of the establishments having 1,000 or more workers provided dental care, usually on a part-time basis, while less than 2 percent in the 500 to 999 group, less than 1 percent in the 250 to 499 group, and none of the smaller companies furnished this service.

Graduate female nurses are generally employed in the dispensaries of the larger industries and graduate male nurses are used to a limited extent in plants in which the employees are predominantly male, but in the smaller establishments first-aid service is usually given by employees who have received first-aid training. Sixty-four per-

cent of the 925 establishments employed graduate nurses while the remainder employed lay first-aid attendants. Special technicians are employed in some of the larger establishments which maintain X-ray and clinical laboratories and do a large amount of diagnostic work. Complete clinical laboratories are not, however, very common in industry.

Although preemployment physical examinations were routine procedure in 63 percent of the companies, 2 percent examined special groups only. Routine periodic physical examinations were given by 17 percent of the companies and to special groups only in 11 percent of the plants studied. It is said that the trend in regard to thoroughness of physical examinations has been from a general inspection, through superficial examinations toward a more complete examination with X-ray and other laboratory examinations sometimes included. The importance of an X-ray examination of the chest of all workers who have been or are about to be exposed to silica dust is stressed. The length of time devoted to the examinations, according to studies made by the National Industrial Conference Board, ranged from an average of 8 minutes in 1920 to 10 to 15 minutes in 1924, while in 1930 the largest number of companies reporting used 30 minutes or more. The physical examinations are naturally the first step in preventive medicine, and should lead to the placement of the employee in the position for which he is best fitted and where the maladjustments of working conditions will not be injurious to his health. Occupational-disease hazards should be eliminated.

Cost of Medical and Surgical Service

High costs of medical and surgical service in an industry are not always indicative of the hazardous or nonhazardous nature of the industry. Such nonhazardous groups as banks, insurance companies, department stores, etc., may show a high per capita medical cost as a result of an extensive program of preventive health measures.

A study of the relation of medical to compensation costs made in 1932 by the American College of Surgeons covered 334 industrial establishments with 733,261 employees. Of this number 68 companies had fewer than 500 employees, 86 had 500 to 999, and 180 had 1,000 employees or over. The per capita medical costs of the companies having fewer than 500 workers were less than 1 percent lower than those of the group of largest plants while on the other hand the compensation costs were 39 percent higher. The group having 500 to 999 employees had the highest per capita medical cost, due to the fact that most of the companies maintained dispensaries and a medical service and that the fixed cost must be distributed over a

smaller number of employees than in the large plants. For all the plants the average annual medical cost per employee was $6.30, with a range from $2.72 in the leather industry to $17.69 in the mining industry. The total medical and compensation costs per $100 of pay roll ranged from 39 cents in department stores to $4.50 in the mining industry. Costs were higher in those organizations in which the employees contribute through pay-roll deductions for extended medical service; in some cases this service covered the families of the employees. These figures are somewhat higher than those shown by a study in 1930 by the National Industrial Conference Board, but it is considered that the low industrial activity in 1932 had decreased the number of employees more than the operating expense of the various medical departments.

Industrial Diseases and Poisoning in British Factories, 1934

AN INCREASE in the number of cases of industrial poisoning or disease and in the number of deaths due to certain industrial hazards is shown in the report of the senior medical inspector of factories in Great Britain for the year 1934.[1] There was likewise an increase in the number of cases and deaths from gases and fumes, while there appeared to be no improvement in the death rate from silicosis and asbestosis either alone or combined with tuberculosis.

It is pointed out in the report that it is difficult to estimate the state of the health of the nation as a whole, since sickness rates, mortality rates, or infectious-disease rates among the insured population give little idea of the extent and seriousness of ill health in the whole population, and it is even more difficult if not impossible to determine the sickness produced primarily by industry or by any particular industry or process. This difficulty is due largely, it is said, to the lack of uniformity in reporting and to the failure to keep records. However, it is the belief of the senior medical inspector that although industry does undoubtedly produce ill health in many instances it is outside the factory itself that most of the ill health arises.

Table 1 shows the number of cases of disease resulting from the use of some of the more important industrial poisons for certain years from 1910 to 1934.

[1] Great Britain. Home office. Factory Department. Annual report for the year 1934. London, 1935. (Cmd. 4931.)

Table 1.—Number of Cases of Poisoning and of Industrial Diseases Among Factory Workers in Great Britain for Specified Years, 1910 to 1934

Disease	1910	1920	1930	1932	1933	1934
Lead poisoning:						
Cases	505	289	265	182	168	198
Deaths	38	44	32	23	19	25
Mercury poisoning:						
Cases	10	5	3	2	1	----
Deaths	1	----	----	----	----	----
Arsenic poisoning: Cases	7	3	1	1	1	3
Carbon bisulphide poisoning: Cases	----	----	----	2	----	1
Aniline poisoning: Cases	----	----	24	24	12	9
Chrome benzene poisoning:						
Cases	----	----	----	----	2	2
Deaths	----	----	----	----	----	3
Toxic jaundice: Cases	----	6	----	3	2	----
Anthrax:						
Cases	51	48	43	16	21	19
Deaths	9	11	6	1	2	3
Epitheliomatous ulceration:						
Cases	----	45	194	131	143	170
Deaths	----	1	36	44	40	45
Chrome ulceration: Cases	----	126	95	77	73	87

Although the number of cases of lead poisoning has been decreasing in the past few years, this reduction was not maintained in 1934, as there was an increase of 30 cases and 6 deaths over the figures for the preceding year. This was mainly the indirect result of an increase in the construction of houses using highly decorated tiles in the manufacture of which a highly leaded glaze is used; this increased demand had resulted in an influx into the pottery industry of untrained workers not sufficiently informed as to the hazard. The number of cases of aniline poisoning was the smallest since the disease has been reported. A small increase in the number of cases of toxic jaundice was reported, of particular interest being an outbreak of infective jaundice among fish workers in Aberdeen. These cases numbered 19, of which 2 were fatal.

The further extended use of the process of chromium plating was responsible for the increase in the number of cases of chrome ulceration. This increase in cases, it was considered, indicated the value of frequent medical examination of workers exposed to this hazard. The large number of cases of industrial skin cancer indicates the need for periodic medical examination, as it appeared there was a direct relation between the percentage of deaths and the practice of examining these workers periodically. This was shown by the low percentage in patent fuel works where with one exception a periodic examination was the rule. Although, in general, medical examinations had not been instituted in the cotton industry owing to the reliance of the trade on the result of research work looking toward the elimination of the risk by the substitution of a suitable noncarcinogenic (or less carcinogenic) oil for use in cotton spinning, it was considered probable that cases would continue to arise from earlier exposure. Periodic medical examination was, therefore, regarded as of importance in reducing the death rate from this cause.

Statistics of deaths from silicosis and asbestosis have been collected in the past few years. Fifty-seven deaths from silicosis and 50 from silicosis with tuberculosis were reported during the year, as well as 6 deaths from asbestosis and 8 from asbestosis with tuberculosis.

Table 2 shows the number of deaths from silicosis and asbestosis alone or complicated with tuberculosis, the average age at death, and the number of years' exposure to either type of dust.

Table 2.—Number of Deaths from Silicosis and Asbestosis in Great Britain, Average Age at Death and Duration of Employment

Disease	Number of deaths	Average age at death	Duration of employment (years)		
			Longest	Shortest	Average
Silicosis	261	55.4	60.0	2.3	34.8
Silicosis with tuberculosis	315	52.5	67.0	2.0	32.0
Asbestosis	41	41.0	27.0	1.5	12.9
Asbestosis with tuberculosis	26	38.1	29.0	.8	9.9

The largest number of fatal cases of silicosis were in the pottery industry. In this industry there were 137 deaths from silicosis and 131 from silicosis with tuberculosis, or 46.5 percent of the total number of cases. Next in importance in the number of deaths from this cause was the sandstone industry, followed by metal grinding, sandblasting, and the manufacture of scouring powders. Regulations for the asbestos industry had been in force for nearly 3 years and the experience of the regulated trades during 1934 had confirmed the value of measures toward the suppression and removal of dust. It has been found that in the collection of dust the regulation requiring the location of the settling plant elsewhere than in the workrooms has been of great value in improving conditions.

Reporting of cases of skin disease is not compulsory. There were 1,293 cases of dermatitis referred to the department during the year which were classified as due to industry. As there are other factors in the development of diseases of the skin, such as friction and heat, it is said that it is often very difficult to decide whether the condition is due to employment, although most of the materials handled in industry will, in certain individuals and under certain conditions, produce a dermatitis. The causative agents in the cases reported included oil, alkalies, sugar, chrome, turpentine and substitutes, dyes, chemicals, acids, paraffin, friction and heat, dough, and degreasers—methylated spirit, petrol, etc.

There were 179 cases of gassing reported, with 21 deaths. Of these, 85, with 7 deaths, were due to carbon monoxide, while the next most important causes were inhalation of ammonia, nitrous fumes, chlorine, trichlorethylene, petrol and benzene, nickel carbonyl, and phosgene. There were 11 fatal cases caused by ammonia fumes and phosgene and 1 for which the cause was not reported.

Miners' Phthisis in South African Gold Mines [1]

MINERS' phthisis has been a serious industrial problem in the gold mines of South Africa for many years, but preventive measures carried out by the Miners' Phthisis Prevention Committee have resulted in reducing the dust hazard to a considerable degree. The appointment of a committee known as the "Silicosis Research Advisory Committee" was approved during the year by the Minister of Mines with a view to directing and assisting the work of different persons and bodies interested in research work for the prevention and control of silicosis. The theory advanced during the previous year, that silicosis was produced by the inhalation of mineral silicates, particularly sericite, has received world-wide publicity and has been the subject of much criticism, both adverse and favorable.

The report shows that the decline in the incidence of silicosis among European miners, previously reported, continued. Among this class of workers 5,434 cases of silicosis were detected at the periodical examination between the years 1917–18 and 1933–34. This number included 556 "anteprimary" cases which were detected in 1919–20, the year in which that condition was first made compensable. In addition, during the same period there were 398 cases of tuberculosis with silicosis and 550 cases of tuberculosis without silicosis. The number of cases of tuberculosis with silicosis, which were numerous in the first 3-year period, have shown a very marked decline since that time, and the cases presenting, when first detected, the combination of these two conditions are now rarely found among the working miners. The number of cases of silicosis, however, has shown a considerable degree of irregularity, although during the past 8 years there has been a gradual but steady decline from the peak figure of 490 cases in 1925–26 to 180 cases in 1933–34. An analysis of the figures showing the respective rates of liability to contract the disease, when based on a stationary standard of medical selection or diagnosis of cases, shows that, taking all the miners at work in each successive year of underground service up to the twentieth year as a whole, "the liability of the working miner to contract silicosis was for the year 1933–34 less by 65 percent than it was for the period 1920 to 1923, and was less by a much greater percentage than it was for the years 1918 to 1920." When the group of "New Rand Miners" (those who have entered work since 1916 and have worked only on the Rand) is considered, the liability to contract silicosis at all years of work up to the eighteenth was less by more than 85 percent than during the period 1920 to 1923. Statistics of new cases of silicosis do not strictly represent present working conditions because of the lengthy period of expo-

[1] Union of South Africa. Department of Mines. Annual report of the Government Mining Engineer for 1934. Pretoria, 1935, pp. 89–101.

sure to siliceous dust which precedes the appearance of detectable signs of silicosis. Thus, of the 180 new cases found in 1933–34, 149, or 83 percent, occurred among the 5,194 working miners who had commenced work prior to 1916.

Routine periodical examination of non-European (Eurafrican and Asiatic) miners was started in 1929. In 1933–34, among 564 miners examined, 3 were found to have silicosis; 1 tuberculosis with silicosis; and 4 tuberculosis without silicosis.

Among native laborers, a total of 1,026 compensable cases were found in 1933–34, of which 240 were cases of silicosis, 203 cases of tuberculosis with silicosis, and 583 cases of tuberculosis without silicosis.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Federal Law Enacted to Assist State Enforcement of Prison Labor Laws

A BILL to prohibit the interstate transportation of prison-made products was signed by the President on July 24, 1935. It is commonly referred to as the Ashurst-Sumners Act (Public, No. 215). During many sessions of Congress hearings have revealed the evils attendant upon the sale of prison-made goods in the open market in competition with goods manufactured by free labor. In an effort to combat such competition Congress in 1929 passed the Hawes-Cooper Act [1] which became effective on January 19, 1934, under which interstate transportation of prison-made goods passed out of Federal control.

Some 20 States have passed laws prohibiting or regulating the sale in the open market of prison-made goods. Under the new Federal law a maximum penalty of $1,000 is imposed upon any person shipping prison-made goods into a State, the laws of which forbid the sale on the open market of goods made by prison labor. A penalty is thus added to what is already an offense under the Federal act of January 19, 1929. The new law also requires that all goods produced by prison labor and shipped in interstate or foreign commerce must be marked, showing the name and address of the shipper and the consignee, as well as the contents, and the name of the penal institution from which the goods have been shipped. In brief, the new law attempts to supplement the prison-labor laws of the States with a Federal enforcement act.

The principle involved in the law has been sustained by the United States Supreme Court on several occasions. To substantiate this position the Webb-Kenyon Act of March 1, 1913 (37 U. S. Stat. L. 699) and the so-called "hot oil" act of February 22, 1935 (Public Act No. 14, 74th Cong.) have been advanced as a precedent for regarding the new law as free from Constitutional objection.

The text of the law follows:

SECTION 1. *Unlawful shipment of prison-made goods.*—It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to transport or cause to be transported, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, or aid or assist in obtaining transportation for or in transporting any goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, produced, or

[1] See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 596, p. 134.

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mined wholly or in part by convicts or prisoners (except convicts or prisoners on parole or probation), or in any penal or reformatory institution, from one State, Territory, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country, into any State, Territory, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, where said goods, wares, and merchandise are intended by any person interested therein to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise in violation of any law of such State, Territory, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous but subject to the jurisdiction thereof. Nothing herein shall apply to commodities manufactured in Federal penal and correctional institutions for use by the Federal Government.

SEC. 2. *Goods to be marked.*—All packages containing any goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined wholly or in part by convicts or prisoners, except convicts or prisoners on parole or probation, or in any penal or reformatory institution, when shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper, the name and address of the consignee, the nature of the contents, and the name and location of the penal or reformatory institution where produced wholly or in part may be readily ascertained on an inspection of the outside of such package.

Sec. 3. *Violations.*—Any person violating any provision of this act shall for each offense, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, and such goods, wares, and merchandise shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the seizure and forfeiture of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 4. *Jurisdiction of court.*—Any violation of this act shall be prosecuted in any court having jurisdiction of crime within the district in which said violation was committed, or from, or into which any such goods, wares, or merchandise may have been carried or transported, or in any Territory, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, or the District of Columbia, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Recent Progress in Labor Legislation in India

THE Indian Department of Industries and Labor has issued a report concerning the action taken by the Central Government up to October 31, 1934, and by the provincial governments up to July 15, 1934, on the Indian Royal Labor Commission's recommendations. The four sections of this report deal respectively with recommendations for (1) central legislation, (2) administrative action by the Indian Government, (3) provincial legislation, and (4) local administrative action.

Factories.—A review of the progress in central labor legislation, given in the April 1935 issue of the Bombay Labor Gazette, points out that upon recommendation of the Commission, the following provisions have been incorporated in the Indian Factories Act of 1934:

Hours in factories are set at 54 per week and 10 per day, except factories operating on continuing processes or producing daily necessaries which are permitted to work a 56-hour week, "subject to an average week of 54 hours for the operative and to conformity with the provisions in respect of holidays." For seasonal industries the previous limits of 60 hours per week and 11 hours per day are continued. Relief periods must be provided, totaling not less than 1 hour per day, which may be distributed as the employer deems best after consulting with the operatives and subject to the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories. Local governments are authorized to control overlapping shifts.

Children's maximum daily hours may not exceed 5. The execution of bonds promising the labor of any person under the age of 15 "for or on account of any consideration" is void. Young persons between 15 and 16 years of age may not be employed as adults unless a medical certificate of physical fitness is obtained.

Overtime must be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter after 54 hours per week and time and a half after 60 hours per week.

When, in the judgment of the chief inspector, the cooling facilities of the factory are so inadequate as to cause serious discomfort to the operatives or to endanger their health, and conditions can be appreciably improved by methods calling for no unreasonable expenditure, he may order the owner to adopt specified measures within a given period.

Owners of tea factories are required to install dust-extracting machinery within a specified time, and no new factory may be built without such machinery. Inspectors are authorized to require any factory to provide dust-extracting machinery, and local governments may formulate rules for the same purpose, applicable to any type of factories.

Water and washing facilities must be provided for workers in dirty processes.

First-aid kits must be provided in all factories using power and in departments of factories employing over 250 persons.

Every factory employing 250 women or more must provide creches for children up to the age of 6 years. The woman inspector is charged with the duty of organizing factory creches. Under the Factories Act of 1934 local governments are given power to insist on the provision of creches in factories where 50 or more women are employed.

The rule-making power under the Factories Act is extended to cover means of transport within factories.

A certificate of stability is required before work is begun in larger factories; local governments are empowered to demand such certificates from smaller factories.

Transport services and public works.—Local governments are empowered to frame safety regulations for docks, but the chief inspector of factories must be consulted, and he is responsible for enforcement. Regulations must provide for the reporting of serious accidents.

Dock labor.—The Indian Dock Laborers' Act, 1934, enables the Government of India to frame safety regulations and to require the reporting of accidents. The act will be enforced by inspectors appointed by local governments.

Debts of workers.—Consideration is being given to the possibility of enacting legislation providing summary procedure for the liquidation of the unsecured debts of workers. The experiment will in the beginning be limited to the Province of Delhi.

Housing of industrial workers.—An amendment to the Land Acquisition Act provides (*a*) that the housing of workers shall be regarded as probably useful to the public, and (*b*) that the definition of "company" shall cover concerns which are the property of individuals or associations of individuals.

Workmen's compensation.—In conformity with the Commission's recommendation as to the inclusion in the Workmen's Compensation Act of persons employed by employers in the larger agricultural undertakings and of those employed in forest reserves, an act dated July 2, 1934, named the following occupations as hazardous and declared persons employed therein to be entitled to benefit under the act: (1) The felling and logging of trees, (2) timber transportation by inland waters, (3) controlling or extinguishing forest fires, and (4) operations involved in the catching of elephants.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

South Carolina Workmen's Compensation Law

THE Legislature of South Carolina enacted a workmen's compensation law at its 1935 session, leaving Arkansas and Mississippi as the only remaining States which have not passed laws to protect their workers against industrial hazards.

The South Carolina act becomes effective September 1, 1935. An industrial commission of five appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, is charged with the administration of the act. On July 17, 1935, the Governor appointed John H. Dukes as chairman, Coleman C. Martin as vice chairman, and I. H. Hyatt, P. M. Camak, and John W. Duncan as members of the commission. For the salaries and expenses of this commission $40,000 is appropriated.

The act covers public employment, except elected officers, and all private employment in which 15 or more employees are regularly employed. Agriculture and domestic service are exempted, as are also railroads, sawmills, planing mills, logging operations, manufacturing of shipping containers, the production of turpentine, steam laundries, rock quarries, sand mines, oil mills, and persons selling agricultural products for producers. Federal employees are also excluded. An employer must insure his risk in an insurance company or furnish proof of his financial ability to satisfy his obligations under the act.

A summary of the act follows: [1]

Date of enactment.—Approved July 17, 1935; in effect September 1, 1935.

Election.—Presumed unless either party rejects.

Injuries compensated.—Injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, and such diseases or infection as naturally or unavoidably result from such injury. No compensation in case of injury caused by intoxication or by willful intention of the employee to injure himself or another. When injury results from failure to use a safety appliance, compensation shall be reduced 10 percent; but when it results from willful failure of an employer to comply with any statutory requirement or order of the commission, compensation shall be increased 10 percent.

Industries covered.—All public and quasi-public corporations and all private employments in which 15 or more employees are regularly employed in the same

[1] The workmen's compensation laws of other jurisdictions are summarized in Bureau of Labor Statistics Buls. Nos. 423 and 496 and the Monthly Labor Review for May 1929 (North Carolina, p. 135) and July 1935 (Florida, p. 101).

business or establishment, except agriculture, domestic service, railroads, sawmills, planing mills, logging operations, manufacturing of shipping containers, production of turpentine, steam laundries, rock quarries, sand mines, oil mills, the selling of agricultural products for producers, and Federal employments.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: Every person either under appointment or contract of hire or apprenticeship (including aliens and minors, lawfully and unlawfully employed), except persons whose employment is both casual and not in the course of the employer's trade, business, profession, or occupation.

Employment: Employees of the State or its political subdivisions, and of municipal corporations.

Waiting period.—Seven days, but where disability continues more than 28 days, compensation allowed from date of disability.

Compensation for death.—(*a*) Burial expenses not to exceed $200.

(*b*) Weekly payments to persons wholly dependent upon employee's earnings for support, equal to 50 percent of his weekly wages, but not more than $25 nor less than $5 a week, for a period of 350 weeks from the date of injury. Weekly compensation to partial dependents shall equal the same proportion of the weekly payments for the benefit of persons wholly dependent as the amount contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bears to the annual earnings of the deceased at the time of his injury.

Compensation for disability.—(*a*) Medical, surgical, and hospital treatment (including medical and surgical supplies and artificial members) as may reasonably be required, for a period not exceeding 10 weeks from date of injury, and for such additional time as in the judgment of the commission will tend to lessen the period of disability.

(*b*) For total disability, a weekly payment equal to 50 percent of the average weekly wage, but not more than $25 nor less than $5 a week; maximum period, 500 weeks; maximum compensation, $5,500.

(*c*) For partial disability, a weekly payment equal to 50 percent of the difference between the average weekly wages before the injury and the average weekly wages which the injured employee is able to earn thereafter, but not more than $25 a week; maximum period, 300 weeks.

(*d*) For certain specified disabilities, 50 percent of wages for period, varying with type of disability; periods ranging from 7½ weeks to 500 weeks. Payments shall not exceed $25 nor be less than $5 a week. For serious facial, head, or bodily disfigurement, maximum $2,500. Maximum recovery under the act, $5,500. Claims must be filed within 1 year after the accident, and if death results from the accident, within 1 year after the time of death. Notice of accident must be given to the employer within 30 days.

Insurance.—Employer must insure in an authorized corporation, association, organization, or mutual insurance association, or furnish to the commission proof of financial ability to pay direct the compensation as provided for under the law.

Security of payments.—Compensation claims are not assignable, and are exempt from all claims of creditors and from taxes. Claims have the same preference against the assets of the employer as claims for unpaid wages. No agreement by an employee to pay any portion of the premium shall be valid, nor may an employee waive his rights to compensation.

Administration.—By an industrial commission of five members. The commission conducts hearings and makes compensation awards. Either party has the right of appeal to the court of common pleas for the county in which the alleged accident occurred.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Development of Family-Allowance System in France in 1934

DURING the 12 months ended December 31, 1934, the number of approved equalization funds for family allowances in France increased from 186 to 210, according to a report submitted to the fifteenth French Congress on Family Allowances, held in Clermont-Ferrand, May 29 and 30, 1935. This expansion and other developments are recorded in the following table compiled from figures taken from the July 8, 1935, issue of Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva) which is the source of most of the information in this article.

Family-Allowance Funds in France in 1933 and 1934

[Franc at par=3.92 cents; average exchange rate, 1933=5.03 cents; 1934=6.57 cents]

Item	December 31—		Percent increase
	1933	1934	
Number of equalization funds	186	210	12.9
Number of undertakings belonging to funds	67,000	157,000	134.3
Number of workers covered by funds	2,425,000	3,750,000	54.6
Amount paid out in family allowances by funds per annum	*Francs* 435,000,000	*Francs* 675,000,000	55.2

From the findings of an investigation immediately preceding the holding of the Congress last May the French National Committee on Family Allowances estimated that at that time there were 224 equalization funds having a membership of 162,000 employers, covering 3,889,000 workers, 1,183,000 families, and 2,137,000 children, and distributing over 700,000,000 francs per annum in allowances. If some of the larger enterprises which pay allowances directly, such as mines, railways, and undertakings operating public services under concessions, were added, the workers covered would total 4,889,000 and the amount expended in allowances, 1,520,000,000 francs. The inclusion of public servants would raise the latter total to 2,000,000,000 francs.

Social Services

In 1934 the family-allowance funds continued their interest in social services. While such activities were not legally compulsory and had become more burdensome as a result of the depression and the inadequate enforcement of the family-allowance act, nevertheless, they had been amalgamated and developed since the preceding year and the number of funds having at least a nucleus of such services had increased from 70 to 119. Outstanding among these activities were the payment of childbirth and nursing bonuses, prenatal and infant-welfare consultations, the distribution of linen for babies, domestic training, and especially the providing of visiting nurses who numbered 390 at the time the report was prepared.

In 1934 the family-allowance funds had sent 10,000 children to seaside, mountain, or country resorts. These various social services had cost the funds 15,000,000 francs.

Demographic Effects

It was also reported at the congress that the birth rate in families receiving benefits from the French family-allowance funds continued to be 30 percent higher than that in the general population for the same age groups, while the rates for infant mortality and stillbirths were more than 50 percent below those for the general population.

Recommendations for Extension of System

In concluding his report the director of the National Committee on Family Allowances urged that the act of 1932 be made universally operative even in the smallest details by issuing decrees making it applicable to occupations not yet included, and "by the effective affiliation of all persons covered to regularly approved funds or services."

The International Labor Office Year-Book, 1934–35, states that on January 1, 1935, the only industries not yet covered by the French Family-Allowance Act of March 11, 1932, were—

> Agriculture and forestry, fisheries, inadequately defined industries, bakeries and pastrycooks' establishments, pork butchers' establishments, basketmaking, wheelwrights' shops and coachmaking, the manufacture of various wooden utensils, the cutting of precious stones, transport by water, various branches of commerce, ecclesiastical occupations, various associations, experts and technicians, personal services.

National Family Allowance Fund in Italy

A NATIONAL Family Allowance Fund for industry has been created in Italy under legal provisions recently approved by the Minister of Corporations. The headquarters of the fund will be at the National Fascist Institute of Social Welfare in Rome. A résumé of the functions of this fund is given in the Belgian Revue du Travail (March 1935) which, unless otherwise noted, is the source of the following data.

Under an agreement concluded October 11, 1934, between the Fascist Confederation of Manufacturers and the Fascist Confederation of Industrial Workers, the fund will pay family allowances to industrial wage earners having family responsibilities, who work not over 40 hours per week. Domestic workers are not eligible for family allowances, unless the administrative committee decides otherwise.

The fund's resources wlll be derived from equal contributions by employers and employees and other revenues that may become available.

Contributions were scheduled to begin in December 1934, and according to the Family Endowment Chronicle of April 1935 (London) payment of allowances was to begin about the middle of January 1935. Contributions due previous to the period determined for the payment of allowances will be paid by the fund.

Contributions.—All industrial employees are to contribute 1 percent of their wages for work not to exceed 40 hours per week, or an average of 40 hours per week for a longer period fixed by agreement, and 5 percent of their wages for all hours over 40, even when such hours are the normal hours. The employers are to contribute an equal amount. The contributions of the employees are to be deducted from their wages by their employer, who is to enter on his pay roll, or similar record, the amount deducted from the wages of each worker and the allowances paid to those entitled thereto.

Benefits.—Family allowances will be paid from the date fixed by the administrative committee of the fund. This committee will determine the amount to be paid, taking into consideration the available resources. Wage earners, who work not over 40 hours per week, or an average of 40 hours a week during a period fixed by agreement, are entitled to allowances when they are heads of families with dependent children under 14 years of age. Legitimated children, adopted children, and recognized natural children, as well as

legitimate children, are beneficiaries of family allowances. Payment of allowances is to be made by the employer, at the end of each pay period, to those entitled thereto on the basis of the number of children in their charge, which is to be established by documentary proof.

The employer is required to report to the provincial headquarters of the National Fascist Institute of Social Welfare, within 5 days after the payment of allowances, the amount of contributions due, the reason for the 1 percent and the 5 percent deductions from wages, and the number and amount of the allowances paid during the period of the report. If the amount of the contributions is greater than the amount of the corresponding allowances, the employer is required to remit the balance within 5 days to the provincial headquarters of the National Fascist Institute of Social Welfare, to be placed to the credit of the Family Allowance Fund. If, on the contrary, the amount of the allowances paid exceeds the contributions, the provincial headquarters will promptly pay the balance to the employer on behalf of the national fund.

Administration of fund.—The fund is administered by a committee, composed of a president, chosen jointly by the two industrial confederations or appointed by the Minister of Corporations, three representatives of the Fascist Confederation of Manufacturers, three representatives of the Fascist Confederation of Industrial Workers, the Director General of Labor, Welfare, and Social Assistance in the Ministry of Corporations, the Director General of the National Fascist Institute of Social Welfare, and a representative of the Directorate of the National Fascist Party.

The administrative committee is given all the necessary powers for the management of the fund. It fixes the amount of the allowances, rules on the applications for benefits, fixes the contributions, approves the annual balance sheets, and decides on the use of the funds and reserves. It may also, with the approval of the Minister of Corporations, establish other systems of contributions and disbursement than those prescribed. Appeals from the committee's decisions may be made to the Minister of Corporations, who is the final authority.

A board of managers, composed of a representative of the Ministry of Corporations, a representative of the Fascist Confederation of Manufacturers, and a representative of the Fascist Confederation of Industrial Workers, directs the administration of the fund.

The fund utilizes the services of the National Fascist Institute of Social Welfare, having at each provincial headquarters of this institute a provincial committee for family allowances.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in July 1935

ACCORDING to preliminary reports, 156 strikes and lockouts began in July 1935. In July a year ago there were 128 new strikes and lockouts. Although there were considerably more strikes this July than last, there were less than half as many persons involved.

These preliminary figures are based on news items obtained from 621 daily papers, labor papers, and trade journals, as well as reports from all Government labor boards. Verified and detailed information on these July disputes will appear in the November Monthly Labor Review.

The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts beginning each month since January 1934, the number in progress, the number ended, and the number in effect at the end of each month. It also shows the number of workers involved, and the number of man-days idle during the month because of strikes and lockouts. These figures do not include disputes lasting less than 1 day or involving fewer than 6 workers.

Strikes and Lockouts, January 1934 to July 1935

Month	Number of strikes and lockouts—					Workers involved in strikes and lockouts		Man-days idle during month
	Beginning—		In progress during month	Ended in month	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month	In progress during month	
	Prior to month	In month						
1934								
January	30	91	121	78	43	41,628	80,880	668,301
February	43	92	135	83	52	85,727	110,910	939,580
March	52	164	216	146	70	94,117	127,742	1,424,833
April	70	211	281	179	102	158,887	199,580	2,517,749
May	102	224	326	217	109	165,815	249,693	2,226,069
June	109	156	265	135	130	41,263	106,852	1,676,265
July	130	128	258	160	98	151,432	219,037	2,020,172
August	98	157	255	149	106	63,447	122,144	1,735,672
September	106	127	233	148	85	413,383	486,798	4,029,155
October	85	175	260	171	89	75,688	102,971	852,787
November	89	114	203	106	97	36,102	98,201	841,570
December	97	101	198	120	78	26,119	73,481	376,297
1935								
January	78	136	214	136	78	84,450	94,457	776,793
February	78	145	223	124	99	61,929	97,354	846,145
March	99	169	268	150	118	52,143	95,927	955,480
April	118	163	281	142	139	65,578	120,574	1,200,617
May	139	153	292	158	134	105,972	157,402	1,777,022
June [1]	134	155	289	158	131	42,000	130,000	1,472,000
July [1]	131	156	287	141	146	62,000	140,000	1,470,000

[1] Preliminary.

Significant Strikes in July

AMONG the prolonged strikes in progress during July were: (*a*) The strike called on May 13 at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J., which was not yet settled at the close of the month; (*b*) the strike of street-railway employees at Omaha, Nebr., called on April 19, which was not ended at the close of the month; (*c*) the Northwest lumber strike; (*d*) the Laclede Gas Light Co. strike at St. Louis; and (*e*) the strike at the Tucapau Mills in South Carolina. Significant July strikes of short duration were the general strike at Terre Haute, Ind., and the Boulder Dam strike. Summaries of the above-mentioned strikes which have terminated are given below.

Northwest lumber strike.—Half of the manufacturing wage earners in the States of Washington and Oregon are engaged in the lumbering industry. One-fourth of all those engaged in the lumbering industry in the United States work in Washington and Oregon.[1] Most of the industry in the Northwest is owned and controlled by large lumber corporations, integrated concerns which carry on all the processes from the cutting down of trees to the selling of finished wood and paper products. There are two predominant types of labor: The loggers who work in the woods and live in camps or company barracks, and the sawyers and others in the sawmills and shingle and planing mills located in cities or company towns.

Due to the gradual depletion of some forest stands and the opening of others, the basic wood industries are always on the move and a large proportion of the loggers are casual or migratory. In addition to frequent dislocations, there are sharp seasonal fluctuations. Logging camps are generally closed down during July and August because of dry weather which causes fire hazards. In the mid-winter heavy snowfalls prevent much logging. In the best of times, the average logger is compelled to seek a new job five or six times a year. Sawmill workers also suffer from irregularity of employment, due to the chaotic condition of the industry which leads to chronic overstocking of the market. Within recent years the large sawmills have installed conveyor systems and electric machinery, which have resulted in speed-up and displacement of labor. The estimated number of employees connected with the West Coast lumber industry dropped from 86,000 before the depression to 36,500 during the first quarter of 1935.[2]

Prior to the adoption of the code, the 10-hour day and 60-hour week prevailed. The amended code provided for a 40-hour week and a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour in the Northwest and 24 cents in the Southern lumber areas. Because the code authority was unable to control the flagrant digressions from code prices and quotas

[1] Computed from 1931 Census of Manufactures.
[2] The 4-L Lumber News, May 15, 1935, p. 7.

the lumber industry discarded its code some time before the Supreme Court decision on the N. I. R. A.

During March 1935, when strike agitation was already started, the average weekly earnings in logging and sawmills in Washington and Oregon were $18.88, and for all manufacturing in the United States were $21.09. Since the general average for manufacturing includes industries in which women are engaged, the difference would be even greater than $2.21 if lumber earnings were compared with male occupations alone. In addition to relatively low earnings, men working in the lumber industry are exposed to accident hazards greater than ordinary. During 1933 the accident frequency rate in 30 principal manufacturing industries in the United States was 22.2 percent.[3] For logging and lumbering in Washington and Oregon, it was 76.6 percent, or almost 3½ times as great.

During the twenties, the 4–L organization, organized during the war, was the dominant organization for employer-employee negotiations. Although a few local unions of saw millworkers and woodsmen remained, the International Union of Timber Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, disbanded in 1922. The old I. W. W. organizations which had been very active before the war also declined into obscurity. During the depression the 4–L suffered the same loss in membership and influence as regular unions, company unions, and personnel programs in industry generally. Some companies and their workers withdrew altogether, others maintained an indifferent attachment.

The advent of the N. I. R. A. brought on a resurgence of trade-union activity. A. F. of L. federal locals of loggers, sawmill, ply mill, and shingle workers sprang up throughout Washington and Oregon. On April 1, 1935, these federal locals organized into the Sawmill and Timber Workers' Union and became a part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Discontent with low earnings and reduced employment had been growing among all lumber workers, employee membership of the 4–L as well as members of the new union. During the early months of the year, labor representatives of the 4–L started wage discussions at their joint meetings. On March 23, 1935, the Sawmill and Timber Workers' Union voted to go on strike on May 6, if at that time they had not met with complete success in their negotiations with the various lumber operators. A proposed agreement providing for a 30-hour week, 75 cents an hour minimum wage, and union recognition was drawn up and mailed to all operators. Without exception the operators either ignored or rejected the agreement and made no counter-proposal.

[3] Frequency rate is based upon the number of persons killed or injured for every million man-hours worked. (Figures from unpublished reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Although not officially sanctioned by the union, walkouts occurred at a number of plants several weeks before the scheduled strike. By May 6 the force of the strike had become so powerful that many of the plants did not even try to open. On the official opening of the strike, all plants were picketed and only a few men remained at work. By the first of June the strike had reached its peak, with practically all camps and mills tied up, involving 32,000 lumber workers. Shipping and other affiliated industries were seriously affected. In order to save perishable goods the union and berry growers made arrangements to reopen plants making fruit boxes and crates.

On May 20–22, the 4-L held a convention and agreed upon a scale of wage increases amounting to 5 cents on the minimum rates from 45 to 50 cents, 6 cents on wages from 55 to 62½ cents, and 7 cents on rates from 65 to 72½ cents. These wage increases were granted after a great deal of heated discussion.

The partial success of the 4-L, together with the Supreme Court decision on the N. R. A. on May 27, influenced many members of the Sawmill and Timber Workers' Union to moderate its demands and expectations.

Abe Muir, vice president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who was in charge of the strike, drew up a set of proposals later known as the "Muir plan." This called for a 50-cent minimum wage, a 40-hour week, and union recognition. From this date the dispute became a three-cornered struggle between the 4–L, those in the union willing to accept the more moderate terms, and a left-wing group which withdrew from the Muir leadership and organized the Northwest Strike Committee. The last-named group held out for the 75-cent minimum wage, 30-hour week, and the closed union shop.

Several of the lumber mills made plans to open June 1, after they had promised the 50-cent rate. In a few days, however, they were compelled to close because of renewed picketing and determination on the part of the group which insisted upon the 75-cent wage and closed shop. The situation remained tense throughout the month of June. The National Guard was called in and made hundreds of arrests. In Tacoma, State troops assumed entire charge of the city.

Toward the last of June the Federal Lumber Mediation Board, appointed by the Secretary of Labor, began negotiations between the union and individual companies. On June 30, one company at Portland signed a union agreement providing for the 50-cent minimum rate and union recognition. On July 2, a company at Aberdeen signed a similar agreement. Two of the largest companies, Long-Bell and Weyerhaeuser, began operations on the same wage and hour schedule but without written agreements. Through July and August the

struggle continued. Some plants which opened up with union agreements were forced to close again because of the persistent picketing of the union group which insisted on the 75-cent rate and closed shop. Some companies were able to renew operations on the 50-cent rate with no signed agreement. Other companies accepted a modified form of union recognition, promising to deal with union-shop committees composed of their own employees. By the middle of August practically all mills had reopened on one basis or another and the strike which cost the northwest lumber workers over six million dollars [4] in wages was virtually ended.

Opinions on the results of the strike vary. The 4–L is very emphatic in denouncing the strike as being unnecessary, since the wage increase had been obtained through peaceful negotiation. A considerable group within the Sawmill and Timber Workers' Union was disappointed not to have gained the 75 cents minimum wage and closed shop. Union officials maintain, however, that the best possible settlements were made and that trade-unionism, for the first time since the war, is again a dominant factor in the northwest lumber industry.

Laclede Gas Light Co., St. Louis.—In December 1934, the Regional Labor Board found the Laclede Gas Light Co. guilty of violation of section 7 (a) of the N. I. R. A., in failing to bargain collectively with the Gas House Workers' Union as the representative of the majority of its employees and, by its discharge of one Davis, in interfering with, restraining, and coercing its employees in their self-organization. On March 19, 1935, the National Labor Relations Board sustained the Regional Labor Board findings.[5]

In the face of this decision, the company continued in its refusal to reinstate the discharged employee and to recognize the union, and on March 28 the distribution department, comprising 550 mechanics, went on strike. Gas service was seriously impaired but not entirely cut off, since the gas company contracted some of its work to another company and hired new persons whom they housed inside the plant with police protection.

With the financial assistance of other local unions, the strikers were enabled to hold out for 3½ months. On July 15 the company and union agreed to refer disputed matters to an arbitrator, with the general understanding that the union would give up its closed-shop demand and that the company would recognize the union as the collective-bargaining agent for its members.

[4] This wage loss should not be considered as a loss on the entire industry's pay roll. Since market needs were filled by other areas, the wages lost by strikers were gained by other lumbermen. The 4–L Lumber News, June 15, states: "The production of the mills and camps now closed by the strike is not needed in the present condition of the national and foreign lumber markets. * * * The mills now down could remain closed for the rest of the year without affecting particularly the national lumber market, except to bring more prosperity to the South and other regions."

[5] Decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, vol. II, p. 228.

Tucapau Mills, Tucapau, S. C.—A 5 months' strike at the Tucapau Mills was settled on July 15 when the local union of the United Textile Workers of America voted to return to work on a compromise settlement. The strike was called when the company discharged two calender tenders. The company charged the men with having marked the cloth. The union claimed they were discharged because of union activity. The Governor of the State visited the strike scene and together with a Federal mediator finally brought the company and union representatives together.

General strike, Terre Haute.—The third general strike in American history occurred in Terre Haute, Ind., on July 22. The first such strike was in Seattle in 1919, the second in San Francisco in July 1934. Last year general strikes were threatened in Toledo during the Electric Auto Lite Co. strike, and in Minneapolis during the truck drivers' strike, but these never materalized.

On March 23, employees of the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Co. went out on strike after failing in their negotiations with the company for union recognition. For weeks pickets paraded peacefully around the company's property and the plant remained closed. On July 18 the company imported 58 guards from Chicago. In protest, 48 local unions, including the miners in the county, declared a "labor holiday." For 2 days all transportation and industry in the city was paralyzed. The Governor declared martial law and sent several hundred National Guardsmen to disperse the strikers. More than 150 arrests were made. Upon the arrival of two Government conciliators, the American Federation of Labor representative called off the general strike.

The ending of the general strike, however, did not remove the cause of the trouble at the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Co. That strike was still in progress at the close of the month.

Boulder Dam.—Dissatisfaction with wage rates caused 800 men, members of several craft unions, to go on strike against the Six Companies, Inc., at Boulder Dam on July 11. The immediate cause was a recent extension of the workday from 7½ to 8 hours. Workers on the Boulder Dam project, however, had long contended that they should benefit from the higher wage rates established by the Public Works Administration, since the work now being done is financed by P. W. A. funds. Other causes of dissatisfaction set forth by the union were: The 7-day week in a climate where the mercury remains practically stationary at 120°, the high number of fatalities due to inadequate safety regulations and nonenforcement of State safety laws, a "blackballing system" which deprives workers leaving the service

of one contractor from obtaining employment from another, a company-police system which the union maintained was used to subdue and terrorize men who "have the temerity to complain against the atrocious conditions prevalent." [6]

The strikers demanded the establishment of the 6-day week, elimination of the "black list", return of all workmen without discrimination, minumum wages of $1 for skilled labor and 75 cents for common labor.

For 2 weeks all construction work on the Dam was at a virtual standstill, although the unions permitted such service men to work as were needed to protect Government property. There was no violence or property damage during the strike. Work was resumed on July 26, when it was agreed that the original working hours should be restored, and the union and company agreed to refer other matters to arbitration.

Later the Department of Interior promised that all new contracts would carry the stipulation that hours of labor and wage rates must be in accordance with P. W. A. regulations.

Analysis of Strikes and Lockouts in May 1935

THERE were 153 new strikes and lockouts, involving nearly 106,000 workers, in May 1935. There were 139 strikes and lockouts which began in earlier months but continued into May, making the total number in progress during the month 292. Figures for these strikes and lockouts are shown by industry in table 1. This table and succeeding tables exclude all strikes lasting less than 1 day or involving fewer than 6 workers.

Nearly half of the 153 new strikes and lockouts in May were in 5 industrial groups—the transportation industries had 19, building and construction 15, textiles 14, machinery manufacturing industries 13, and lumber industries 13. The largest strike in May was the general strike of lumber workers in Washington and Oregon, which involved 32,000 workers.

The "interindustry" strike shown at the end of the table was a 1-day strike on May 8, of 3,000 stove, shoe, and clothing workers in Belleville, Ill., as a general protest of organized labor against the hiring of new men by the Illinois Power & Light Co. to replace its striking union workers. A month later, June 6, the strike of electrical workers of the Power Co. was settled with the granting of wage increases and shorter hours.

[6] Bulletin of the Metal Trades Department, August 1935.

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in May 1935, by Industry

Industry	Beginning in May		In progress during May		Man-days idle during May
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All industries	**153**	**105,972**	**292**	**157,402**	**1,777,022**
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**7**	**607**	**14**	**3,303**	**29,691**
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2	156	3	1,751	6,378
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			1	50	50
Cast-iron pipe	1	216	1	216	648
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools			1	53	53
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures	1	6	1	6	84
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	1	55	1	55	440
Stoves			1	50	150
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) (hand tools)	1	66	1	66	726
Other	1	114	4	1,056	21,162
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**13**	**4,806**	**16**	**8,178**	**113,001**
Agricultural implements	2	669	3	2,819	59,090
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	5	2,348	6	3,152	31,539
Foundry and machine-shop products	2	485	2	485	1,780
Radios and phonographs	1	349	2	767	14,082
Other	3	955	3	955	6,510
Transportation equipment	**7**	**18,237**	**12**	**23,586**	**211,497**
Automobiles, bodies and parts	6	14,349	10	19,548	156,015
Shipbuilding	1	3,888	2	4,038	55,482
Nonferrous metals and their products	**2**	**502**	**3**	**1,046**	**17,887**
Brass, bronze, and copper products	1	35	1	35	315
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	1	467	1	467	5,604
Stamped and enameled ware			1	544	11,968
Lumber and allied products	**13**	**42,427**	**25**	**44,892**	**622,195**
Furniture	4	5,481	12	6,541	51,754
Millwork and planing	2	497	3	672	6,146
Sawmills	3	35,150	6	36,380	558,273
Other	4	1,299	4	1,299	6,022
Stone, clay, and glass products	**3**	**130**	**9**	**3,380**	**64,160**
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	2	60	6	2,930	60,750
Glass			1	300	2,700
Marble, granite, slate, and other products			1	80	80
Other	1	70	1	70	630
Textiles and their products	**14**	**5,569**	**39**	**12,297**	**182,853**
Fabrics:					
Cotton goods	1	430	4	4,701	94,392
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2	81	3	190	2,383
Hats, fur-felt	1	378	1	378	6,426
Knit goods			2	123	2,706
Silk and rayon goods	3	2,238	10	3,041	35,236
Woolen and worsted goods	1	325	1	325	1,300
Wearing apparel:					
Clothing, men's	2	75	5	456	5,421
Clothing, women's	2	2,024	9	2,883	30,781
Millinery	1	12	3	194	4,148
Other	1	6	1	6	60
Leather and its manufactures	**3**	**1,249**	**9**	**1,994**	**16,440**
Boots and shoes	3	1,249	7	1,491	10,722
Leather			1	53	318
Other leather goods			1	450	5,400
Food and kindred products	**11**	**3,593**	**20**	**5,130**	**34,160**
Baking	7	3,455	8	3,755	15,698
Beverages	3	27	5	452	9,602
Canning and preserving	1	111	2	134	525
Flour and grain mills			1	114	1,824
Ice cream			1	180	720
Slaughtering and meat packing			2	295	1,391
Other			1	200	4,400
Tobacco manufactures			**1**	**215**	**4,730**
Cigar			1	215	4,730
Paper and printing	**7**	**452**	**13**	**781**	**12,495**
Paper and pulp	1	98	1	98	2,352
Printing and publishing:					
Book and job	1	40	4	320	6,699
Newspapers and periodicals	4	293	7	342	3,297
Other	1	21	1	21	147

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in May 1935, by Industry—Continued

Industry	Beginning in May		In progress during May		Man-days idle during May
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
Chemicals and allied products	1	50	1	50	50
Rayon and allied products	1	50	1	50	50
Rubber products	1	61	2	251	1,832
Rubber tires and inner tubes			1	190	1,710
Other rubber goods	1	61	1	61	122
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	7	14	1,347	25,095
Electric light, power, and manufactured gas	1	7	3	827	18,082
Furriers and fur factories			2	23	96
Other			9	497	6,917
Extraction of minerals	8	16,054	11	23,019	171,186
Coal mining	6	12,654	7	18,964	100,066
Metalliferous mining	2	3,400	2	3,400	58,600
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining			2	655	12,520
Transportation and communication	19	3,297	28	6,792	79,957
Water transportation	8	1,088	11	2,150	35,772
Motor transportation	10	2,140	15	4,314	37,054
Electric railroad			1	259	6,993
Air transportation	1	69	1	69	138
Trade	6	388	15	2,064	30,011
Wholesale	2	289	5	667	4,775
Retail	4	99	10	1,397	25,236
Domestic and personal service	10	713	19	9,009	62,323
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses	5	214	8	306	3,320
Laundries	3	389	6	827	10,135
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing			3	7,766	48,368
Other	2	110	2	110	500
Professional service	3	144	3	144	942
Recreation and amusement	2	64	2	64	142
Semiprofessional, attendants, and helpers	1	80	1	80	800
Building and construction	15	1,794	25	2,229	27,236
Buildings, exclusive of P. W. A.	9	1,072	15	1,215	10,102
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. buildings)	6	722	10	1,014	17,134
Agriculture, etc	4	2,180	5	2,188	49,618
Agriculture	4	2,180	4	2,180	49,370
Other			1	8	248
Relief work	3	692	6	2,487	16,623
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	20	1	20	40
Interindustry	1	3,000	1	3,000	3,000

Ohio experienced more new strikes and lockouts than any other State during the month of May, having 26 of the 153 disputes which began in that month. Sixteen of the new strikes and lockouts were in Illinois, 15 in New York, 14 in Pennsylvania, 11 in California, and 11 in New Jersey.

Of the 292 strikes and lockouts in progress during the month, 43 were in New York, 42 in Ohio, and 32 in Pennsylvania. Fifteen extended into two or more States; the largest of these were the strike of sawmill and lumber workers in Washington and Oregon, called on May 6 and not settled at the close of the month, the strike of 2,500 clay workers in Ohio and western Pennsylvania, which began in April and was settled June 9, the 4-day strike of 2,000 bakery workers in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans., and the strike of 3,000 zinc and lead miners and smeltermen in Oklahoma, Missouri, and Kansas, which began May 8 and was not settled by the end of the month.

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in May 1935, by States

State	Beginning in May		In progress during May		Man-days idle during May
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All States	153	105,972	292	157,402	1,777,022
Alabama	8	2,736	14	3,387	67,807
California	11	1,757	15	2,490	15,536
Connecticut	2	430	5	1,341	26,228
Georgia	4	2,610	5	2,730	22,478
Idaho	1	6	1	6	30
Illinois	16	6,217	21	6,850	49,158
Indiana	4	1,719	7	2,276	25,016
Kansas	1	32	1	32	96
Kentucky	1	21	1	21	147
Maine	1	50	2	225	625
Maryland	1	39	1	39	78
Massachusetts	7	2,490	10	6,116	95,107
Michigan	2	437	8	3,044	28,556
Minnesota	1	400	1	400	800
Missouri	3	1,225	9	2,190	20,196
Montana	1	60	1	60	300
Nevada	1	21	1	21	21
New Hampshire	1	325	2	405	1,380
New Jersey	11	5,111	16	5,452	77,226
New York	15	1,467	43	11,042	96,196
North Carolina	2	490	2	490	3,710
Ohio	26	21,289	42	29,576	224,359
Oregon			2	446	1,658
Pennsylvania	14	13,872	32	23,037	152,698
Rhode Island	1	15	4	207	2,787
South Carolina			1	840	18,480
Tennessee	3	602	5	1,027	11,549
Texas			4	830	18,260
Vermont	1	300	1	300	600
Virginia			1	150	1,050
Washington	3	637	8	1,630	8,297
West Virginia	1	24	3	679	12,544
Wisconsin	4	725	8	3,120	58,610
Interstate	6	40,865	15	46,943	735,439

More than half of the 153 strikes and lockouts beginning in May involved fewer than 100 workers. Twenty strikes and lockouts involved 1,000 or more workers.

This information is indicated in table 3 which classifies the 153 strikes and lockouts in each industrial group according to the number of workers involved. The two disputes which involved 5,000 or more workers were the strike of 32,000 lumber workers in the Pacific Northwest and the strike of 9,000 auto-body workers at the Fisher Body plant in Cleveland, Ohio, called in sympathy with Chevrolet Motor Co. strikers in Toledo.

Table 3.—Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in May 1935, Classified by Number of Workers Involved

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts in which the number of workers involved was—						
		6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over
All industries	153	20	60	43	10	18	1	1
Manufacturing								
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	7	1	4	2				
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	13	2	4	3	3	1		
Transportation equipment	7			2	1	2	1	
Nonferrous metals and their products	2		1	1				
Lumber and allied products	13	1	2	5	2	2		1
Stone, clay, and glass products	3		3					
Textiles and their products	14	3	4	4	1	2		
Leather and its manufactures	3		1	1		1		
Food and kindred products	11	3	4	2		2		
Paper and printing	7	1	5	1				
Chemicals and allied products	1		1					
Rubber products	1		1					
Miscellaneous manufactures	1	1						
Nonmanufacturing								
Extraction of minerals	8			2	2	4		
Transportation and communication	19	1	10	7		1		
Trade	6	3	1	2				
Domestic and personal service	10	1	7	2				
Professional service	3	1	2					
Building and construction	15	2	7	5	1			
Agriculture, etc	4		1	2		1		
Relief work	3		1	2				
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1		1					
General	1					1		

Wages and hours were the major issues in 44 percent of the strikes and lockouts beginning in May, and matters pertaining to union organization were the major issues in 47 percent. The number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts over wages and hours amounted to only 20 percent of the total, however, while the workers involved in disputes over organization matters constituted 60 percent of the total.

The major issues involved in the 153 strikes and lockouts beginning in May are given in table 4. Many strikes involved a number of points, the variations and combinations of which are too numerous to classify separately. For the purposes of the table, therefore, the strikes and lockouts are classified according to the major issue involved in each.

The eight disputes shown under "other" involved such questions as the collection of back wages and objections to work load and curtailment of operations.

Table 4.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in May 1935

Major issue	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total issues	153	100.0	105,972	100.0
Wages and hours	**67**	**43.8**	**21,080**	**19.9**
Wage increase	32	20.8	12,642	11.8
Wage decrease	13	8.5	1,865	1.8
Wage increase, hour decrease	6	3.9	2,257	2.1
Wage decrease, hour increase	3	2.0	585	.6
Wages and other causes	11	7.2	3,253	3.1
Hour increase	1	.7	68	.1
Hours and other causes	1	.7	410	.4
Organization	**72**	**47.0**	**63,330**	**59.8**
Recognition	7	4.6	5,645	5.3
Recognition and wages	22	14.3	12,627	11.9
Recognition, wages, and hours	5	3.3	36,007	34.1
Recognition and other causes	2	1.3	3,075	2.9
Closed shop	16	10.4	1,635	1.5
Violation of agreement	6	3.9	1,812	1.7
Discrimination	14	9.2	2,529	2.4
Miscellaneous	**14**	**9.2**	**21,562**	**20.3**
Sympathy	3	2.0	13,800	13.0
Jurisdiction	3	2.0	27	(1)
Other	8	5.2	7,735	7.3

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

There were 158 strikes and lockouts ending in May, which is 5 more than the number beginning in the month. The 158 cases which ended are classified in table 5 according to industrial group and length of duration.

Fifty-nine of the cases were terminated in less than 1 week after they began and, at the other extreme, there were 8 which had been in progress for 3 months or more. The largest of these was the dispute between the Springfield Ladies' Handbag Co. and its employees in New York City and Holyoke, Mass., which began in September 1934, over the question of a wage increase. Approximately 435 workers were out until May 16, 1935, when, in accordance with a decision of the National Labor Relations Board, the company agreed to take the employees back without discrimination. The wages were to be the same as paid prior to the dispute.

Table 5.—Duration of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in May 1935

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts with duration of—					
		Less than 1 week	1 week and less than ½ month	½ and less than 1 month	1 and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 months or more
All industries	158	59	31	33	20	7	8
Manufacturing							
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	7	1	1	2	3		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	9	5	1	2		1	
Transportation equipment	9	2	3	4			
Nonferrous metals and their products	1		1				
Lumber and allied products	13	1	4	4	3	1	
Stone, clay, and glass products	6		2	1	2		1
Textiles and their products	13	2	3	4	3	1	
Leather and its manufactures	6	1	1			1	3
Food and kindred products	11	6	1	1	2	1	
Paper and printing	7	3	1	1	1		1
Rubber products	2	1		1			
Miscellaneous manufactures	9		2	2	1	2	2
Nonmanufacturing							
Extraction of minerals	5	1	2	1	1		
Transportation and communication	15	12	1	1	1		
Trade	9	2	1	5	1		
Domestic and personal service	8	5	1	1			1
Professional service	2	2					
Building and construction	17	9	4	3	1		
Agriculture, etc	3	2			1		
Relief work	4	2	2				
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	1					
General	1	1					

Of the 158 strikes and lockouts which ended in May, 57 were settled through the negotiations of the employers and representatives of organized workers directly. Government conciliators or labor boards assisted in negotiating toward the settlement of 56 cases.

Less than 5 percent of the workers involved in the 158 strikes and lockouts ending in May settled directly with their employers; 26 percent obtained settlements through direct negotiations between their union representatives and employers, while 38 percent were assisted by Government conciliators or labor boards. No formal settlements were obtained in 29 cases; this means that the strikers went back to work without a settlement or that they lost their jobs when the employers hired new workers to take their places, went out of business, or moved their operations to other cities. The methods of negotiating strikes are shown in table 6.

Table 6.—Methods of Negotiating Toward Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in May 1935

Negotiations toward settlements carried on by—	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods	158	100.0	69,385	100.0
Employer and workers directly	12	7.6	3,221	4.6
Employer and representatives of organized workers directly	57	36.1	17,912	25.8
Government conciliators or labor boards	56	35.4	26,102	37.7
Private conciliators or arbitrators	4	2.5	102	.1
Terminated without formal settlement	29	18.4	22,048	31.8

The workers won in almost 46 percent of the strikes and lockouts which ended in May, obtained compromise settlements in 21½ percent and lost in 26 percent of the cases. This is shown in table 7.

In terms of the number of workers involved, 36 percent obtained favorable settlements, 46 percent obtained compromise settlements, and 16 percent obtained unfavorable settlements.

For statistical purposes the success or failure of a strike or lockout must be determined by comparing the results with the original issues or demands. If all of the demands made by a group of strikers are granted, the strike must be considered successful; if part of the demands are granted, the settlement is a compromise; if none of the demands are granted, the strike is a failure so far as the workers are concerned. This is the only practical procedure which can be followed in determining the results of a large number of disputes. It is impossible to take into account the tactics sometimes used by the unions of asking for more than they expect or hope to obtain. For this reason settlements of strikes which, from a statistical standpoint, must be interpreted as compromises may be regarded as victories by the unions.

Table 7.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in May 1935

Results	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total results	158	100.0	69,385	100.0
Favorable to workers	72	45.6	24,895	35.9
Unfavorable to workers	41	25.9	10,985	15.8
Compromise	34	21.5	31,672	45.7
Jurisdiction or rival union	3	1.9	58	(1)
Undetermined	3	1.9	1,180	1.7
Not reported	5	3.2	595	.9

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

The results of the 158 strikes and lockouts ending in May in relation to the major issues involved are given in table 8. The workers obtained favorable settlements in 54 percent of the wage and hour

disputes and in 39 percent of the disputes over organization matters. They lost 21 percent of the wage and hour disputes and 34 percent of the organization disputes. Compromise settlements were obtained in 22 percent of the wage and hour disputes and in 18 percent of the organization disputes.

Table 8.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in May 1935 in Relation to Major Issues Involved

Major issues	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts, the results of which were—					
		Favorable to workers	Unfavorable to workers	Compromises	Jurisdiction or rival union settlements	Undetermined	Not reported
Total issues	158	72	41	34	3	3	5
Wages and hours	**67**	**36**	**14**	**15**			**2**
Wage increase	33	16	7	9			1
Wage decrease	10	6	3	1			
Wage increase, hour decrease	7	5	1	1			
Wage decrease, hour increase	1		1				
Wages and other causes	14	8	2	3			1
Hour increase	1	1					
Hours and other causes	1			1			
Organization	**71**	**28**	**24**	**13**		**3**	**3**
Union recognition	7	2	4				1
Union recognition and wages	13	4	5	4			
Union recognition and hours	1	1					
Union recognition, hours, and wages	11	8	1	2			
Union recognition and other causes	1	1					
Closed shop	18	5	9	2		1	1
Violation of agreement	4	4					
Discrimination	16	3	5	5		2	1
Miscellaneous	**20**	**8**	**3**	**6**	**3**		
Sympathy	3	1		2			
Jurisdiction	3				3		
Other	13	7	2	4			
Not reported	1		1				

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in July 1935

By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 114 labor disputes during July 1935. These disputes affected a known total of 62,951 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout, or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of July 1935

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Crossett Lumber Co., Crossett, Ark.	Controversy	Lumber workers	Discharges	Referred to regional board	1935 July 1	1935 July 22	3	725
Highway Trailer Co., Edgerton and Stoughton, Wis.	Strike	Auto workers	Discrimination and collective bargaining.	Adjusted, workers returned without discrimination.	do	July 12	400	
Garment workers, Dallas, Tex.	do	Garment workers	Working conditions. State Department of Labor held hearings.	Pending	July 3		(1)	
Longshoremen, Lake Charles, La.	Threatened strike.	Longshoremen	Dispute between unions	Unclassified; settled before Commissioner arrived.	July 2	July 3	(1)	
Staley Co., Decatur, Ill.	Lockout	Cereal workers	Discharges for union activity	Adjusted; reinstated, with half-pay for time lost during lockout.	July 3	July 9	1,126	247
Janney Cylinder Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Metal workers	(1)	Pending	July 1		(1)	
Graf's Restaurant & Pastry Shop, Philadelphia, Pa.	Controversy	Pastry workers	(1)	do	do		(1)	
Berstein Shirt Factory, Shamokin, Pa.	Strike	Clothing workers	Asked higher wages	Adjusted; terms not yet reported	do	July 1	(1)	
Moore & McCormick Steamship Co., New York Harbor.	Controversy	Seamen	Working conditions	Pending	July 6		(1)	
International Shoe Co., Hartford, Ill.	do	Shoe workers	Asked to have plant reopened	do	May 20		300	
Aluminum Specialty Co., Manitowoc, Wis.	do	Aluminum workers	Discharges for union activity	Unable to adjust	July 1	July 29	(1)	
Cudahy Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Threatened strike.	Packing-plant workers.	Collective bargaining refused by company.	Adjusted; agreed to conform to new law when effective.	July 6	July 8	1,200	125
Roofers, Akron, Ohio	Strike	Roofers	Wages and working conditions	Pending	Apr. 1		15	
G. E. Smith Cafeteria, Toledo, Ohio.	do	Cafeteria workers	Working conditions	Unclassified; place of business closed.	July 3		12	
Kentucky Fire Brick Co., Haldeman, Ky.	Controversy	Brickmakers	Closed shop asked	Unable to adjust	July 8	July 30	314	
Techwood Project, Atlanta, Ga.	Threatened strike.	Truck drivers	Dispute over union membership.	Adjusted; agreed that all drivers should belong to union.	July 7	July 11	100	400
Cleveland Furniture Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Furniture workers	Renewal of wage and working agreement.	Adjusted; agreement allowed 65 to 75 cents per hour.	July 14	July 29	202	
Bersted Mfg. Co., Fostoria, Ohio.	Controversy	Electrical-appliance workers.	Working conditions	Pending	July 6		(1)	
Houston Ready-Cut House Co., Houston, Tex.	do	Carpenters	Wage rates	Adjusted; satisfactory agreement	July 8	July 8	75	225
Fellows & Sons, Inc., Manchester, N. H.	do	Boxmakers	Wages	Unclassified; parties to controversy to work out settlement.	do	do	(1)	
Carbondale Children's Dress	Strike	Dress workers	Asked union recognition and	Pending	do		16	106

Fellows & Sons, Inc., Manchester, N. H.	---do---	Boxmakers	Wages	Unclassified; parties to controversy to work out settlement.	---do---	---do---	(1)	------
Carbondale Children's Dress Factory, Carbondale, Pa.	Strike	Dress workers	Asked union recognition and wage increase.	Pending	---do---		16	106
Brauer, Kressman & Cohen, Kansas City, Mo.	---do---	Cap and neckwear workers.	Wages cut 25 percent; hours lengthened.	Adjusted; allowed union recognition and 36-hour week.	July 10	Aug. 10	60	114
Plumbers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Controversy	Plumbers	Proposed wage cuts	Unclassified; complaint withdrawn before commissioner arrived	July 5	July 11	(1)	------
Merchants and Stevedores Association, Pensacola, Fla.	Strike	Stevedores	Working conditions	Pending	July 8		200	------
Grand and Capitol Theaters, Ashland, Ky.	---do---	Machine operators	Discharge for union affiliation	Unclassified; settled by other agencies.	July 9	July 13	2	2
Techwood project, Atlanta, Ga.	Threatened strike.	Building-trades workers.	Jurisdiction of metal lathers	Pending	July 1		1,000	------
Lime and stone workers, Bessemer, Ala.	Strike	Lime and stone workers.	Wage cuts, longer hours, and abrogation of agreement.	---do---	July 10		421	24
Filtration plant, Hammond, Ind.	Controversy	Reenforcing-steel workers.	Working conditions	---do---	---do---		(1)	------
Cleveland Chair Co., Cleveland, Tenn.	Threatened strike.	Chairmakers	Discharges for union activity	Adjusted; all workers reinstated except 1.	---do---	July 19	93	------
Pennsylvania Tanning Co., Pine Grove, Pa.	---do---	Leather-tanning workers.	Discrimination for union activity	Adjusted; satisfactory settlement	---do---	July 13	183	------
Jeffrey Dewitt Insulator Co., Kenova, W. Va.	Strike	Brick and clay workers.	Wages, seniority rights, union shop, and check-off.	Unable to adjust	June 15	July 19	70	20
Boulder Dam, Las Vegas, Nev.	---do---	Carpenters	Increase in hours, no increase in pay.	Adjusted; agreed to arbitration of wages; hours settled.	July 12	July 23	3,000	------
Midwest Fair Association, Fairbury, Ill.	Controversy	Actors	Abrogation of contract, leaving actors stranded.	Adjusted; satisfactory adjustment	---do---	July 20	(1)	------
Window cleaners, Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Window cleaners	Wage increase and 40-hour week asked.	Pending	July 9		400	------
General Baking Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	---do---	Wagon drivers	Discrimination against union members.	---do---	July 10		(1)	------
Montgomery Clothing Co., Kulpville and other points, Pa.	---do---	Clothing workers	Asked wage increase and union recognition.	---do---	July 9		(1)	------
Morrell Packing Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	---do---	Packers	Discharges	Unable to adjust	July 11	July 30	312	80
Rapids Chevrolet Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Threatened strike.	Garage workers	Committeeman discharged; asked reinstatement.	Adjusted; reinstated with full pay for time lost; recognition, 48-hour week, and increases allowed.	---do---	July 18	25	23
Ladies' garment workers, Decatur, Ill.	Strike	Ladies' garment makers.	Union recognition and working conditions.	Unable to adjust	July 12	July 16	(1)	------
Carpet and linoleum workers, New York and Brooklyn, N. Y.	Controversy	Carpet and linoleum workers.	Working conditions	Pending	July 11		1,000	------
Brink Incorporated Agency, Cleveland, Ohio.	---do---	Bank guards and messengers.	Discharges for union affiliation	---do---	July 12		60	------

(1) Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of July 1935—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1935	1935		
Gulfport Maritime Association, Gulfport, Miss.	Strike	Longshoremen	Collective bargaining	Adjusted; union contract; reinstated; no discrimination.	July 2	July 26	350	10
Hospital Annex, Atlanta, Ga.	do	Metal lathers	Jurisdiction, athers and carcarpenters.	Adjusted; satisfactory; awarded to metal lathers.	July 11	July 11	2	30
Transportation workers, Wichita, Kans.	do	Transportation workers.	Working conditions	Partial adjustment; will reemploy strikers when and if needed.	July 12	July 12	85	
Mix Creek Oil Co., Inc., Eldred, Pa.	Controversy	Oil workers	Discharge of union worker	Unable to adjust	July 11	July 26	5	
Franklin Creek Refining Corporation, Franklin, Pa.	do	Refinery workers	Workers discharged	Pending	do		(1)	
Rennselaer Valve Foundries, Troy, N. Y.	Strike	Foundry workers	Wage controversy; will accept restoration of cut.	do	July 13		55	185
Bakers, Des Moines, Iowa	do	Bakers	Wages, working conditions, and closed shop.	Adjusted; compromise settlement	do	Aug. 3	600	
American Rain Coat Co., Baltimore, Md.	do	Raincoat makers	Wage cut and longer hours	Adjusted; satisfactory agreement; union recognition allowed.	July 11	July 19	150	
Funeral Auto Livery, Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy	Drivers	General conditions	Unclassified; conciliation not practicable.	July 12	July 20	(1)	
Bridge construction, Peoria, Ill.	Strike	Bridge builders	Wages	Adjusted; satisfactory settlement	July 15	July 17	30	
Wilson Packing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.	do	Packing-house workers.	Asked collective bargaining, and seniority rights to be restored when strikers returned.	Unable to adjust; operating plant with new workers.	July 16	Aug. 7	356	175
Lacy Veneer Plant, Fayetteville, N. C.	do	Veneer workers	Objection to profit-sharing plan which reduced wages.	Pending	do		100	
Burton Mfg. Co., Jasper, Ala.	Controversy	Leather workers	Reemployment of nonunion workers.	Adjusted; agreement providing collective bargaining, arbitration, and seniority rights.	July 5	July 11	50	5
Bradley Lumber Co., Warren, Ark.	do	Lumber workers	Discharges for union activity	Unclassified; referred to regional board.	July 16	July 20	525	25
Interior Building, Washington, D. C.	Strike	Building-trades workers.	Nonunion workers employed	Adjusted; satisfactory settlement	July 9	July 16	400	
Shell Oil Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.	Controversy	Operating engineers	Interpretation of memorandum of terms.	Pending	July 11		1	
A. Schottland, Inc., Rocky Mount, N. C.	Strike	Silk-mill workers	Low wages and long hours	do	July 1		220	
Wayne Knitting Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind.	do	Mill workers	Asked closed shop and check-off	Unable to adjust	July 11	July 12	850	
Fumigation-plant workers, New York City.	do	Fumigation-plant workers.	Wages and conditions	Adjusted; increase of $2 per week allowed.	July 16	July 18	180	
Longshoremen, Mobile, Ala.	Lockout	Longshoremen	Locked out; asked reinstatement	Pending. (Nothing can be done at this time.)	July 13		(1)	
Krug & Winsley Wrecking Co.,	Controversy	Wreckers	Nonunion workers; paid 40 cents	Adjusted; agreed to pay laborers	July 17	July 24	20	

Fumigation-plant workers, New York City.	do	Fumigation-plant workers.	Wages and conditions	Adjusted; increase of $2 per week allowed.	July 16	July 18	180	
Longshoremen, Mobile, Ala	Lockout	Longshoremen	Locked out; asked reinstatement	Pending. (Nothing can be done at this time.)	July 13		(1)	
Krug & Winsley Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.	Controversy	Wreckers	Nonunion workers; paid 40 cents per hour.	Adjusted; agreed to pay laborers 60 cents and wall men 70 cents. per hour.	July 17	July 24	20	
Globe Printing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Paper and printing workers.	Increase in hours without increase in pay.	Pending	July 16		(1)	
National Seal Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Machinists	Asked union recognition and collective bargaining.	do	July 14		200	
Indiana Service Corporation, Fort Wayne, Ind.	Threatened strike.	Street-railway workers	Selection of third arbitrator on wage question.	do	Mar. 14		(1)	
North American Refractories, Soldier, Ky.	Controversy	Brick and clay workers	Asked union recognition and agreement.	Unable to adjust	July 17	July 28	50	50
Stith Coal Co., Birmingham, Ala.	do	Coal miners	Discharges	Adjusted; reinstated with 9 days' back pay.	July 16	Aug. 3	3	147
Superb Fur Dressing Co., Somerville, N. J.	Strike	Fur workers	Wage cut	Pending	June 15		62	28
Washington Tire & Vulcanizing Co., Chicago, Ill.	Controversy	Tire and rubber workers.	Working conditions	do	July 19		(1)	
Ferry boatmen and bargemen, San Francisco, Stockton, and Sacramento, Calif.	Strike	Ferry and bargemen	Wages and union organization	do	July 16		375	125
Spring Products Corporation, Bronx, N. Y.	do	Bed and mattress spring makers.	Hours increased to 52½; asked wage increase.	do	July 12		330	45
Kay Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn and New York City, N. Y.	do	do	Hours increased, wage cuts; asked union recognition.	do	June 26		425	65
Aluminum Products Co., La Grange, Ill.	do	Aluminum workers	Working conditions	Adjusted; agreement fixing wages and working conditions.	June 13	July 27	175	
American Hat Co., Atlanta, Ga.	Controversy	Hat workers	Refusal to abide by agreement	Unclassified; jurisdiction taken by superior court.	July 1	July 11	325	25
Leather workers, San Francisco, Calif.	Threatened strike.	Leather workers	(1)	Unclassified; settled before commissioner arrived.	July 17	July 30	(1)	
Texas Electric Service Co., Eastland and Fort Worth, Tex.	Strike	Electrical workers	Discharge of union officials	Unable to adjust	July 15	July 27	11	135
Shellmar Products Co., Mount Vernon, Ohio.	Controversy	Pressmen	Discharge for union affiliation	Adjusted; agreed to reinstate workers for trial.	July 21	July 23	6	
Williams Furniture Co. and Williams Veneering Co., Sumter, S. C.	Strike	Furniture workers	Wage cuts and longer hours	Adjusted; increased wages, 8-hour day, not over 45 hours per week.	July 5	July 16	814	900
Straussee & Baer, Baltimore, Md.	do	Garment cutters	Closed shop asked	Pending	June 1		25	
Chelmette Petroleum Co., New Orleans, La.	Controversy	Oil workers	Discharges for union affiliation	Adjusted; reemployed 14 workers; others to be reemployed when business permits.	July 13	July 30	58	22
John Douglas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	do	Metal polishers	Working conditions; asked agreement.	Pending	July 19		(1)	
Atcheson Hardon Co., Passaic, N. J.	Strike	Handkerchief workers	Wages and hours	Adjusted; satisfactory settlement; restored as before cut.	July 15	July 23	420	
Columbia Stone Co., Columbia, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Stone workers	Asked wage increase; seniority rights in dispute.	Adjusted; signed agreement; no wage increase.	do	July 29	75	20

1 Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of July 1935—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1935	1935		
Jewelry workers, New York City.	Strike	Jewelry workers	Collective bargaining and 30-hour week.	Pending	July 18		3,000	
Viaduct project, St. Louis, Mo.	Controversy	Operating engineers	Violation of agreement	do	July 24		500	
York Motor Express, York, Pa.	Strike	Drivers	Wages	Adjusted; rehired at wages prevailing at time of strike.	July 22	Aug. 3	175	25
Elk Fur Dressing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Fur workers	Equal distribution of work and closed shop.	Adjusted; closed-shop agreement	July 27	July 24	60	
Ohio Confection Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Candy workers	Renewal of agreement	Unclassified; adjusted before commissioner arrived.	July 15	Aug. 9	136	
Thompson Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Machinists	Wages, hours, and conditions; 1 discharged.	Pending	July 25		96	29
Bristol Furniture Co., New York City.	do	Upholsterers	Wages, hours, and shop conditions.	do	July 24		150	
Pocahontas Oil Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy	Station operators	Discharge of workers	Adjusted; reinstated; reimbursed for time lost to extent of 50 percent and full seniority.	July 18	July 26	1	50
Model Dairy Co., Chicago, Ill.	do	Dairy workers	Wages and conditions	Pending	July 22		(1)	
Columbia Radiator Co., McKeesport, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Radiator workers	Proposed wage cut	Adjusted; present rates continued until machine fully tested.	do	July 31	9	499
Wood Parts Co., South Bend, Ind.	Controversy	Automobile workers	(1)	Pending	July 29		(1)	
Dante Candy Co., Chicago, Ill.	do	Candy workers	Discrimination against union members.	Unable to adjust	July 26	Aug. 7	1	
Rickett Bros. Restaurants, Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Waiters, bartenders, and cooks.	Wages	Adjusted; union agreement; increase and satisfactory conditions.	July 12	Aug. 2	75	
Majestic Steam Laundry Princeton, W. Va.	Controversy	Laundry workers	Working conditions	Pending; dispute now pending before National Labor Relations Board.	July 22		68	6
Cromer-Reynolds Chevrolet Co., Aurora, Ill.	do	Automobile workers	Discharges; discrimination for union activity.	Adjusted; men reinstated; minimum wage, $22 per week; 44-hour week.	July 25	Aug. 6	5	26
Swanson Stores, Janesville, Wis.	do	Teamsters	Terms of agreement	Pending	July 27		(1)	
Griffin Manufacturing Co., Muskogee, Okla.	Strike	Teamsters and canning and grocery workers.	Asked agreement	Unable to adjust	July 29	Aug. 5	133	50
Keil's Bakery, Newark, N. J.	Controversy	Bakers	Nonunion bakers employed	Pending	July 12		28	
Indiana Brass Co., Frankfort, Ind.	Strike	Brass workers	Union recognition, collective bargaining, and reinstatement	do	July 27		(1)	

Indiana Brass Co., Frankfort, Ind.	Strike	Brass workers	Union recognition, collective bargaining, and reinstatement of discharged worker.	do	July 27		(1)	
Boss Manufacturing Co., Kewanee, Ill.	Controversy	Glove makers	Asked agreement and reinstatement of those discharged.	do	July 23		450	
Charleston Laundry, Charleston, W. Va.	do	Dry-cleaning and laundry workers.	Asked 10-percent increase, seniority rights, closed shop, and check-off.	Adjusted; agreed to settle wages and conditions in conference.	Apr. 19	July 30	40	
Fish firms, New York City	Strike	Fish handlers	Companies refused to sign union agreement.	Pending	July 1		15	
Knickerbocker Suspender Co., New York City.	do	Suspender workers	Renewal of agreement	do	Mar. 1		10	
M. Kaufman & Sons, New York City.	do	Suspender makers	Agreement and wage increase asked.	do	June 1		14	
P. W. A. project, Michigan City, Ind.	Controversy	Ironworkers	(1)	do	July 26		(1)	
Green Bay Clothing Mfg., Co., Green Bay, Wis.	Strike	Clothing workers	Wage rates for piecework	Adjusted; satisfactory agreement	July 31	Aug. 8	(1)	
Painter-Prizer Stove Works, Reading, Pa.	do	Stove workers	(1)	Pending	July 26		(1)	
Shellbarger Grain Products Co., Decatur, Ill.	Controversy	Grain-products workers.	Discharges for union affiliation	do	July 28		(1)	
Standard Ultramarine Co., Huntington, W. Va.	do	Chemical workers	Renewal of agreement providing for closed shop and wage increase.	Adjusted; union agreement; wages satisfactory.	July 1	July 29	162	24
Belle Alkali Co., Belle, W. Va.	do	do	Renewal of agreement	Pending	do		103	6
General strike situation, Terre Haute, Ind.	Strike	All crafts	Sympathy with strikers at Columbia Stamping & Enameling Co.	Adjusted; satisfactory agreement	July 22	July 23	35,000	
Total							58,153	4,798

[1] Not yet reported.

LABOR AGREEMENTS

Wage Agreement in the Borax Industry on the Pacific Coast [1]

AFTER many negotiations Borax Workers' Union No. 18640 and the Pacific Coast Borax Co. entered into an agreement covering the refinery at Wilmington, Calif. By this agreement wages were increased in practically every department, and Mexican labor was brought up to the wage level of the United States workers. Formerly there were many differentials even on the same jobs.

The agreement sets the following rates of wages per hour at the refinery, effective February 1, 1935.

Wage Rates of Borax Workers, Established by 1935 Agreement

Department and occupation	Rate per hour
Borax department	
Millers	$0.65
Centrifugals	.65
Mud puller	.60
Ore unloader	.60
Digester chargeroom	.60
Barge operator	.65
Barge helper	.60
Digester operator	.65
Pumper	.65
Press operator	.65
Press cleaner	.60
Vatman	.58¾
Dryers	.67
Digester chief operator	.71
Chief pressman	.71
Vatroom operator	.65
Hammer screen attendant	.65
Glass furnace	.65
Girls—bag stencilers	.46
Warehouse	
Truckers	.58¾
Sewers, machine	.67
Sewers, hand	.67
Assistant warehousemen	.62½
Warehouseman	.67
Bag filler (sewing machine crew)	.60
Acid department	
	.60
Spangle vats	.65
Centrifugals	.65
Millers	.65
Pumper	.60
Vats	.65
Special sizing	.60
Oiler	.65
Oliver operator	.65
Ammonium borate operator	.60
Spangle shaker	

Department and occupation	Rate per hour
Package department	
Mechanic	$0.85
Mechanic, assistant	.70
Package borax case sealers	.58¾
Girls	.46
Can reamer	.65
Package acid attendant	.65
Mechanical department	
Helpers	.60 .65 .70
Mechanics, first	.91
Mechanics, second	.85
Painter	.75
Chief electrician	1.08
Chief millwright	.97
Potassium sulphate department	
Operator	.65
Helper	.60
Miscellaneous	
Cooper	.65
Cooper, assistant	.60
Watchman	.58¾
Filter cloth sewer	.67
Filter cloth sewer, assistant	.60
Auto truck	.65
Sweeper	.58¾
Manganese borate operator	.67
Soap department	
Helper	.58¾
Chip machine operator	.67
Glycerine	.65
Power plant	*Per month*
First 6 months	$135.00
Next 18 months	150.00
Thereafter	175.00

[1] Data are from American Federationist, June 1935.

Rules of seniority, promotion, transfer, reduction of force, and leave of absence, were provided in the agreement.

In case of any grievance or dispute, every amicable means shall be exercised to settle the matter. If a satisfactory adjustment cannot be made between the employees and employers, such dispute or grievance shall be referred to a board of five arbitrators for their majority decision, such decision to be binding. Two arbitrators are to be appointed by each of the parties to the agreement, and the fifth is to be selected by the four arbitrators chosen.

There is to be no cessation of work on account of strikes or lockouts during the life of the agreement.

The agreement is effective for 1 year. In absence of 60 days' written notice by either party prior to the date of expiration, of its intention to terminate the agreement, it shall thereafter continue.

Wage Agreement for Filling-Station Employees in Indianapolis [1]

AN AGREEMENT has been successfully negotiated between Filling Station Employees' Union Local No. 18990 of Indianapolis, Ind., and three major oil companies—Socony-Vacuum Co., Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and Shell Petroleum Corporation. The agreement is effective from May 1, 1935, to May 1, 1936, and from year to year thereafter unless not more than 60 days nor less than 30 days prior to the first day of March of any calendar year, either party shall request in writing alteration or revision thereof.

The wages and working conditions provided for in the agreement apply only to metropolitan Indianapolis.

During the duration of the agreement employees as classified below shall be guaranteed payment as shown:

	Earnings per month
Service-station managers	$100.00
Service-station helpers (1 year of service)	85.00
Junior helpers:	
First 6 months	75.00
After 6 months	80.00
Part-time helpers	[2] .36
Truck drivers	110.00
Warehousemen and maintenance men:	
First 6 months	82.00
After 6 months	85.00

The above are minimum rates. In no case are existing rates of pay, whether salaries or commissions, in excess of the minimum, to

[1] Data are from American Federationist, June 1935, p. 607.

[2] Per hour.

be reduced. Service-station managers and helpers on a commission basis are to receive a guaranty of not less than the minimum rates provided for salaried managers and helpers; in the case of service-station managers working on a commission basis, the guaranty is to be computed on a calendar yearly basis or prorated by months if employed for a less period of time.

A maximum 48-hour week is established for service-station employees, and arrangements may be made for 1 day off per week. In the case of tank-wagon and warehousemen, the maximum is 48 hours in any week or 80 hours in 2 consecutive weeks.

If reduction of force becomes necessary, lay-offs are to be in the order of seniority. In hiring additional men, preference is to be given to men who have been residents of Marion County for the preceding year.

All accounting of gasoline sales at Shell and Socony-Vacuum stations is to be by meter. In Standard Oil stations, which are not operated on a metered basis, a sales tolerance of one-fourth of 1 percent on gross sales is to be allowed, payable monthly. Whenever a stock loss occurs over a continued period, the management shall be notified and tests to determine cause of, and responsibility for, such loss are to be conducted jointly by representatives of the union and the employer. No deduction from pay may be made until investigation has been completed and the facts determined.

The employer is to furnish all the petty cash required and employees observing the regulations relating thereto shall not be held responsible in case of robbery.

Each service-station employee shall be supplied with not more than 6 sets of coveralls per year, to be paid for by the company. In the event the company requires a different type of uniform, the cost to the employee is not to exceed the present cost, and in lieu of supplying coveralls, such companies are to pay to each employee $1 per month.

Any employee shall have the right to be represented by a representative of his own choosing in the case of controversy over discharge. If the matter is not amicably settled by representatives, all disputes as to discharge for the violation of rules are to be submitted for the recommendation of a Commissioner of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor, such recommendation to be binding. In the event of an unjust discharge, the employee is to be reinstated and reimbursed for wages lost.

All local controversies as to policy changes involving general working conditions and additions to, or deletions from, existing or future general rules, which cannot be settled amicably between the company and the employees' representatives, are to be submitted for conciliation to the Petroleum Labor Policy Board.

Agreement in Packing Industry of Birmingham[1]

AN AGREEMENT has recently been signed between Federal Labor Union No. 19054 and the Alabama Packing Co., the Birmingham Packing Co., and the Jefferson Packing Co., all of Birmingham, Ala., by which the three companies have established the union shop. New employees are not to be considered regular employees until after the first 2 weeks of employment, but at the end of that time, if not already members of Federal Labor Union No. 19054, they must become so in order to retain their jobs.

The agreement provides for a general 10-percent increase in wages immediately upon the signing of the agreement. An 8-hour day and 40-hour week is established for all employees except straight-time men, for whom a maximum work week of 48 hours is provided. Time and one-half is to be paid for all hours worked in excess of 8 per day and for all time worked on Sunday and legal holidays.

Department seniority is established, and the agreement provides that no employee shall be suspended, demoted, or dismissed before consideration of and agreement to such action by the grievance committee of the union.

Agreement in Seamless Hosiery Industry, Norristown, Pa.[2]

RAMBO-REGAR, INC., Norristown, Pa., manufacturers of seamless hosiery, and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers have signed an agreement under which the working hours for all labor in the plant will be 40 per week. The agreement incorporates the provisions of the hosiery code covering apprenticeship, learning periods, and substandard employees. A minimum wage of $27.50 per week is set for fixers, with code minimums for other occupations. A clause covering periods of waiting for work and for yarns, machine breakage, making of samples, and style changes provides for payment of hourly minimum rates for all time so lost amounting to over one-half hour per week. The check-off and arbitration machinery are also provided.

[1] Data are from American Federationist, June 1935, p. 607.
[2] Data are from the Hosiery Worker, Aug. 2, 1935.

Legalization of Wage Agreement in English Cotton-Textile Industry [1]

BY ORDER issued on June 27, 1935, the Minister of Labor of Great Britain gave statutory effect to the wage agreement in the weaving branch of the cotton-textile industry in Lancashire, as provided in the Cotton Manufacturing Industry Act of 1934 (24–25 Geo. V, ch. 30).[2] The agreement,[3] negotiations for which were begun immediately after the passage of the act in May 1934, and which was ratified in October, now becomes enforceable as law throughout the Lancashire district.

The law provides for hearings before a board of three persons not connected with the textile industry, appointed by the Minister of Labor. The function of the board is to determine whether or not the parties to the joint application for legalization are in fact representative of the majority of workers and employers in the industry, and whether or not it is feasible and expedient to vest juridical authority in the agreement as adopted. The law requires a unanimous decision on both points.

Objections to legalization were presented to the board by 22 individual firms, 2 employers' associations, and the weavers' unions in 2 districts representing about 13,000 weavers. On the employers' side the objectors represented less than 8 percent of the looms affected by the agreement, and on the workers' side over 10 percent of the weavers affected. The weavers' protest involved chiefly the reduction in the rate for 4-loom weaving, while much of the argument against the agreement advanced by employers involved the increased rate on multiple-loom operation (6 looms and over) and the higher rate for weaving artificial silk yarns, which are included under cotton textiles.

The board's position was that, granting the probable defects of the agreement and the experimental nature of the law, legalization is likely, "by putting a bottom to the wage position, to free the trade once for all from the menace of uncontrollable undercutting."

On the issue of multiple-loom operation, the board recognized that the agreement, by narrowing the spread between the rates for 4-loom and more than 4-loom weaving, might tend to discourage the extension of the more-looms system, but pointed out, on the other hand, that "the agreement gives official recognition and sanction for the first time to the system under which 6-loom working may be applied to the whole range of cloths; and also for the first time recognizes systems of working more than 6 looms to a weaver."

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[1] Data are from report of Alfred R. Thomson, American Consul, Manchester, England, July 5, 1935; official text of Statutory rules and orders (No. 602), including rates of wages fixed by the agreement; and Manchester Guardian, July 1, 1935.

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1934, p. 387.

[3] Idem., December 1934, p. 487.

Moreover, the plain Lancashire loom worked on the 4-loom system is still the principal tool of the industry. About 15 percent of the total number of looms are working on the 6-loom system, fewer than 1 percent on more than 6 looms, and the remaining 84 percent and over are on the system of 4 looms or less per weaver. The board agreed that obstacles should not be put in the way of utilizing technical improvements, but—

> In the interests of the weavers, and on other grounds also we wholly agree that it has been and is well worth while by every possible means to seek to control the rate of change in technique and organization, and to try to secure that changes are made in a fashion which causes the minimum of disturbance and hardship.

Working conditions which must be provided and fully maintained for multiple-loom operation are set up as appendixes to the agreement. The most important of these provisions are:

For the 6-loom system.—The employer shall provide for the sweeping, cleaning, and oiling of the looms without making any deduction from the weaver's wages in respect thereof. The weavers shall clean their own shuttle boxes and oil the spindles. Where in addition the employer provides for the carrying of the cloth and the weft he shall be entitled to make the deductions specified in the relative clauses of the uniform list. The employer may also employ helper-weavers or tenters but shall not make any deduction from the weaver's wages in respect thereof.

All the looms normally worked on the 6-loom system shall in each shed or room in which weaving is carried on be grouped together in not more than four blocks.

At least 80 percent of the looms operated on the 6-loom system shall, unless stopped for temporary causes, be actually worked with 6 looms to a weaver, and the remainder of such looms by the weavers referred to in the next following condition.

Weavers who on account of age, disability, or other personal reasons are running as their full complement a less number than 6 looms shall be paid at the rates applicable to the 6-loom system provided that the number of looms run by such weavers shall not at any time exceed 20 percent of the total number of looms running on the 6-loom system in any mill.

Where a weaver running looms under the 6-loom system (other than a weaver referred to in the last two preceding conditions) is, owing to temporary causes working 4 or less number of looms, such weaver shall be paid not less than either (*a*) a weekly wage of 66⅔ percent of such weaver's average earnings, taken over the last 4 full weeks, from 6 looms on similar cloth, or (*b*) 28s. per week, whichever is the higher. Payment for a broken week to be in proportion to the hours worked.

For more than 6 looms.—The employer shall provide for the sweeping, cleaning, and oiling of the looms and the carrying of weft and cloth without making any deduction from the weaver's wages in respect thereof. The weavers shall clean their own shuttle boxes and oil the spindles. The employer may also employ helper weavers or tenters not exceeding two in number for every hundred looms, but shall not make any deduction from the weaver's wages in respect thereof.

All the looms normally worked on the more than 6-loom system shall in each shed or room in which weaving is carried on be grouped together in not more than four blocks.

All the looms operated on the more than 6-loom system shall, unless stopped for temporary causes, be actually worked with more than 6 looms to a weaver.

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, June 1935

LABOR turn-over reports from manufacturing establishments for June show a lower quit rate but higher lay-off and hiring rates than during the previous month. The all-manufacturing quit rate in June was lower than for either May 1935 or June 1934. The lay-off rate, although higher than for May, was lower than for June of the previous year. The increase in the lay-off rate was brought about by seasonal curtailment in the automotive, boot and shoe, and slaughtering and meat-packing industries. The accession or hiring rate was higher than during May but lower than during June 1934. Increased hiring rates occurred in the cotton manufacturing, furniture, and men's clothing industries.

Scope of Survey

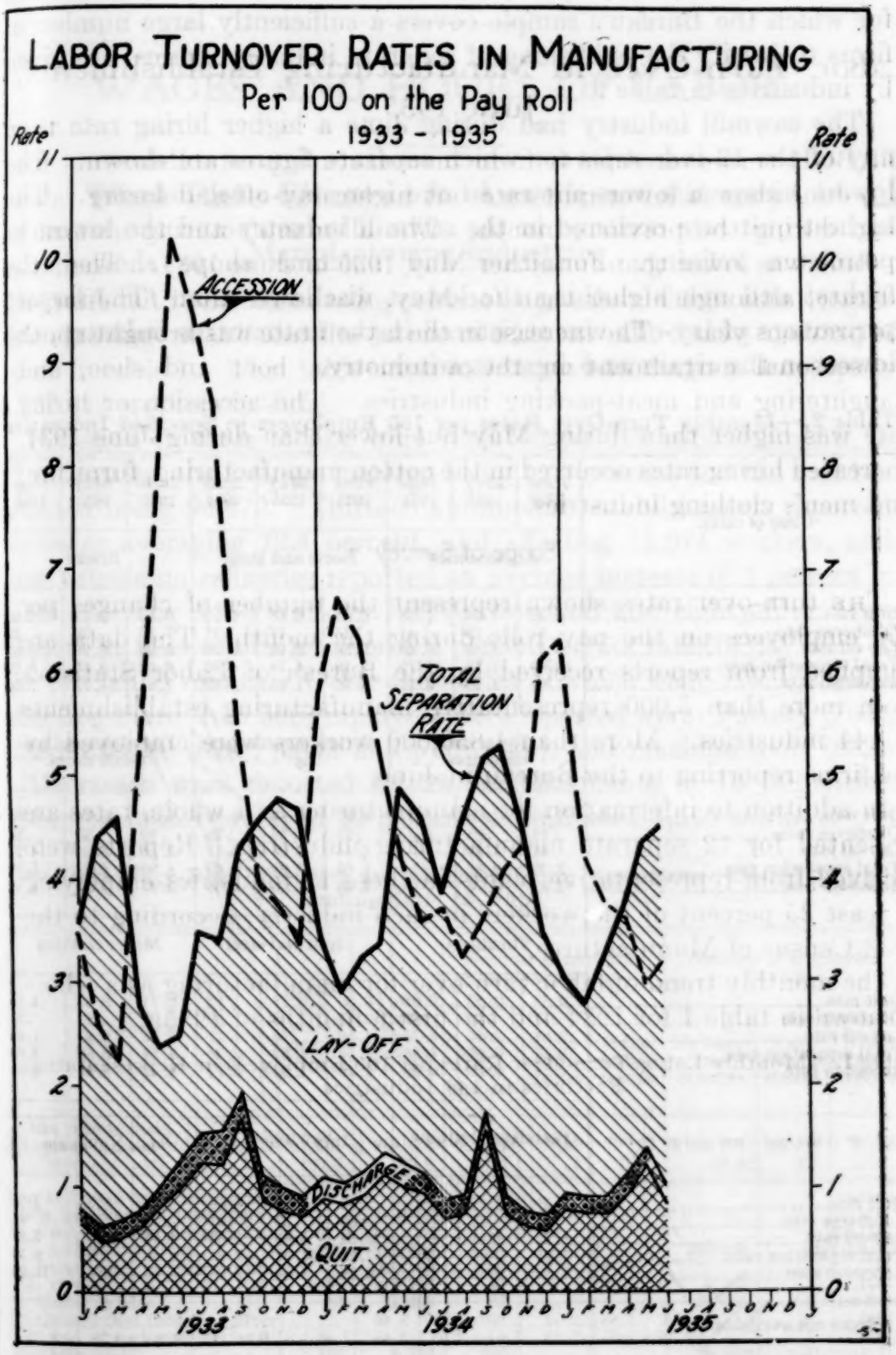
THE turn-over rates shown represent the number of changes per 100 employees on the pay rolls during the month. The data are compiled from reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from more than 5,000 representative manufacturing establishments in 144 industries. More than 1,850,000 workers were employed by the firms reporting to the Bureau in June.

In addition to information for manufacturing as a whole, rates are presented for 12 separate manufacturing industries. Reports were received from representative plants in these 12 industries employing at least 25 percent of the workers in each industry, according to the 1933 Census of Manufactures.

The monthly trend of labor turn-over for manufacturing as a whole is shown in table 1 for 1934 and the first 6 months of 1935.

Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Representative Factories in 144 Industries

Class of rates and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Quit rate:												
1935	0.76	0.73	0.75	0.93	1.21	0.83						
1934	.90	.85	.93	1.11	1.01	.94	0.70	0.75	1.55	0.73	0.62	0.58
Discharge rate:												
1935	.18	.18	.17	.20	.17	.20						
1934	.18	.19	.21	.23	.22	.18	.19	.19	.16	.19	.15	.15
Lay-off rate:												
1935	2.10	1.88	2.32	2.60	3.00	3.46						
1934	2.35	1.85	2.08	2.04	3.65	3.48	2.96	3.56	3.41	4.38	3.78	2.72
Total separation rate:												
1935	3.04	2.79	3.24	3.73	4.38	4.49						
1934	3.43	2.89	3.22	3.38	4.88	4.60	3.85	4.50	5.12	5.30	4.55	3.45
Accession rate:												
1935	6.33	4.23	3.79	3.63	3.01	3.18						
1934	5.81	6.71	6.33	5.18	4.19	3.58	3.71	3.24	3.61	4.09	4.32	6.14


LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING
Per 100 on the Pay Roll
1933 - 1935
Rate
Rate
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
ACCESSION
TOTAL SEPARATION RATE
LAY-OFF
DISCHARGE
QUIT
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J
1933
1934
1935

Analysis by Industries

THE quit, discharge, lay-off, and accession rates for the 12 industries for which the Bureau's sample covers a sufficiently large number of firms to justify the publishing of separate industry figures, are given by industries in table 2.

The sawmill industry had during June a higher hiring rate than any of the 12 industries for which separate figures are shown. The lowest hiring rate was shown in the iron and steel industry. The highest quit rate occurred in the sawmill industry and the lowest in petroleum refining. Foundries and machine shops showed the highest and men's clothing the lowest discharge rate. The largest percentage of lay-offs was registered in the automotive industry, the lowest in the cigars and cigarettes industry.

Table 2.—Monthly Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Specified Industries

Class of rates	June 1935	May 1935	June 1934	June 1935	May 1935	June 1934	June 1935	May 1935	June 1934
	Automobiles			Boots and shoes			Bricks		
Quit rate	0.92	1.36	1.58	0.59	0.68	0.79	0.55	2.37	2.16
Discharge rate	.21	.29	.41	.15	.17	.21	.15	.29	.22
Lay-off rate	9.47	5.53	10.80	2.36	3.93	3.19	5.98	5.92	6.81
Total separation rate	10.60	7.18	12.79	3.10	4.78	4.19	6.68	8.58	9.19
Accession rate	1.95	1.95	3.48	6.15	1.65	3.53	7.91	15.77	7.14
	Cigars and cigarettes			Cotton manufacturing			Foundries and machine shops		
Quit rate	1.51	1.15	(1)	0.97	0.98	1.30	0.86	0.74	0.66
Discharge rate	.18	.23	(1)	.25	.26	.28	.39	.25	.25
Lay-off rate	.51	1.25	(1)	6.44	4.03	5.11	3.55	3.23	4.27
Total separation rate	2.20	2.63	(1)	7.66	5.27	6.69	4.80	4.22	5.18
Accession rate	3.47	3.74	(1)	3.46	2.65	3.54	3.47	3.72	4.19
	Furniture			Iron and steel			Men's clothing		
Quit rate	0.53	0.62	0.86	0.86	0.77	1.12	0.74	0.67	1.13
Discharge rate	.17	.18	.27	.15	.05	.09	.07	.18	.15
Lay-off rate	2.64	2.66	3.71	1.59	.70	1.17	3.73	4.97	1.68
Total separation rate	3.34	3.46	4.84	2.59	1.52	2.38	4.54	5.82	2.96
Accession rate	4.55	3.75	6.38	1.10	1.55	3.72	4.12	2.83	4.01
	Petroleum refining			Sawmills			Slaughtering and meat packing		
Quit rate	0.51	0.48	(1)	3.43	17.18	1.58	0.58	0.75	1.26
Discharge rate	.13	.05	(1)	.30	.25	.47	.20	.22	.40
Lay-off rate	1.27	2.43	(1)	3.53	3.88	5.86	4.90	7.00	7.87
Total separation rate	1.91	2.96	(1)	7.26	21.31	7.91	5.68	7.97	9.53
Accession rate	3.52	3.63	(1)	8.19	8.84	7.63	5.66	8.61	11.95

[1] Rates not available.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industry

Manufacturing Industries

INFORMATION concerning general wage-rate changes occurring in reporting establishments between May 15 and June 15, 1935, is given in table 1. This table covers 23,661 establishments employing 3,726,413 workers in June.

Increases in rates of pay were reported by 120 establishments in 37 industries, the average increase being 12.0 percent and the number affected being 95,472. Thirteen automobile establishments reported increases averaging 12.4 percent, and affecting 75,074 workers, and four petroleum refineries reported an average increase of 5 percent in rates affecting 8,373 workers. Five thousand and eighty-four wage earners in 16 sawmills received 9.9 percent higher rates of pay than in the preceding month. Other industries in which wage-rate increases affecting more than 500 employees were reported were: Pottery (700), steam fittings (623), paper and pulp (630), and machine tools (552).

Decreases were reported by 28 establishments in 14 industries. These decreases averaged 19 percent and affected 1,550 workers.

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending June 15, 1935

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
All manufacturing industries	23,661	3,726,413	23,513	120	28	3,629,391	95,472	$1,550
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.4	.5	(1)	97.4	2.6	(1)
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	289	289,696	288	1	----	289,604	92	----
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	47	8,768	47	----	----	8,768	----	----
Cast-iron pipe	52	10,065	52	----	----	10,065	----	----
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	105	9,116	105	----	----	9,116	----	----
Forgings, iron and steel	75	6,620	75	----	----	6,620	----	----
Hardware	107	31,258	106	----	1	31,206	----	52
Plumbers' supplies	84	15,659	84	----	----	15,659	----	----

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending June 15, 1935—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Iron and steel, etc.—Continued.								
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	77	17,918	76	1	.....	17,295	623	.....
Stoves	213	27,577	212	1	.....	27,417	160	.....
Structural and ornamental metal work	277	19,216	277	.....	.....	19,216	.....	.....
Tin cans and other tinware	97	19,563	97	.....	.....	19,563	.....	.....
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	104	7,322	104	.....	.....	7,322	.....	.....
Wirework	88	9,167	88	.....	.....	9,167	.....	.....
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements	77	29,064	77	.....	.....	29,064	.....	.....
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	23	11,790	23	.....	.....	11,790	.....	.....
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	402	126,328	399	3	.....	126,257	71	.....
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	85	42,426	83	2	.....	42,378	48	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,582	145,515	1,576	6	.....	145,311	204	.....
Machine tools	167	24,975	163	4	.....	24,423	552	.....
Radios and phonographs	48	27,954	48	.....	.....	27,954	.....	.....
Textile machinery and parts	148	16,312	148	.....	.....	16,312	.....	.....
Typewriters and parts	12	10,403	12	.....	.....	10,403	.....	.....
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft	28	7,445	28	.....	.....	7,445	.....	.....
Automobiles	334	352,669	321	13	.....	277,595	75,074	.....
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	60	15,631	60	.....	.....	15,631	.....	.....
Locomotives	12	5,700	12	.....	.....	5,700	.....	.....
Shipbuilding	104	31,529	103	1	.....	31,519	10	.....
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad	364	19,148	359	5	.....	19,049	99	.....
Steam railroad	528	82,402	528	.....	.....	82,402	.....	.....
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures	33	7,181	32	1	.....	7,171	10	.....
Brass, bronze, and copper products	269	43,593	267	2	.....	43,562	31	.....
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	26	11,855	26	.....	.....	11,855	.....	.....
Jewelry	208	8,805	208	.....	.....	8,805	.....	.....
Lighting equipment	71	3,784	71	.....	.....	3,784	.....	.....
Silverware and plated ware	44	9,407	44	.....	.....	9,407	.....	.....
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	36	17,989	35	1	.....	17,689	300	.....
Stamped and enameld ware	186	22,770	184	2	.....	22,499	271	.....
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture	551	56,581	548	2	1	56,507	57	17
Lumber:								
Millwork	485	20,380	469	14	2	19,912	450	18
Sawmills	539	68,296	519	16	4	62,761	5,084	451
Turpentine and rosin	30	2,667	30	.....	.....	2,667	.....	.....
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	530	23,839	526	4	.....	23,444	395	.....
Cement	145	23,253	143	2	.....	23,050	203	.....
Glass	159	52,902	157	2	.....	52,798	104	.....
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	226	4,822	226	.....	.....	4,822	.....	.....
Pottery	117	17,578	115	2	.....	16,878	700	.....
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs	32	20,130	32	.....	.....	20,130	.....	.....
Cotton goods	675	260,057	673	.....	2	259,833	.....	224
Cotton small wares	110	9,578	109	.....	1	9,559	.....	19
Dyeing and finishing textiles	175	43,434	173	1	1	43,253	144	37
Hats, fur-felt	55	6,808	55	.....	.....	6,808	.....	.....
Knit goods	605	132,491	605	.....	.....	132,491	.....	.....
Silk and rayon goods	260	43,503	259	.....	1	43,379	.....	124

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending June 15, 1935—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Textiles and their products—Continued.								
Fabrics—Continued.								
Woolen and worsted goods	486	143,258	484	2	.....	142,904	354	.....
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's	1,036	84,497	1,036	.....	.....	84,497	.....	.....
Clothing, women's	896	41,776	891	1	4	41,664	5	107
Corsets and allied garments	39	6,940	39	.....	.....	6,940	.....	.....
Men's furnishings	92	8,200	92	.....	.....	8,200	.....	.....
Millinery	128	7,210	128	.....	.....	7,210	.....	.....
Shirts and collars	172	27,636	172	.....	.....	27,636	.....	.....
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	354	112,470	354	.....	.....	112,470	.....	.....
Leather	174	34,278	174	.....	.....	34,278	.....	.....
Food and kindred products:								
Baking	1,094	69,071	1,088	4	2	68,970	91	10
Beverages	501	29,421	500	1	.....	29,301	120	.....
Butter	288	4,337	288	.....	.....	4,337	.....	.....
Canning and preserving	674	49,734	673	.....	1	49,534	.....	200
Confectionery	301	31,863	300	1	.....	31,784	79	.....
Flour	362	14,631	358	1	3	14,552	16	63
Ice cream	296	10,984	295	1	.....	10,974	10	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing	291	90,203	291	.....	.....	90,203	.....	.....
Sugar, beet	68	3,826	67	1	.....	3,426	400	.....
Sugar refining, cane	13	8,633	13	.....	.....	8,633	.....	.....
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	39	8,068	39	.....	.....	8,068	.....	.....
Cigars and cigarettes	210	46,062	210	.....	.....	46,062	.....	.....
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	715	33,225	715	.....	.....	33,225	.....	.....
Paper and pulp	396	105,409	394	2	.....	104,779	630	.....
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	1,409	57,828	1,401	6	2	57,782	37	9
Newspapers and periodicals	611	51,756	605	6	.....	51,638	118	.....
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining:								
Other than petroleum refining:								
Chemicals	147	33,642	146	1	.....	33,542	100	.....
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	96	2,717	96	.....	.....	2,717	.....	.....
Druggists' preparations	61	7,116	61	.....	.....	7,116	.....	.....
Explosives	28	3,506	26	2	.....	3,086	420	.....
Fertilizers	337	9,748	336	1	.....	9,711	37	.....
Paints and varnishes	616	22,605	613	.....	3	22,386	.....	219
Rayon and allied products	29	47,446	29	.....	.....	47,446	.....	.....
Soap	94	15,238	94	.....	.....	15,238	.....	.....
Petroleum refining	204	64,507	200	4	.....	56,134	8,373	.....
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	12	16,871	12	.....	.....	16,871	.....	.....
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	198	33,880	198	.....	.....	33,880	.....	.....
Rubber tires and inner tubes	38	54,882	38	.....	.....	54,882	.....	.....

Trade, Public Utility, Mining, and Service Industries

WAGE-RATE changes reported by cooperating establishments in 16 nonmanufacturing industries between May 15 and June 15 are indicated by table 2.

Increases averaging 6.7 percent were reported by 35 electric light and power and 16 electric railroad establishments. The increases affected 1,238 workers employed by the electric light and power industry and 1,474 employees of the electric railroads. Fifty-three wholesale trade establishments reported increases averaging 9.7 percent affecting 1,473 workers, and one metal mine indicated a 5-percent raise in rates of pay of 475 workers. Other increases reported affected not more than 245 employees in any one industry.

Fifteen establishments in five industries reported wage-rate decrease affecting a total of 161 workers.

Table 2.—Wage-Rate Changes in Nonmanufacturing Industries During Month Ending June 15, 1935

Industrial group	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Anthracite mining	160	78,906	160			78,906		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bituminous-coal mining	1,383	243,088	1,383			243,088		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Metalliferous mining	250	29,276	249	1		28,801	475	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	.4		98.4	1.6	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1,106	34,277	1,101	4	1	34,092	180	5
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.5	.4	.1	99.5	.5	(1)
Crude-petroleum producing	369	32,953	366	3		32,762	191	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.2	.8		99.4	.6	
Telephone and telegraph	9,388	261,513	9,388			261,513		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	2,713	239,143	2,678	35		237,905	1,238	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	98.7	1.3		99.5	.5	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	477	134,934	460	16	1	133,406	1,474	54
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	96.4	3.4	.2	98.9	1.1	(1)
Wholesale trade	16,464	281,755	16,405	53	6	280,230	1,473	52
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	.3	(1)	99.5	.5	(1)
Retail trade	54,234	824,884	54,196	32	6	824,605	245	34
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	.1	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)
Hotels	2,302	138,424	2,302			138,424		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Laundries	1,297	71,606	1,294	2	1	71,541	49	16
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.8	.2	.1	99.9	.1	(1)
Dyeing and cleaning	726	18,296	726			18,296		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Banks	3,068	99,320	3,065	3		99,290	30	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	.1		100.0	(1)	
Brokerage	377	10,750	376	1		10,746	4	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.7	.3		100.0	(1)	
Insurance	1,125	70,458	1,125			70,458		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Farm Wage and Labor Situation on July 1, 1935

THE daily farm wage rate on July 1 averaged $1.41 without board for the country as a whole, with a range of from 70 cents in South Carolina to $2.55 in Massachusetts, according to a press release dated July 15 issued by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The general level was higher than on July 1 of any other year since 1931 and averaged 99 percent of the pre-war average. The supply of workers available for hire was reported below normal for the first time since June 1930 and was the smallest reported since December 1929, while the demand for farm labor was greater than had been reported since 1930. In spite of the decrease in supply and increase in demand, however, the employment opportunities failed to supply work for all of the labor available.

Table 1 shows average farm wage rates, supply of and demand for farm labor, and number of persons employed per farm on July 1, 1935, as compared with April 1, 1935, and April 1 and July 1, 1934, and with the annual average 1910–14.

Table 1.—Average Farm Wage Rates and Employment in July 1935 as Compared with April 1935 and April and July 1934

Item	Annual average 1910–14	Apr. 1, 1934	July 1, 1934	Apr. 1, 1935	July 1, 1935
Farm wage index	100	88	90	94	99
Farm wage rates:					
Per month, with board	$20.41	$17.70	$18.18	$19.11	$20.41
Per month, without board	$29.09	$26.88	$27.29	$28.82	$30.08
Per day, with board	$1.10	$0.92	$0.97	$0.97	$1.05
Per day, without board	$1.43	$1.27	$1.30	$1.34	$1.41
Supply of and demand for farm labor (percent of normal):					
Supply		107.0	105.7	101.4	95.7
Demand		69.4	70.0	73.4	80.5
Supply as a percentage of demand		154.2	151.0	138.1	118.9
Farm employment [1] (persons per farm):					
Family labor		2.23	2.37	2.12	2.33
Hired labor		.80	1.02	.72	.98
Combined		3.03	3.39	2.84	3.31

[1] On farms of crop reporters.

Average farm wage rates per month and per day, with board and without board, on July 1, 1935, are given in table 2, by State and geographic division.

Table 2.—Average Farm Wage Rates on July 1, 1935, by State and Geographic Division

State	Per month		Per day	
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board
United States	$20.41	$30.08	$1.05	$1.41
New England	29.09	50.45	1.68	2.31
Maine	27.50	43.75	1.50	2.00
New Hampshire	29.75	51.50	1.65	2.50
Vermont	26.00	45.00	1.40	2.05
Massachusetts	31.25	58.25	2.00	2.55
Rhode Island	40.00	63.75	1.95	2.40
Connecticut	28.50	49.75	1.70	2.45
Middle Atlantic	24.37	39.07	1.45	2.01
New York	25.50	40.25	1.50	2.10
New Jersey	26.75	45.25	1.55	2.20
Pennsylvania	22.25	35.75	1.35	1.85
East North Central	22.84	32.79	1.23	1.62
Ohio	20.50	31.00	1.25	1.65
Indiana	22.00	31.00	1.15	1.50
Illinois	25.00	34.25	1.25	1.60
Michigan	21.75	32.25	1.30	1.70
Wisconsin	24.00	34.75	1.20	1.65
West North Central	23.25	32.61	1.19	1.65
Minnesota	25.00	36.00	1.30	1.90
Iowa	26.25	33.50	1.35	1.75
Missouri	19.00	26.75	.95	1.25
North Dakota	25.25	38.00	1.15	1.75
South Dakota	24.75	34.50	1.10	1.65
Nebraska	22.50	31.75	1.20	1.65
Kansas	22.00	33.00	1.25	1.75
South Atlantic	14.76	22.02	.77	1.01
Delaware	20.25	34.25	1.20	1.60
Maryland	22.50	33.50	1.20	1.60
Virginia	19.00	27.00	.95	1.25
West Virginia	20.00	30.00	1.00	1.35
North Carolina	16.00	24.25	.80	1.05
South Carolina	10.75	16.25	.55	.70
Georgia	10.75	15.75	.60	.80
Florida	14.00	23.00	.75	1.05
East South Central	14.03	20.09	.69	.91
Kentucky	16.75	23.75	.80	1.05
Tennessee	16.00	22.50	.75	.95
Alabama	11.75	17.25	.60	.80
Mississippi	11.75	17.00	.60	.85
West South Central	16.80	24.28	.87	1.11
Arkansas	13.75	20.25	.70	.90
Louisiana	13.00	18.75	.65	.90
Oklahoma	18.25	26.50	1.05	1.30
Texas	19.00	27.25	.95	1.20
Mountain	31.24	44.31	1.46	1.95
Montana	34.00	48.50	1.55	2.25
Idaho	36.50	49.50	1.70	2.15
Wyoming	31.50	47.25	1.50	2.20
Colorado	25.50	39.50	1.30	1.85
New Mexico	23.25	34.00	1.10	1.45
Arizona	35.00	45.50	1.40	1.80
Utah	38.25	51.75	1.80	2.15
Nevada	36.75	54.25	1.80	2.40
Pacific	37.12	57.53	1.66	2.37
Washington	27.50	45.00	1.55	2.15
Oregon	30.50	47.00	1.60	2.05
California	41.00	63.00	1.70	2.50

Extent of Low Wages and Long Hours Among Railroad Employees

BASIC wage rates of 35 cents an hour or less were provided for more than 15 per cent of all class I railroad employees in the pay-roll period ending nearest to November 1, 1933, and nearly 14 percent of the railroad personnel worked in excess of 48 hours per week in the pay-roll period nearest May 1, 1934, according to findings re-

cently released by the Federal Coordinator of Transportation.[1] The study which disclosed these conditions was undertaken in cooperation with the railroads to make available factual material as a guide in bringing the working conditions of railroad labor up to the level provided for employees engaged in comparable industrial employment.

Investigation of wages showed that 9 occupations accounted for 86.8 percent of the low-wage employees whose hourly rates were 35 cents or less. It was more common to pay workers employed by the hour or day at low rates than those paid by the week or month, but long hours were more prevalent among the latter group. Wage differentials between the North and South in the same occupations were prevalent with the differential favoring Northern labor. Wage payment in kind in the form of free housing was made to 15 percent of the low-wage employees studied. Over three-fourths of these workers were paid according to the terms of collective agreements entered into by employees and employers. The authors believe that when the study of hours was made in May 1934 "thousands of employees who ordinarily had worked in excess of 48 hours per week had already been reduced to 48 hours or less." A variation in working time between different classes is common on railroads, but since only 5.1 percent of the total workers covered by this study worked over 8 hours per day it was concluded that nearly two-thirds of the employees who worked over 48 hours per week were on a 7-day schedule. Here again there was a geographical differential, with more long-hour employees in the South and West than in the East. Transportation-service employees led, with the highest proportion of labor working long hours. In some occupations, notably in maintenance-of-way work, the percentage of long-hour employees had been reduced by the policy of spreading work. A brief review of the major findings of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation relative to wages and hours follows.

The study covered employees of class I railroads, including switching and terminal companies; these carriers employed about 96 per cent of all railroad employees and had on their rolls 1,014,176 employees November 15, 1933. Train and engine service employees were excluded from the study of hours because the method of calculating working time for this group does not lend itself to this kind of summary; executives were also omitted.

Extent of Low Wages

IN MAKING this study low wages were considered to be scheduled wages of 35 cents an hour or less, or an equivalent daily, weekly, or monthly rate, and it was found that 155,540 railroad employees fell

[1] Federal Coordinator of Transportation. Section of Labor Relations. The extent of low wages and long hours in the railroad industry. Washington, July 1, 1935. 78 pp. (Mimeographed.)

in the class so rated. Actually, the labor dealt with was receiving 31.5 cents an hour or less when the survey was made in November 1933, because of the 10 percent wage deduction then effective. However, this cut has since been restored and the rates as given represent existing rates of payment. Table 1 shows the number of railroad employees having a 35-cent basic rate or less in November 1933, grouped by occupations. Percentages of total are given, indicating the relation of the low-wage employees in each occupation to the total low-paid employees, to the total in the occupation, and to all employees of class I railroads.

Table 1.—Number of Low-Wage Employees of Class I Railroads, in Selected Occupations, November 1933

Occupation	Low-wage employees		Number of employees (midmonth count, November 1933 [1]	Percent low-wage employees are of number in each occupation [2]
	Number	Percent of total		
Section men	74,391	48.1	105,745	70.7
Crossing and bridge watchmen and flagmen	13,124	8.5	17,095	77.2
Extra gang men	11,822	7.7	16,598	71.9
General laborers (shops, engine houses, and power plants)	10,815	7.0	18,615	58.4
Classified laborers (shops, engine houses, and power plants)	7,561	4.9	21,224	35.8
Waiters, camp cooks, kitchen helpers, etc	4,843	3.1	5,471	89.0
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	4,699	3.0	17,362	27.2
Messenger and office boys	3,589	2.3	3,733	96.6
General laborers (stores and ice, reclamation, and timber treating plants)	3,449	2.2	11,680	29.7
Total	134,293	86.8	217,523	62.0
All other occupations in which low-paid employees were reported	20,467	13.2	505,601	4.1
Total with occupation reported	154,760	100.0	----------	----------
Occupation not reported	780	----------	----------	----------
Grand total	155,540	----------	1,014,176	15.3

[1] Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Statistics, Wage Statistics, Class I Steam Railways in the United States, November 1933. Grand total includes switching and terminal company employees and those in occupations for which no employees in the low-wage brackets were reported. Employees of switching and terminal companies are not included in the occupational subtotals. The margin of error in the percentages, due to this fact, is not significant.

[2] The number of low-paid employees in each occupation was adjusted for the number of employees with occupation not reported before these percentages were calculated.

Among the 15.3 percent of the total railroad employees with rates of 35 cents an hour or less, 134,293 (86.8 percent) are in 9 occupational classes and 86,213 (55.8 percent) are section men and extra gang men. Further evidence of the degree to which low wages are concentrated in these nine occupations is supplied in the last column of the table, which shows that 62 percent of the employees in these occupations fall in the low-wage classification, as compared with only 4.1 percent of those in "all other" groups. Classes with the highest percentage of low-paid labor include messengers and office boys (96.6 percent of the total), waiters, camp cooks, and kitchen helpers (89 percent), and crossing and bridge watchmen and flagmen

(77.2 percent). Messengers, it is explained in the report, are presumably being paid during a learning period and will go on to better jobs, and watchmen are in many instances superannuated employees working under a disguised pension plan.

Low-wage employees, to the total of 130,693, were paid by the hour or day; of this total 1.3 percent had a basic rate of 15 cents an hour or less, 25.2 percent had rates over 15 to 25 cents, 27.7 percent over 25 to 30 cents, and 45.8 percent over 30 to 35 cents. Of the 24,847 employees paid on a weekly or monthly basis, 3.1 percent had a rate of $7.20 a week or less, 17.2 percent over $7.20 to $12, 36.5 percent over $12 to $14.40, and 43.2 percent over $14.40 to $16.80.

Hours of low-paid employees.—A question framed to show the working hours of the low-paid employees disclosed that of 155,136 employees 44.7 percent were working 41 to 48 hours per week when the survey was made; 17.4 percent were working over 48 hours; and 37.9 percent less than 40 hours per week. About 1 percent worked 65 hours or over. Weekly or monthly employees worked longer hours than those paid by the hour or day. For example, 44.5 percent of all employees paid by the hour or day worked 40 hours or less as compared with 2.9 percent of those paid by the week or month. Even though those paid by the week or month represented only 15.9 percent of the total employees covered, 15,748 worked 49 hours or more as compared with 11,269 of those paid on an hourly or daily basis.

Weekly compensation.—An estimate of weekly compensation of employees in the low-wage groups was made after deducting 10 percent from the basic rates of pay and weighting by number of employees who worked specified hours per week at basic rates. The results appear in table 2.

Table 2.—Estimated Weekly Compensation of Reported Employees and Cumulative Percent of Total Employment

Weekly compensation	Number of employees paid by—				Cumulative percent of total employment [1]
	Hour or day	Week or month	Total	Cumulative number	
$6.48 and under	8,210	548	8,758	8,758	0.9
Over $6.48 to $8.64	19,301	1,114	20,415	29,173	2.9
Over $8.64 to $10.80	31,911	2,970	34,881	64,054	6.4
Over $10.80 to $12.96	41,325	8,981	50,306	114,360	11.4
Over $12.96 to $15.12	25,165	10,609	35,774	150,134	14.9
Over $15.12 to $21.94	4,558	----------	4,558	154,692	15.3
Total	130,470	24,222	154,692	154,692	15.3
Information lacking	223	625	848	848	----------
Grand total	130,693	24,847	155,540	155,540	----------

[1] Based on midmonth count for November 1933, from Interstate Commerce Commission, Wage Statistics.

The figures show that 29,173 persons out of the total of 154,692 covered by this estimate received $8.64 a week or less. This total represents 2.9 percent of all railroad employment in November 1933. A total of 34,881 additional workers received $8.64 to $10.80 a week, which brings the group paid less than $10.80 a week to 6.4 percent of the total number employed. Where earnings reached the level of $15.12 to $21.94, hours in excess of 48 per week are stated to have made the higher earnings possible.

Geographic differentials.—The number of employees in the low-wage groups was more than two and one-half times as great in the South as in the North, the percentages being 32 and 12, respectively. Not only was the proportion of low-paid workers greater in the South but the actual wage level was lower. In the North the percentage of total railroad workers receiving less than 20 cents an hour was 6.2; in the South it was 26.4. Those paid 25 cents or less represented 15.8 percent of the total in the North but 47.0 percent in the South. Of the low-paid Northern employees 58.4 percent earned between 30 and 35 cents as compared with 21.5 percent of those in the South. The same differences are apparent if the wages of employees paid by the week or month are considered. For example, in the North 6 percent of the total employees were paid $9.60 per week or less as against 15 percent in the South.

Long hours for low-paid employees were more prevalent in the North than in the South. Hours in excess of 48 per week were reported for 18.3 percent of the total workers in the North and 15.6 in the South. However, there were relatively more employees working under 40 hours in the North (39.5 percent of the total) than in the South (34.5 percent of the total). Hourly or daily workers showed a greater tendency to work the normal 8-hour shift than did those paid by the week or month.

Payment in kind.—In the railroad industry payments in kind are sometimes made in the form of free housing. A question was included in the questionnaire to ascertain the extent of this practice. It was found that 22,724 of the 155,540 employees having a basic rate of 35 cents an hour or less also received free rent as a part of their wages. This group constituted 14.6 percent of the low-wage workers and of this total 97 percent were track laborers, sectionmen, and extra gang men. Trackmen sometimes have the choice between living quarters and a lower wage rate or a higher wage rate, but usually such accomodations are provided either because it is necessary to have the men readily at hand or because there are no other quarters available. It is more common for the railroads to supply housing in the South and West than elsewhere. Free housing was provided to

0.3 percent of the total low-paid employees in the East; 17.1 percent in the South; and 19.1 percent in the West.

Hours Above Accepted Maximum

NORMAL hours for railroad employees have come to mean 8 per day and 48 per week. In the study of hours here reviewed only cases where the weekly working time exceeded 48 hours were taken into consideration. The figures obtained covered hours for all workers except train and engine service employees and executives for whom it would be difficult to compute working time. It was found that during the pay-roll period nearest May 1, 1934, extra time was worked by 110,250 railroad employees, or 13.9 percent of the total of 792,709 employed in the occupations covered. The report states that by May 1934, the particular period covered, the number of employees working long hours had probably been reduced to the lowest point ever attained in the industry. Nevertheles there was a wide variety in scheduled hours for railroad labor.

Where hours of over 48 per week have been worked this has usually meant that employees were engaged on a 7-day week basis, since only 5.1 percent of the total labor employed worked over 8 hours per day. As between geographic areas the percentage of employees working over 48 hours varied considerably. In the East extra hours occurred less frequently than in either the South or West, but when workers did exceed the 48-hour limit there was a tendency to work longer hours than in the other areas. The differences in hours by occupations are regarded as more significant than the geographic differences. Table 3 shows the number and percent of total employees in the various occupational groups who worked more than 48 hours per week.

Table 3.—Number of Employees in Major Occupational Groups Working More than 48 Hours per Week

Occupational group	Number of long-hour employees	Per cent of total employees in occupation [1]
Professional, clerical, and general	18,459	11.1
Maintenance of way and structures	8,006	4.0
Maintenance of equipment and stores	33,538	11.7
Transportation (other than train, engine, and yard)	44,760	35.8
Transportation (yardmasters, switchtenders, and hostlers)	5,487	43.6
Total	110,250	13.9

[1] Long-hour employees include employees of switching and terminal companies. Total employment figures from Interstate Commerce Commission, Wage Statistics for April 1934, used in computing percentages, exclude these employees.

Taking the country as a whole, a higher proportion of transportation-service employees worked over 48 hours per week than any other group, the percentage being 35.8 for transportation employees other than train, engine, and yard and 43.6 for yardmasters, switchtenders, and hostlers. However, attention is directed to the exclusion of train and service men from this study. Only 4 percent of the maintenance-of-way employees were working over 48 hours but this was accounted for in large part by the practice of spreading work among such employees.

Of the employees working over 48 hours per week, 81.5 percent were found in 28 major occupational classes having over 1,000 employees who worked long hours. There were 10 occupational groups where over half of the employees are reported as working long hours: Police, patrolmen, pumping-equipment operators, foremen, clerk-telegraphers and clerk-telephoners, telegraphers, chefs, waiters, crossing and bridge flagmen, and gatemen and yardmasters. A large proportion of employees with long hours fell in the classes of supervisory employees, unskilled labor, and employees connected with train movements, other than train and engine service employees. Skilled trades did not figure to a large extent in the long-hours classes nor did track laborers or clerks.

Spreading work.—It is stated that the winter and spring of 1934 appeared to mark a temporary stop of the trend toward the increased spreading of work which accompanied the depression. In spite of the efforts to divide working time, 13.9 percent of the employees in the occupations covered are shown to have been working over 48 hours per week in May 1934. Of the remaining 86.1 percent, many worked far less than 48 hours per week, however. In the 5 major occupational groups, for instance, the average work-week was 40 hours. An average of 58 hours per week was recorded for the group which worked over 48 hours per week, as compared with an estimated work week of 37.5 hours for those employees who worked 48 hours or less—a difference of approximately 20 hours. Table 4 shows occupational averages of weekly hours for employees working 48 hours or less and over 48 hours per week, and average hours for both groups taken together.

Table 4.—Estimated Average Hours per Week for Employees Working Over 48 Hours, 48 Hours or Less, and All Employees, by Selected Occupations

Occupation	Estimated average hours per week		
	Employees who worked over 48 hours per week	Employees who worked 48 hours or less per week	All employees
Clerks (B and C)	55.4	43.5	44.5
Lieutenants and sergeants of police	68.7	(1)	(1)
Patrolmen and watchmen	66.4	33.4	55.7
Janitors and cleaners	56.2	37.4	41.8
Pumping equipment operators	57.3	33.4	51.0
Extra gang men	59.5	27.8	29.5
Section men	56.8	32.4	32.8
General, assistant general, and department foremen	67.3	(1)	(1)
Gang foremen and gang leaders	60.2	42.3	49.5
Carmen (C and D)	55.7	37.2	38.4
Machinists	55.4	37.5	38.4
Skilled-trades helpers (M. of E.)	55.3	36.9	38.0
Coach cleaners	55.6	39.7	42.6
Classified laborers (shops, etc.)	57.3	37.5	42.6
General laborers (shops, etc.)	55.9	35.4	37.7
Stationary firemen, oilers, etc	56.3	41.0	45.7
Station agents (smaller stations—nontelegraphers)	56.0	42.2	45.5
Station agents (telephoners and telegraphers)	55.6	43.1	46.4
Clerk-telegraphers and clerk-telephoners	55.1	35.8	46.7
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	55.1	35.1	43.9
Baggage, parcel-room, and station attendants	55.6	39.8	43.5
Truckers (station, warehouses, etc.)	56.0	30.4	32.0
Chefs and cooks (restaurants or dining cars)	60.7	31.2	50.4
Waiters, camp cooks, etc	59.4	29.2	44.7
Marine employees	57.7	40.3	45.1
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	58.7	(1)	(1)
Yardmasters	62.8	(1)	(1)
Inside hostlers	55.4	38.4	42.8

[1] Daily.

Average hours for those who worked over 48 hours per week ranged from 55.1 for telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen to 68.7 for lieutenants and sergeants of police. For those working less than 48 hours per week the lowest average is 27.8 for extra gang men and the highest 43.5 for clerks. The average hours per week for all employees (appearing in the last column of the table) are well below 48 in all but four of the occupations for which it was possible to make estimates.

Wage-Payment Practices of Representative Manufacturers

THE National Industrial Conference Board recently made a study of the effects of depression and decreased production, and of N. R. A. minimum-wage scales, on the use of various forms of wage incentives. The report,[1] which has just been published, gives a descriptive analysis of the various types of wage incentive systems in general use, most of which are known by the name of their respective originators, with a brief treatment of their history and develop-

[1] National Industrial Conference Board. Financial incentives, a study of methods for stimulating achievement in industry. New York, 1935.

ment, and the opinions of various manufacturers on their probable future development, as well as specific data covering the extent of application of different methods of wage payment. This review deals only with the last-mentioned phase of the study.

The purpose of the study was to find how systems of payment, based largely on a program of mass production, had been affected by years of reduced demand and greatly restricted operation. No effort was made to estimate the degree of success of the different methods. The conclusion reached was that "no change commensurate with the radically altered basis of industrial operation seems to have occurred, at least insofar as such change can be observed from the characteristics of such plans."

The data presented in this study cover 631 manufacturing plants employing 700,699 wage earners. The National Industrial Conference Board made a similar study in 1924 covering 768,692 employees. Comparing the results of the two studies, the board finds that the proportions of workers on time wage and those on some form of incentive are almost identical, 56.3 percent in 1935, and 56.1 percent in 1924 being paid on a straight time basis. The form which the incentive has taken for those not receiving time rates, however, shows considerable change over the period. In 1924, 36.6 percent of the workers worked at piece rates, and 7.3 percent under some premium or bonus system. By 1935, the number on simple piece rates had been reduced to 22.1 percent, whereas those under the premium or bonus on production method formed 21.6 percent of the workers. Although an analysis by size of establishment does not show conclusively that size is a controlling factor, small and very large companies report the largest proportion of employees paid on a time basis.

Where the time method is used, it sometimes covers all employees, while it is only rarely that other methods apply to all workers. In most cases more than one method is used. Of the 631 companies reporting, 22.8 percent used time rates only, 1.7 percent a premium or bonus plan only, and 1.3 percent piece rates only. The remaining 74.2 percent used more than one method, in a variety of combinations the most usual of which, reported by 36.3 percent, is time and piece rates. Time rates and premium and bonus systems were reported by 21.7 percent of the companies, and all three methods were in use by 15.8 percent.

Analyzing these returns by industry, as in the following table, the board found that automotive plants showed the largest proportion of workers on straight time, while clothing factories showed the smallest and, conversely, the greatest proportion on individual piece rates. Premium and bonus plans were most widely used in printing and publishing, chemical, food products and metal-working industries.

Number and Proportion of Employees Covered by Basic Wage-Payment Methods in 1935, by Industries

Industrial group	Number of companies	Number of wage earners	Number of wage earners on—			
			Straight time rates	Individual piece rates	Group piece or tonnage rates	Premium or bonus plans
All industries	631	700,699	394,250	114,966	39,797	151,686
Automotive	32	84,624	70,545	3,212	2,119	8,748
Chemicals	17	50,152	32,184	1,076	24	16,868
Clothing	11	9,520	1,496	7,657	3	364
Electrical manufacturing	24	27,719	8,175	8,466	5,839	5,239
Food products	30	27,071	17,150	2,524	540	6,857
Iron and steel	24	155,471	94,647	19,412	23,210	18,202
Leather and its products	17	7,051	2,732	4,179	32	108
Machines and machine tools	114	52,167	32,758	8,408	1,223	9,778
Metal products, other	141	90,674	44,634	17,148	3,449	25,443
Paper and its products	47	27,052	17,362	2,583	711	6,396
Printing and publishing	23	8,769	3,852	176	4	4,737
Textiles	52	58,189	26,377	21,126	78	10,608
Miscellaneous	99	102,240	42,338	18,999	2,565	38,338

Industrial group	Percent of wage earners on—				
	Total	Straight time rates	Individual piece rates	Group piece or tonnage rates	Premium or bonus plans
All industries	100.0	56.3	16.4	5.7	21.6
Automotive	100.0	83.4	3.8	2.5	10.3
Chemicals	100.0	64.2	2.1	(1)	33.6
Clothing	100.0	15.7	80.4	(1)	3.8
Electrical manufacturing	100.0	29.5	30.5	21.1	18.9
Food products	100.0	63.4	9.3	2.0	25.3
Iron and steel	100.0	60.9	12.5	14.9	11.7
Leather and its products	100.0	38.6	59.3	.5	1.5
Machines and machine tools	100.0	62.8	16.1	2.3	18.7
Metal products, other	100.0	49.2	18.9	3.8	28.1
Paper and its products	100.0	64.2	9.5	2.6	23.6
Printing and publishing	100.0	43.9	2.0	(1)	54.0
Textiles	100.0	45.3	36.3	.1	18.2
Miscellaneous	100.0	41.4	18.6	2.5	37.4

[1] Less than 0.1 percent.

Effect of Economic Changes and Legislation Since 1929

REPLIES to requests for information showing significant changes in wage-incentive plans necessitated by changed economic conditions since 1929 led the board to conclude that the various methods have maintained a high degree of stability. Only 129 companies, or about 20 percent of the total number covered by the survey, reported that they had made material changes in their methods of paying wages. Most of the changes applied to premium and bonus plans, which had been adopted by 44 companies and discontinued by 34 since 1929. Two companies had both installed and discontinued a bonus plan during the period of the depression.

The N. R. A. brought about a discontinuance of incentive plans in some cases but more generally the minimum-wage requirements of the codes led to the adoption of various achievement schemes as a

means of reducing labor costs per unit. The report does not show the number of companies which reported upon the effects of N. R. A. codes on their wage-payment methods, but says that "three times as many companies reported that the N. R. A. had increased the use of incentives as found that it had the opposite effect." One company in particular is quoted as having found it necessary "to place women on an incentive plan because only in this way could a satisfactory output be obtained at the high minimum wage required by the code."

Wages in Pennsylvania in 1934

MEDIAN wages in Pennsylvania early in 1934 varied from county to county but in no case were above $26.28 per week for males or $15.55 for females, according to Bulletin No. 69 (Unemployment series) issued by the Pennsylvania Emergency Relief Administration. That agency collected data regarding wages in connection with its 1934 census of unemployment. The wage statistics are for the whole State except Allegheny County, the city of Lancaster, two small boroughs near Pittsburgh, and the agricultural areas excluded from the unemployment survey.

The median weekly wage for all workers was $18.70. The average for the native white workers was $19.04 and for the foreign-born workers 6 cents less or $18.98. The average for the native colored workers, however, was very much lower—$12.06.

The average [1] weekly wage of male workers employed full time in trade or industry [2] was $20.10, the most common single wages reported being $15.00, $20.00, and $25.00 per week. Over 32.3 percent of all those reporting wages were receiving $15.00 or less, 10.5 percent were receiving $10.00 or less, and 25,918 persons, or 2.4 percent of the total, reported $5.00 or less. For every man making $75.00 or more per week there were seven making $10.00 or less.

The wages of female workers were substantially less than those of the males, the common wages of the former being $10 to $15 per week and the average,[1] $13.27. At least a third of the women were being paid under $11.00 and two-thirds under $16.00 per week.

The table following gives the median wages of full-time workers early in 1934, by age groups.

Attention is called to the fact that even for males at the ages when they are most likely to have the heaviest family responsibilities their median wage was less than $23 per week. The highest median wage for full-time female workers was paid in the 30–34 age group and was only $15.37.

[1] Median. These medians were determined according to a given formula, and all wages were coded to the nearest dollar; that is, the number of persons recorded at $12.00 is the number receiving between $11.50 and $12.49, etc.

[2] Exclusive of Allegheny County, the city of Lancaster, and the boroughs of Trafford (Westmoreland County) and MacDonald (Washington County), no wage data having been collected in these places.

Median Weekly Wages of Pennsylvania Full-Time Workers by Age Groups, 1934

Age group	Males	Females	Age group	Males	Females
All age groups	$20.10	$13.27	40 to 44 years	$22.90	$14.44
			45 to 49 years	22.42	14.08
11 to 15 years	6.11	5.11	50 to 54 years	22.19	13.08
16 to 17 years	9.78	8.38	55 to 59 years	21.67	12.27
18 to 19 years	12.50	10.17	60 to 64 years	20.99	11.21
20 to 24 years	15.77	13.08	65 to 69 years	19.74	9.63
25 to 29 years	20.11	15.11	70 to 74 years	17.34	7.70
30 to 34 years	22.11	15.37	75 years and over	16.23	6.93
35 to 39 years	22.95	14.86			

Wages in Shoe Industry in Germany in March 1935

AN OFFICIAL investigation into wages in the shoe industry in Germany in March 1935[1] covered 193 localities and 409 establishments with 70,697 workers, of whom 33,433, or 47.3 percent, were males and 37,264, or 52.7 percent, were females. Foremen, salaried employees, apprentices, homeworkers, and workers who had been employed fewer than 14 weeks in shoe manufacture, were excluded.

Table 1 shows wages and earnings in factories in two branches of the industry in March 1935:

Table 1.—Earnings of Workers in Shoe Factories in Germany, March 1935

[Exchange rate of mark (100 pfennigs) in March 1935=40.37 cents]

Leather shoes

Sex of workers and locality class	Number of workers covered	Hours per week	Gross earnings		Net earnings per week	Deductions for taxes and insurance, per hour	Employer's share of insurance, per week
			Per hour	Per week			
			Pfennigs	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Pfennigs*	*Marks*
Male workers:							
Class 1	12,491	40.81	83.89	34.23	29.78	10.91	2.56
Class 2	6,854	41.80	73.33	30.65	26.60	9.68	2.21
Class 3	8,645	39.16	69.94	27.39	24.01	8.64	1.97
Class 4	1,096	41.88	63.56	26.62	23.82	6.70	1.97
Class 5	433	40.01	66.73	26.70	23.96	6.84	1.86
Female workers:							
Class 1	14,792	41.77	53.20	22.22	19.24	7.14	1.72
Class 2	7,086	39.40	46.95	18.50	16.13	6.02	1.35
Class 3	7,255	40.63	47.13	19.15	16.70	6.02	1.46
Class 4	683	42.33	41.58	17.60	15.82	4.22	1.31
Class 5	198	42.74	45.23	19.33	17.26	4.85	1.42

House shoes, slippers, sport and gym shoes

Male workers:							
Class 1	641	44.16	80.61	35.60	30.78	10.91	2.76
Class 2	201	40.60	63.82	25.91	22.17	9.20	1.66
Class 3	1,303	37.76	70.49	26.61	23.74	7.61	2.00
Class 4	717	43.36	73.59	31.91	27.31	10.61	2.47
Class 5	700	43.17	58.85	25.40	22.92	5.76	1.96
Female workers:							
Class 1	2,775	42.51	49.53	21.05	18.39	6.27	1.72
Class 2	308	37.97	41.52	15.76	13.60	5.69	.97
Class 3	1,955	40.60	44.66	18.13	15.73	5.91	1.40
Class 4	1,007	44.86	42.46	19.05	16.30	6.13	1.51
Class 5	451	42.46	41.68	17.70	15.70	4.71	1.39

[1] Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Wirtschaft und Statistik, Berlin, 1. June-Heft, No. 11, 1935, pp. 403-406.

The average deductions for taxes and insurance contributions required by the law amounted for all localities and both sexes to 12.9 percent of gross earnings. The employer's share of the insurance contributions amounted for male workers to 2.26 marks, for female workers to 1.55 marks, and for both sexes to 1.89 marks per week for all workers.

Table 2 shows the average net earnings of workers in the shoe industry in Germany in March 1935.

Table 2.—Average Net Earnings of Workers in the Shoe Industry in Germany, March 1935

[Exchange rate of mark (100 pfennigs) in March 1935=40.37 cents]

Division of industry	Net earnings per week		
	Males	Females	Males and females
	Marks	*Marks*	*Marks*
Leather-shoe industry	27.01	17.77	22.32
House shoe, slipper, sport, and gym shoe industry	25.35	16.82	19.85
Average	26.83	17.60	21.97

The last previous investigation of wages and earnings of the workers in the shoe industry in Germany was in March 1932.[2] The German Statistical Office, which conducted both investigations, explains that no satisfactory comparison can be made between the present figures for wages and earnings and those obtained in 1932 because of the variation in coverage and calculation bases. In March of that year the average weekly earnings amounted to 28.95 marks per week, and in March 1935, 21.97 marks. The decline may be more or less than the difference between these two figures.

Effect of Shorter Work Week in an English Factory

THE Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., of Nottingham, England, manufacturers and retailers of drugs and pharmaceutical, toilet, and household preparations, inaugurated an experimental 5-day week in April 1934, to continue until the end of September 1934. The formal notice to the employees announcing the reduced working week stated that "at the end of September the experiment will be carefully reviewed in all its bearings, so as to discover whether it has been justified by its results, and, in any event, whether it will be practicable to maintain a 5-day week during the busy winter months."

The company designated the president-elect of the Institution of Civil Engineers and independent chairman of the National Joint

[2] Monthly Labor Review for December 1932, pp. 1411 and 1412, and Wirtschaft und Statistik, 2. September-Heft, No. 18, 1932, pp. 576–581.

Conciliation Board for the Motor-Transportation Industry to make the survey suggested in the company's announcement of its plan. His report was submitted to the management with recommendations just before the close of the 5-month experimental period, and has been published by the company.[1]

The company employed, on August 31, 1934, 2,378 males, 306 (12.9 percent) of whom were under 21 years of age, and 3,089 females, 1,709 (55.3 percent) of whom were under 21 years of age. Forty percent of the employees (2,203) were in the manufacturing departments. Other branches covered in the survey were: General offices, with 1,081 employees, warehouses (608), printing (629), shopfitting (458), engineers, maintenance and transportation (387), and a group of miscellaneous services employing 101 workers, in the lunch rooms, sewing department, etc. The retail establishments were not included in the 5-day week plan.

The immediate occasion for the change from the 5½-day to the 5-day week was increased production resulting from a number of technological developments. These centered in the erection of a model factory planned entirely on functional lines, which was occupied in September 1932. Improved machinery was installed in the new plant and production processes were regrouped and reorganized to effect the greatest possible degree of efficiency. The success of the reorganization was such that production increased to the point where, by the spring of 1934, one of three steps had to be taken—a reduction of staff, a material expansion of the market, or a reduction in hours. The company chose the third method by discontinuing Saturday work. All employees are paid on a time basis, and no reduction in pay followed the reduction in hours.

The working hours per week were not made uniform throughout the entire establishment. The factory and the general offices kept the same daily hours under which they had been operating, 8½ hours for factory operatives and 7⅔ hours for office workers, so that for 85 percent of the employees the change meant not only an additional day but a clear gain of 5 hours' leisure.[2] In the shopfitting department the working day was increased 30 minutes and the working week was decreased 1½ hours. In the warehouse the daily hours were increased 20 minutes, decreasing weekly working time by 2½ hours. The maintenance department did not close down on Saturdays, because of the special advantage gained by taking care of repairs, replacements, and so on, while the plant was shut down. Each worker, however, was on duty only 5 days of 8½ hours each per week.

[1] Redmayne, Sir Richard A. S.: A review of the experimental working of the 5-day week by Boots Pure Drug Co. at Nottingham. Nottingham, 1934.

[2] In addition, all factory employees are granted the usual bank holidays on pay; and 3 days' vacation after 6 months, 4½ days after 9 months, and 1 week after 12 months' service. Office employees over 21 years of age, with 12 months' experience, are granted 2 weeks' annual vacation and bank holidays on pay, and sick leave with pay is allowed up to a maximum of 3 months.

The investigator directed his attention chiefly to the effect of the reduction in working hours on (a) the total annual output; (b) the cost of production; (c) wages; (d) health and habits of the workers. He interviewed the production manager and department heads, individual workers in all lines, staff medical officers, and representatives of the unions to which the workers belonged, as well as examining the cost and production records of the company before and after the 5-day week was inaugurated.

Effect on Output

THE output of drugs and chemicals over a period of 22 weeks, from May 1, 1934, the beginning of the short-week operation, to the end of August, was 1.6 percent less than the production in the same period in 1933. In some of the less highly mechanized sections, such as the sundries department, production was greater during the 5-day week period than during the corresponding period under the 5½ day week.

The work of the shop-fitting department is largely cabinet-work involved in decorating and furnishing the retail shops of the company. Productivity increased 0.13 hundredweight per man per week in the period May to August 1934 above that of the same period in 1933. The less mechanized operations in the warehouse and order-assembly departments showed a greater output in a 5-day week than in the 5½-day week, in equivalent periods.

Effect on Attendance

ABSENTEEISM and tardiness showed a pronounced falling off in all departments after the 5-day week was inaugurated. Particularly in the printing department, absences on Saturday mornings had been formerly two or three times as numerous as on other days of the week and several men had been tardy every day. Under the 5-day week, attendance was no longer a problem.

Effect on General Welfare

INTERVIEWS with individual workers convinced the investigator that the experiment met with the unqualified and enthusiastic support of the employees, and that they would "view with dismay any suggestion of a return to the 5½-day week." No attempt was made to get detailed information on the use to which workers put their additional day of leisure. The comment of the staff doctor on the system was that he found the adult workers especially fresher and keener on Monday morning after 2 full days' relaxation from routine than they had been before. He felt that if the 5-day week were made permanent it would offset for those taking courses at night school the drain due

to 3 late evenings a week. The doctor had no definite data on comparative accident rates but thought that accidents had been reduced.

Conclusions

THE investigator found that in spite of the fact that the wage cost went up somewhat, since wages remained the same under the reduced hours, manufacturing costs did not rise. The shorter week in the production department had no effect on distribution, selling price, or service to customers, hence did not disturb profits. He concluded from this and other evidence that the short Saturday was managerially "an uneconomic day." He regarded the experiment "an unqualified success both from the business point of view and from that of the employees." He added, however, that it was difficult to judge how far the plan could be applied elsewhere with an equal chance of success, but expressed the opinion that it was workable in many instances, particularly "where the production and distribution are vested in the same concern and where the wage cost does not constitute a very high proportion of the selling price of the commodity."

Agricultural Wages in Japan, 1934

THE results of a survey of agricultural wages in Japan in 1934 have been published by the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Except for certain variations in the wages of female workers in 1934, the level for agricultural wages as a whole was the same in that year as in 1933.[1]

Summary figures from the report are given in the following table, which also shows, in index numbers, the very great decline in such wages, taking 1921–23 as the base period.

Agricultural Wages in Japan, 1934

[Sen at par=about one-half cent; average exchange rate year 1934=less than three-tenths of 1 cent]

Class of worker	Average daily wages	Index numbers (1921–23 =100)
	Sen	
Yearly:		
Men	33	59
Women	30	52
Seasonal:		
Men	88	60
Women	69	58
Daily:		
Men	79	53
Women	61	54

[1] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, June 24, 1935, pp. 459, 460.

Vacations with Pay in the Gold-Mining Industry of South Africa

A SUBSTANTIAL increase in vacations with pay was authorized in the gold-mining industry of South Africa on January 1, 1934, the increase in leave with pay amounting to 1 week for most classes of workers.[1] Both workers paid by the day and officials benefited by the liberalization of the plan.

For surface employees paid by the day and having 1 year of service, leave was increased from 2 to 3 weeks per year. Vacations with pay for underground day workers were increased according to length of service. Those with 1 year were granted 3 weeks instead of 2; those with 2 years, 4 weeks instead of 3; and those with 3 years of service, while they did not secure more than the 4 weeks' leave previously granted, were authorized to receive vacation pay for 30 days in place of 24 days. Mine officials in most cases received an extra week of paid vacation under the revised program.

On January 1, 1935, a provision for special additional vacation allowances in money became effective by an agreement between the gold producers' committee and the mining unions' joint committee. The representatives of gold-mine labor having stressed the need for railway excursion facilities being made available to miners on holiday, the employers sought to secure the agreement of the railway administration to the introduction of special rates. When efforts in this direction failed, the miners' unions asked as an alternative that a holiday allowance be made, and an agreement granting such allowances was arrived at in December 1934, effective at the beginning of 1935.

The terms of this agreement are briefly as follows: Employees entitled to holiday leave (with the exception of junior employees—under 21 years old) are to receive £2 10s. per week for each week of annual holiday leave, limited to a maximum allowance for 4 weeks, the allowance to be paid in full and in advance of the holiday of the individual. Money allowances for persons on holiday were not only authorized for 1935 but also made retroactive to cover vacations taken in the preceding year, a flat-rate payment of £7 10s. being authorized to all such employees (except the juniors already referred to) who were granted annual holiday leave during the year 1934 under the existing regulations, provided such employees were still in the employ of the member mines of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines on December 12, 1934.

For junior employees the allowance is one-half that for others.

It is understood that the holiday allowance shall be in addition to regular pay provided for holiday leave. Where the arrangement for

[1] Transvaal Chamber of Mines. Forty-fifth annual report, year 1934: Johannesburg, 1935, p. 32.

holiday allowances requires interpretation it must be referred to the Gold Producers' Committee.

Under the agreement the unions agree not to make claim for a general increase in wages unless or until economic conditions undergo a marked change, and the employers will not seek a reduction in the minimum-wage scale, or a curtailment of the conditions of the provident fund, vacations with pay, and holiday allowances, unless and until there is a very material change operating to the disadvantage of the mines. It is agreed that what constitutes a "very material change" as used in the agreement shall be a matter for joint discussion between employers and employees when it occurs. If such a change does occur it will not mean that either party is entitled "to require an alteration of existing general conditions," but it will give them the right to raise and discuss the matter of changes in general wage and related conditions on the basis of the merits of the case. If agreement is not then reached, action in accordance with proper procedure will be in order, quite independently of the terms of the agreement here summarized.

Decrees Fixing Wages of Agricultural Workers in the Soviet Union [1]

Threshing Workers

THE Council of the People's Commissars of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) issued a decree on June 3, 1935, fixing the wages of operators of threshing machines and other threshing workers as follows:

Operators of type 1 machines: For each ton of threshed grain up to 10 tons a day, 1 ruble [2] in cash and 600 grams [3] of grain; for each ton over 10 a day, 50 kopeks in cash and 250 grams of grain; and for each ton over 400 in the threshing season, 50 kopeks in cash and 250 grams of grain, provided 400 tons are threshed in less than 60 calendar days.

Operators of type 2 machines, either from the depot of machines and tractors or from the large-scale collective farms (*kolkhozz*): For each ton of threshed grain up to 6 tons a day, 1 ruble 30 kopeks in cash and 600 grams of grain; for each ton over 6 a day, 65 kopeks in cash and 250 grams of grain; and for over 250 tons of threshed grain in the threshing season, 65 kopeks in cash and 250 grams of grain, provided 250 tons are threshed in less than 60 calendar days.

[1] Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.), People's Commissariat of Domestic Commerce and Tsentrosoyuz, Sovietskaya Torgovlia (a daily), June 3, 1935, p. 1; Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R., etc., Izvestia (official daily), Moscow, July 4, 1935, p. 1.

[2] Gold ruble (100 kopeks)=51.5 cents on the basis of gold dollars. There are no available data as to the value of the ruble in relation to prices of commodities in home markets, socialized and private, in the Soviet Union.

[3] Gram=15.43 grains; kilogram=2.204 pounds.

In addition to these wages, operators of threshing machines are to receive a bonus for threshing without loss, for a good yield of grain from a specified unit of crops, and for cleanness of grain, as follows: To operators from the depot of machines and tractors, for each threshed ton of grain, 10 percent of the wage for a labor-day; to operators of the Soviet farms (*Sovkhozy*) up to 100 rubles in cash after the threshing is finished.

Operators of threshing machines have charge of the threshing machines, the motors, and the personnel thereof.

Wages of weighers of grain at the threshing machines of the depot of machines and tractors are fixed at 200 rubles in cash per month, and for accurate weighing of the grain a bonus of 100 rubles and 40 kilograms of grain is to be added.

Wages are to be paid on the 5th and 20th of the month.

It is recommended that farm hands (*kolkhozniks*) engaged in threshing receive for each threshed ton of grain from 8 to 22 percent of the wage for a labor-day, according to the qualifications of the worker and the difficulties of the work, and that the wages of tractor drivers, motor attendants, and feeders should be, for each ton of threshed grain, 22 percent of the wage for a labor-day.

If the daily output of threshed grain is above the standard, a bonus is to be paid to farm hands engaged in threshing equal to 50 percent of their piece-rate wages.

Tractor Drivers on Soviet State Farms

A DECREE issued by the Council of the People's Commissars of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on July 4, 1935, fixes the wages of tractor drivers on the Soviet farms (*Sovkhozy*).

Wages are paid only for actual output, and time lost by stoppages, regardless of cause, is not paid for.

The driver of a wheel tractor is to receive for the first 2.5 hectares [4] plowed in a shift 4 rubles per hectare and for each additional hectare a bonus of 2 rubles. The driver of a caterpillar tractor is to receive for the first 7 hectares plowed in a shift 2 rubles per hectare and for each additional hectare a bonus of 1 ruble. If the driver's yearly output is more than the prescribed standard yearly output he is to receive a bonus of 2 rubles for each hectare over the prescribed output. The standard yearly output is fixed by groups of districts;

[4] Hectare=2.471 acres.

Prescribed Standard Yearly Output of Plowing by Tractor Drivers

Group of districts in Soviet Union	Standard output of plowing for a—	
	Caterpillar tractor	Wheel tractor
	Hectares	*Hectares*
Group I	700	230
Group II	625	210
Group III	500	100
Group IV	400	110

If his work has been good and if he returns his tractor in good condition at the end of the work, the driver of a wheel tractor receives a bonus of 150 rubles and the driver of a caterpillar tractor 300 rubles.

When doing other work (repair of machines and tractors, etc.), the work is paid for by output but must not be less than 120 rubles per month for a driver of a wheel tractor, or 170 rubles per month for a driver of a caterpillar tractor.

If a driver uses less gasoline than the prescribed standard amount, he is to receive a bonus equal in value to the amount of gasoline saved, but if he uses more than the standard amount, then one and one-half times the value of the wasted gasoline will be deducted from his wages.

The head of a tractor brigade is to receive a monthly wage of 250 rubles in the case of grain farms, or 220 rubles in the case of other farms. In cases where the head of a tractor brigade is able to do a certain amount of work in a shorter time than that prescribed, he is to receive a bonus of 30 rubles for each shorter day and if he returns all tractors in a good condition at the end of the work on the farm he is to receive a bonus of 500 rubles.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Operations of United States Employment Service, July 1935

REGISTRATIONS for employment with the United States Employment Service reached a new high level for the post-C. W. A. period in July. During the month, 821,644 individual applicants were registered and classified by the public employment system, the largest monthly total since January 1934, when the mass registration for C. W. A. was in full progress. The increase in the registration total during July, which represented a 24.1 percent gain over the June total, was largely accounted for by the compulsory registration of relief clients with the Employment Service. In the 2 months since the end of May, when employment registration was required of relief clients, a total of nearly one and a half million new applications were received. In the 15 months preceding June 1935 new applications averaged approximately 315,000 per month.

The United States Employment Service is not a relief organization and confines its operations solely to employment activities. Under the provisions of the Works Program, registration with the Employment Service is made a requirement for employment on projects in all but certain special classes of jobs. Prior to June 1935, although registration of relief clients was not generally required, a large proportion of persons receiving relief had registered so that they might be available for employment opportunities. Both relief and nonrelief job seekers receive equal consideration by the Service for all openings for which they are qualified.

Placements made by the Employment Service during July totaled 259,961, a gain of 4.6 percent over the number of jobs filled in June. These placements embrace a very large number of private jobs and also positions in regular governmental service, including both State and local units as well as Federal departments, and also openings on public-works projects. In addition to these placements, the Employment Service assisted in making 21,349 placements on works projects restricted to relief clients.

The finding of employment in private industry is one of the major aims of the Employment Service. Toward this end, despite the pressure of registration activities during the month, employment offices made 73,054 calls on employers in furtherance of the continuing campaign to discover job opportunities.

During July the registration cards of 1,575,402 persons were moved to the active file of the Service through the registration of new applicants and the renewal of registrations previously lapsed. In the same period the cards of 469,133 persons were removed to the inactive file as the result of notification that the applicants had secured work through other channels, as the result of the failure of applicants to renew registrations at the end of the period of validity, and for similar reasons.

On July 31, the active files of the Employment Service contained the classified registration cards of 7,531,926 job seekers.

Employment offices during July registered 35,884 war veterans seeking employment and made 29,276 placements of veterans. At the end of July, 480,643 veterans were actively registered in the public employment offices.

Table 1.—Operations of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, July 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	July	Percent of change from June	July	Percent change of from June	July	Percent of change from June	July 31	Percent of change from June 30
United States	259,961	+4.6	821,644	+24.1	1,575,402	+11.0	7,531,926	+12.2
Alabama	2,945	−10.9	21,474	+87.7	53,083	+68.9	150,846	+36.3
Arizona	2,307	+14.7	6,530	−40.3	9,159	−38.6	40,355	+11.5
Arkansas	5,679	−15.1	11,468	+7.1	24,769	+7.5	100,422	[2] +10.7
California	18,501	−6.0	59,791	+77.0	87,938	[2] +52.9	182,279	[2] +28.7
Colorado	3,188	−23.1	7,549	+28.2	14,639	−11.4	77,499	+5.6
Connecticut	3,369	−2.9	7,248	−11.7	13,387	−8.4	58,279	+12.3
Delaware	1,050	+54.9	1,695	+155.3	3,543	+89.5	13,627	+15.8
Florida	1,955	−13.3	18,319	+106.9	42,361	+124.9	118,645	+32.8
Georgia	4,026	−9.6	37,895	+22.6	44,888	+1.4	264,455	+16.5
Idaho	2,623	+7.7	1,767	+.1	5,292	+3.3	32,228	+2.6
Illinois	12,827	+21.4	28,956	+35.3	63,933	+8.8	215,743	+3.9
Indiana	6,874	+28.1	40,514	+158.3	69,548	+112.7	217,094	+38.5
Iowa	9,097	[2] +25.0	4,769	−9.6	16,638	+12.5	78,962	−4.9
Kansas	7,727	+16.0	9,407	+15.7	20,138	−5.7	165,822	+4.4
Kentucky	2,071	+24.5	19,850	+250.5	33,000	+133.9	143,854	+26.6
Louisiana	1,924	+32.2	18,206	−12.1	22,183	−16.6	175,127	+11.3
Maine	1,674	+3.3	3,299	+107.4	10,325	−8.1	27,988	+18.4
Maryland	1,931	−13.8	4,882	+39.8	13,491	+10.8	93,188	+10.2
Massachusetts	4,470	+6.3	11,679	+21.6	25,435	+47.0	224,746	+4.9
Michigan	2,971	−10.0	27,038	+187.0	43,864	+66.6	165,736	+27.7
Minnesota	14,054	+20.7	16,974	+55.2	47,123	+39.7	108,144	+22.1
Mississippi	4,155	+.5	12,936	+9.9	30,156	+14.1	125,081	+21.1
Missouri	10,938	[2] +31.2	26,208	+111.2	54,110	+30.6	237,719	+11.6
Montana	4,600	+14.5	3,225	+1.5	9,589	−12.2	32,688	+2.5
Nebraska	7,249	+49.6	2,759	−1.7	10,890	−1.6	65,606	−11.0
Nevada	1,035	−7.7	1,136	−5.8	2,415	+5.0	6,018	+12.2
New Hampshire	1,987	+.4	1,948	+4.1	4,727	+1.1	27,001	+8.1
New Jersey	3,703	[2] −6.1	38,650	[2] +.9	51,317	[2] −3.8	270,348	[2] +15.6
New Mexico	2,049	+37.5	3,660	+62.0	8,358	+62.4	40,679	+14.1
New York	17,190	[2] +15.7	78,088	[2] +34.5	124,666	[2] +15.2	815,849	[2] +7.9
North Carolina	5,506	−10.8	25,367	+82.2	50,554	+64.5	132,856	+35.8
North Dakota	3,976	+28.3	4,519	+15.9	12,069	−6.1	36,382	+14.4
Ohio	12,929	−2.7	39,451	+67.6	89,135	+14.4	273,436	+12.1
Oklahoma	3,860	+8.6	14,653	+267.6	69,561	+224.7	129,437	+80.5
Oregon	5,908	−5.9	7,361	+58.6	14,576	+8.9	89,624	+6.7
Pennsylvania	10,442	−25.1	70,248	−17.1	114,883	[2] −36.2	1,191,219	+3.7
Rhode Island	711	−18.5	3,929	+61.4	7,351	+47.5	47,101	+7.3
South Carolina	4,158	−13.7	13,257	−5.4	22,154	−16.5	148,907	+11.7
South Dakota	3,519	+.9	2,654	−6.9	9,375	+11.4	62,365	+1.8
Tennessee	2,987	+24.1	18,139	−20.4	25,870	−16.5	232,170	+8.3
Texas	12,323	−.8	31,768	[2] −53.5	60,692	−54.0	287,607	+11.7
Utah	3,672	+28.1	3,765	+92.8	11,847	+12.7	40,917	+16.5
Vermont	981	−26.1	770	−26.8	2,908	+24.0	15,586	+4.5
Virginia	5,093	−4.9	16,022	+44.9	29,290	+15.4	119,445	+16.2
Washington	4,271	+21.0	11,927	+122.3	20,499	+63.1	172,755	+7.6
West Virginia	3,146	+18.5	9,771	−32.1	20,353	−34.5	126,009	+6.2
Wisconsin	8,865	+4.9	11,359	+29.8	38,789	+37.1	89,465	+16.0
Wyoming	1,856	+11.1	2,164	+70.7	4,546	+29.3	10,797	+1.8
District of Columbia	1,589	−37.2	6,600	+5.9	9,985	+12.7	49,820	+9.2

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Based on revised June figure.

Table 2.—Operations of Offices of State Employment Services, July 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	July	Percent of change from June	July	Percent of change from June	July	Percent of change from June	July 31	Percent of change from June 30
All States	83,386	[2] −0.4	348,946	[2] +27.3	602,366	[2] +9.3	2,765,218	[2] +13.2
Arizona	437	−24.1	2,930	+42.4	3,423	+26.0	13,579	+25.3
California	10,748	−5.2	47,764	+87.8	61,841	[3] +72.3	[3] 116,258	+34.3
Colorado	895	−14.3	2,212	−3.7	3,440	−21.7	33,288	−4.5
Connecticut	2,576	−6.6	5,989	−10.8	10,495	−6.0	40,741	+17.6
Delaware	1,050	[4]	1,695	[4]	3,543	[4]	13,627	[4]
Illinois	7,144	[5]	19,448	[5]	35,949	[5]	109,983	[5]
Indiana	5,036	+27.8	24,502	+139.6	43,103	+104.4	113,352	+47.7
Iowa	4,200	[5]	3,486	[5]	10,426	[5]	46,893	[5]
Kansas (not affiliated)	1,821	+26.2	3,502	+83.8	6,923	+36.9	37,569	+13.8
Louisiana	1,924	+32.2	18,206	−12.1	22,183	−16.6	175,127	+11.3
Massachusetts	2,514	+6.4	6,667	+12.0	12,930	+33.2	88,999	+9.3
Minnesota	4,874	+11.4	11,869	+97.7	24,981	+83.4	43,715	+52.2
Missouri	2,321	+13.1	12,322	+67.3	26,523	+22.9	60,225	+23.1
Nevada	573	[5]	784	[5]	1,514	[5]	4,124	[5]
New Hampshire	155	−37.2	802	+10.2	2,048	+16.8	12,089	+16.1
New Jersey	2,895	−.1	35,985	[3] +2.7	46,207	[3] −1.1	[3] 224,082	+18.5
New Mexico	442	[5]	1,303	[5]	3,331	[5]	21,369	[5]
New York	8,712	[3] −.9	45,479	[3] +78.6	83,305	[3] +24.6	[3] 493,022	+7.1
Ohio	7,114	−1.2	27,617	+63.2	59,801	+44.0	142,635	+25.7
Oklahoma	988	−34.5	4,516	+184.7	11,437	+110.0	20,854	+60.9
Oregon	2,703	[5]	5,114	[5]	8,810	[5]	66,095	[5]
Pennsylvania	4,737	−13.7	47,116	−25.4	78,160	[3] −45.1	729,349	+5.8
Vermont	981	[4]	770	[4]	2,908	[4]	15,586	[4]
Virginia	443	−37.1	1,010	+4.9	1,485	−15.1	12,543	+6.4
West Virginia	430	−11.3	2,053	−29.2	3,973	−46.6	24,455	+9.8
Wisconsin	5,570	+15.3	8,047	+28.5	21,672	+51.3	50,672	+14.7
Wyoming	514	−3.0	1,158	+141.3	1,970	+64.2	5,167	+7.3
District of Columbia	1,589	−37.2	6,600	+5.9	9,985	+12.7	49,820	+9.2

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] Based on revised June figure.
[4] July first month of operation as State employment service.
[5] Not comparable due to transfer of offices from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.

Table 3.—Operations of Offices of National Reemployment Service, July 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	July	Percent of change from June	July	Percent of change from June	July	Percent of change from June	July 31	Percent of change from June 30
All States	176,575	[2] +4.9	472,698	[2] +21.1	973,036	[2] +11.7	4,766,708	[2] +12.5
Alabama	2,945	−10.9	21,474	+87.7	53,083	+68.9	150,846	+36.3
Arizona	1,870	+30.3	3,600	−59.5	5,736	−53.0	26,776	+5.6
Arkansas	5,679	−15.1	11,468	+7.1	24,769	+7.5	100,422	[3] +10.7
California	7,753	−7.0	12,027	+44.1	26,097	+20.7	66,021	+19.7
Colorado	2,293	−26.0	5,337	+48.7	11,199	−7.6	44,211	+14.7
Connecticut	793	+11.4	1,259	−15.4	2,892	−16.0	17,538	+1.6
Delaware	[4]		[4]		[4]		[4]	
Florida	1,955	−13.3	18,319	+106.9	42,361	+124.9	118,645	+32.8
Georgia	4,026	−9.6	37,895	+22.6	44,888	+1.4	264,455	+16.5
Idaho	2,623	+7.7	1,767	+.1	5,292	+3.3	32,228	+2.6
Illinois	5,683	[5]	9,508	[5]	27,984	[5]	105,760	[5]
Indiana	1,838	+29.0	16,012	+193.4	26,445	+127.9	103,742	+29.6
Iowa	4,897	[5]	1,283	[5]	6,212	[5]	32,069	[5]
Kansas	5,906	+13.2	5,905	−5.2	13,215	−19.0	128,253	+1.9
Kentucky	2,071	+24.5	19,850	+250.5	33,000	+133.9	143,854	+26.6
Maine	1,674	+3.3	3,299	+107.4	10,325	−8.1	27,988	+18.4
Maryland	1,931	−13.8	4,882	+39.8	13,491	+10.8	93,188	+10.2
Massachusetts	1,956	+6.1	5,012	+37.4	12,505	+64.5	135,747	+2.2
Michigan	2,971	−10.0	27,038	+187.0	43,864	+66.6	165,736	+27.7
Minnesota	9,180	+26.4	5,105	+3.4	22,142	+10.2	64,429	+7.6
Mississippi	4,155	+.5	12,936	+9.9	30,156	+14.1	125,081	+21.1
Missouri	8,617	[3] +37.1	13,886	+175.2	27,587	+39.0	177,494	+8.2
Montana	4,600	+14.5	3,225	+1.5	9,589	−12.2	32,688	+2.5
Nebraska	7,249	+49.6	2,759	−1.7	10,890	−1.6	65,606	−11.0
Nevada	462	[5]	352	[5]	901	[5]	1,894	[5]
New Hampshire	1,832	+5.8	1,146	+.3	2,679	−8.3	14,912	+2.4
New Jersey	808	[3] −22.8	2,665	−18.7	5,110	−22.4	46,266	+3.7
New Mexico	1,607	[5]	2,357	[5]	5,027	[5]	19,310	[5]
New York	8,478	+39.6	32,609	[3] +.1	41,361	[3] −.1	322,827	[3] +9.1
North Carolina	5,506	−10.8	25,367	+82.2	50,554	+64.5	132,856	+35.8
North Dakota	3,976	+28.3	4,519	+15.9	12,069	−6.1	36,382	+14.4
Ohio	5,815	−4.5	11,834	+78.9	29,334	−19.4	130,801	+.2
Oklahoma	2,872	+40.4	10,137	+322.4	58,124	+263.8	108,583	+84.9
Oregon	3,205	[5]	2,247	[5]	5,766	[5]	23,529	[5]
Pennsylvania	5,705	−32.5	23,132	+7.2	36,723	−2.3	461,870	+.6
Rhode Island	711	−18.5	3,929	+61.4	7,351	+47.5	47,101	+7.3
South Carolina	4,158	−13.7	13,257	−5.4	22,154	−16.5	148,907	+11.7
South Dakota	3,519	+.9	2,654	−6.9	9,375	+11.4	62,365	+1.8
Tennessee	2,987	+24.1	18,139	−20.4	25,870	−16.5	232,170	+8.3
Texas	12,323	−.8	31,768	[3] −53.5	60,692	−54.0	287,607	+11.7
Utah	3,672	+28.1	3,765	+92.8	11,847	+12.7	40,917	+16.3
Vermont	[4]		[4]		[4]		[4]	
Virginia	4,650	−.0	15,012	+48.7	27,805	+17.7	106,902	+17.4
Washington	4,271	+21.0	11,927	+122.3	20,499	+63.1	172,755	+7.6
West Virginia	2,716	+25.2	7,718	−32.8	16,380	−20.7	101,554	+5.4
Wisconsin	3,295	−9.0	3,312	+32.8	17,117	+65.1	38,793	+17.8
Wyoming	1,342	+17.7	1,006	+27.7	2,576	+11.2	5,630	−2.8

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] Based on revised June figure.
[4] Operating as State employment service beginning July 1.
[5] Not comparable due to transfer of offices from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.

Table 4.—Veteran Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, July 1935

	Placements		New applications		Active file	
	July	Percent of change from June	July	Percent of change from June	July 31	Percent of change from June 30
United States	29,276	−6.6	35,884	+22.2	480,643	+8.5
Alabama	404	−17.7	699	+81.1	7,623	+29.2
Arizona	310	+26.0	365	−33.3	2,410	+3.0
Arkansas	502	−20.8	345	−21.1	5,996	+1.6
California	2,614	−16.1	5,204	+52.7	18,219	+26.1
Colorado	426	−21.5	240	+9.1	5,729	+.9
Connecticut	229	−18.2	345	−11.3	4,418	+9.8
Delaware	73	+32.7	60	+81.8	868	+15.4
Florida	189	−17.5	543	+26.0	7,254	+31.1
Georgia	342	−17.8	744	−3.3	10,889	+7.0
Idaho	202	−8.6	101	−1.9	1,625	−3.4
Illinois	1,127	+28.8	2,094	+53.9	19,495	+3.1
Indiana	957	+8.3	1,746	+123.3	14,634	+27.8
Iowa	1,136	−7.0	200	−28.8	5,288	−7.6
Kansas	947	−13.3	416	+51.8	9,276	+.7
Kentucky	416	+21.6	611	+141.5	11,358	+12.0
Louisiana	256	+7.1	915	−6.2	11,919	+10.7
Maine	159	−20.9	145	+33.0	2,382	+17.5
Maryland	246	−23.4	244	+103.3	5,903	+8.7
Massachusetts	411	−15.8	544	+.6	15,726	+3.3
Michigan	389	−27.7	1,765	+72.5	11,897	+24.5
Minnesota	1,353	+10.6	628	+38.9	7,981	+8.4
Mississippi	305	−33.1	294	+5.8	6,664	+6.9
Missouri	1,394	[1] +16.7	1,322	+108.2	14,586	+8.8
Montana	528	+23.4	126	−1.6	2,053	−1.3
Nebraska	632	+24.2	119	+4.4	4,644	−20.0
Nevada	120	−17.8	53	−17.2	268	+22.9
New Hampshire	140	+18.6	124	+39.3	2,113	+8.5
New Jersey	405	[1] −15.8	2,376	[1] −.8	21,309	[1] +11.1
New Mexico	357	−1.7	204	+100.0	3,574	+37.8
New York	1,423	[1] +.8	2,116	[1] +42.6	57,461	[1] +3.0
North Carolina	568	−12.7	517	+49.9	6,559	+21.8
North Dakota	290	+19.8	140	+45.8	1,540	+2.7
Ohio	1,558	−13.1	1,850	+63.6	20,427	+5.3
Oklahoma	561	−8.3	466	+109.9	15,525	+18.0
Oregon	518	−5.8	523	+71.5	7,098	+5.9
Pennsylvania	953	[1] −48.6	2,889	−18.6	49,541	+6.3
Rhode Island	72	−25.0	121	−9.0	2,866	+10.1
South Carolina	287	−21.2	303	+4.1	6,640	+7.7
South Dakota	440	−7.0	96	−2.0	3,217	+13.3
Tennessee	331	+3.4	754	−13.1	13,078	+5.5
Texas	2,026	+6.0	1,153	−39.8	17,672	+4.6
Utah	555	+39.1	135	+92.9	2,781	+7.0
Vermont	67	−36.2	26	−50.0	516	−4.6
Virginia	468	−12.4	488	+36.7	6,692	+9.8
Washington	699	+11.0	529	+75.2	12,787	+4.3
West Virginia	519	+49.6	414	−15.5	7,623	+1.2
Wisconsin	963	−18.0	267	−43.1	7,689	+19.9
Wyoming	182	−10.8	112	+77.8	850	−6.2
District of Columbia	227	−31.2	413	−1.2	3,980	+10.3

[1] Based on revised June figure.

Analysis of May 1935 Operations of United States Employment Service

Industrial Grouping of New Applicants and All Placements

THE United States Employment Service made some 115,000 placements in private employment during May, according to detailed tabulations covering all but 8.3 percent of the 271,715 total placements made during the month. This is the highest indicated total of private placements since July 1934. The jobs filled were of all grades, ranging from common labor and house workers to professional and technical positions.[1]

For the same month some 148,000 placements on public work are indicated. These public-works placements were made in jobs on all kinds of projects of regular local and State governmental bodies, and with contractors operating on such projects, as well as on work of the Public Works Administration. It is estimated that about 9,000 placements in regular governmental departments were also made during May. Tabulated reports upon which these estimates were based cover all sections of the country except New Jersey and Pennsylvania, data for which will be available at a later date.

Men composed approximately 85 percent of the Employment Service placements in May, and women 15 percent, according to tabulations. Of the new applicants in the same month, 77 percent were men and 23 percent women.

A varied industrial background was reported by the 237,714 men covered in the detailed tabulations of May new applications. These tabulations, which cover 82 percent of the month's total of 377,661 new male and female registrants, show agriculture, forestry, and fishing as the most common background of male registrants, closely followed by the manufacturing industries. These two industrial groups accounted for 40.3 percent of all male registrants. The white-collar professional and commercial group was third in order of rank, with 14.7 percent of new registrants coming from that field. Building and construction accounted for but 12.8 percent of the male applicants although it was the largest field of reemployment. Following in order, the public utilities and transportation group with 6.5 percent, the domestic and personal service and hotel group with 6.4 percent, and governmental service with 5.3 percent of the total, completed the groups with classifiable experience. Over 14 percent of May male applicants, however, had no classifiable work experience. Tabulations upon which these relationships were established covered all but four States.

Placements of men in May were heaviest in the building and construction industry, where, largely as a result of public-works activities,

[1] Detailed occupational tables of these placements have been prepared by the Employment Service.

68.9 percent of all men placed were hired. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing absorbed 9.5 percent of male placements, domestic and personal service and hotels 6.8 percent, and manufacturing 5.2 percent. In building and construction the number of placements exceeded the number of new applications. The domestic and personal service and hotel industry was the only other field in which the number of placements approached the number of new applicants. The detailed tabulations of placements from which these figures were derived, covered all but two States.

Among women the highest numbers of new applicants and placements were both in the domestic and personal service and hotel field. Here 38.6 percent of the new applicants were normally employed and 70.4 percent of placements were made. New applications exceeded placements by only a small margin in this field. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing absorbed more women in May than there were new applicants from that field. However, only 8.6 percent of total women placements were made in this group. Manufacturing industries also absorbed 8.4 percent of the total women employed, while professional and commercial service took 10.2 percent.

Tables 1 and 2 show the industrial classifications of new applicants and all placements in the States for which detailed reports are now available. Reports for the other States will be available later.

Table 1.—Industrial Grouping of New Applicants, Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, May 1935 [1]

Industrial groups	Total	Men	Women
All industrial groups	309,218	237,714	71,504
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	41,948	40,890	1,058
Extraction of minerals	8,033	8,000	33
Building and construction—private	17,001	16,909	92
Building and construction—public	13,440	13,405	35
Manufacturing:			
Chemicals	2,761	2,410	351
Clay, glass, and stone	2,075	1,985	90
Food	7,555	6,059	1,496
Iron and steel products, excluding machinery	4,645	4,420	225
Leather	2,020	1,634	386
Lumber	6,988	6,827	161
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	4,447	4,042	405
Nonferrous metals and products	1,500	1,283	217
Paper	1,115	896	219
Petroleum and coal products	939	892	47
Printing and publishing	2,376	1,902	474
Railroad repair shops	646	635	11
Rubber	837	712	125
Textiles	10,943	7,247	3,696
Transportation equipment	4,048	3,881	167
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,785	2,053	732
Commercial, not elsewhere classifiable	465	339	126
Distribution—wholesale	5,625	4,968	657
Distribution—retail	24,775	20,201	4,574
Distribution—miscellaneous	2,632	2,226	406
Domestic and personal service	42,736	15,135	27,601
Finance—banks, insurance, etc	2,744	2,041	703
Governmental service	16,343	12,569	3,774
Professional service	7,835	5,154	2,681
Public utilities	1,604	1,528	76
Transportation and communication	14,255	13,809	446
Miscellaneous unclassifiable	53,863	33,482	20,381
Unspecified	239	180	59

[1] Pennsylvania National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service, New Hampshire National Reemployment Service, New Mexico National Reemployment Service, and New Jersey State Employment Service not included.

Table 2.—Industrial Grouping of Persons Placed, Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, May 1935 [1]

Industrial groups	Total	Regular		Temporary	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
All industrial groups	249,254	128,331	18,138	83,115	19,670
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	21,872	8,907	420	9,738	2,807
Extraction of minerals	1,484	1,111	7	363	3
Building and construction—private	10,093	3,693	16	6,374	10
Building and construction—public	135,691	96,731	35	38,915	10
Manufacturing:					
Chemicals	627	203	104	209	111
Clay, glass, and stone	681	499	10	167	5
Food	2,509	846	514	696	453
Iron and steel products, excluding machinery	909	626	47	227	9
Leather	175	58	47	60	10
Lumber	1,380	936	16	411	17
Machinery, excluding transportation equipment	1,488	1,129	128	193	38
Nonferrous metals and products	329	193	46	78	12
Paper	1,372	226	44	1,084	18
Petroleum and coal products	272	89	3	177	3
Printing and publishing	683	126	77	262	218
Railroad repair shops	20	13		7	
Rubber	53	17	16	18	2
Textiles	1,359	355	772	122	110
Transportation equipment	1,717	1,303	69	339	6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	630	195	207	178	50
Commercial, not elsewhere classifiable	316	52	30	43	191
Distribution—wholesale	2,039	438	129	1,292	180
Distribution—retail	5,889	1,462	724	2,424	1,279
Distribution—miscellaneous	1,045	166	51	631	197
Domestic and personal service	41,050	2,801	13,760	11,637	12,852
Finance—banks, insurance, etc	276	76	83	69	48
Governmental service	8,778	4,264	403	3,770	341
Professional service	2,493	463	319	1,099	612
Public utilities	870	494	18	348	10
Transportation and communication	2,691	712	26	1,931	22
Miscellaneous unclassifiable	374	91	16	222	45
Unspecified	89	56	1	31	1

[1] New Jersey and Pennsylvania not included.

Age of New Applicants and All Persons Placed, May 1935

THE group of workers 30 to 39 years of age showed the highest ratio of placements to applications among men in offices of the United States Employment Service during May, according to detailed tabulations. This age group constituted 23.0 percent of the male new applicants for which complete detailed reports are available, and furnished 28.4 percent of the placements. Men aged 40 to 49 followed in order of relative number of placements to new applicants. In this group 18.5 percent of new applicants were found and 20.9 percent of placements were made. Third relative rank was held by the younger age group, 21 to 29, which contained the largest absolute totals of any division. Men in this age bracket furnished 29.7 percent of the new applicants and received 31.7 percent of the placements.

Less favored age groups among men included male job seekers of 50 to 59 years who made up 10.9 percent of the new applicants and who received 8.5 percent of the placements. In the case of young men under 21 years of age, only 8.1 percent of total placements were made, although 12.7 percent of the new applicants fell in this class.

Men over 60 years of age formed 5.2 percent of male new applicants and received 2.3 percent of placements.

Among woman job seekers the most favorable placement results were shown in the age group 40 to 49 years, where 15.5 percent of new applications were received and 18.0 percent of placements were made. Exceeding this group in actual size, the age bracket 30 to 39 contained 22.5 percent of the new applicants and 23.4 percent of the placements. Largest of all groups in actual numbers was the age group 21 to 29, accounting for 29.8 percent of new applicants among women and 30.0 percent of placements.

Younger women, aged under 21, made up 22.2 percent of the new woman applicants included in the detailed figures, and received 21.1 percent of the placements. Women aged 50 to 59 numbered 7.5 percent of new applicants and accounted for 6.5 percent of placements. Women over 60 years of age numbered only 2.5 percent of the new woman applicants and received 1.0 percent of all placements of women included in the tabulated reports.

Detailed reports of new applications include 309,218 of the total of 377,661 received during May. Reports are missing from four States. Detailed reports of placements include 249,254 of the month's total of 271,715. Reports are missing from two States. Detailed tabulations for the missing States will be available at a later date.

Table 3.—Ages of New Applicants, Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, May 1935 [1]

Age group	Total	Men	Women	Age group	Total	Men	Women
All groups	309,218	237,714	71,504	35 to 39 years	35,549	27,326	8,223
				40 to 44 years	29,520	23,403	6,117
Under 16 years	301	98	203	45 to 49 years	25,665	20,688	4,977
16 and 17 years	8,589	4,622	3,967	50 to 54 years	18,690	15,319	3,371
18 and 19 years	26,002	17,628	8,374	55 to 59 years	12,625	10,666	1,959
20 years	11,081	7,750	3,331	60 to 64 years	8,211	7,088	1,123
21 to 24 years	47,504	36,035	11,469	65 years and over	5,952	5,272	680
25 to 29 years	44,371	34,557	9,814	Unspecified	25	21	4
30 to 34 years	35,133	27,241	7,892				

[1] Pennsylvania, New Hampshire National Reemployment Service, New Mexico National Reemployment Service, and New Jersey State Employment Service not included.

Table 4.—Ages of Persons Placed, Offices of State and National Reemployment Services, May 1935 [1]

Age group	Total	Regular		Temporary	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
All groups	249,254	128,331	18,138	83,115	19,670
Under 16 years	103	21	36	14	32
16 and 17 years	3,067	792	1,027	699	549
18 and 19 years	14,273	5,983	2,832	3,853	1,605
20 years	7,746	3,594	1,167	2,253	732
21 to 24 years	38,029	20,263	3,651	11,627	2,488
25 to 29 years	40,371	22,108	2,610	13,076	2,577
30 to 34 years	33,079	17,882	1,724	10,951	2,522
35 to 39 years	35,763	19,196	1,643	11,967	2,957
40 to 44 years	29,401	15,423	1,220	10,210	2,548
45 to 49 years	21,604	10,817	1,051	7,762	1,974
50 to 54 years	13,345	6,484	619	5,190	1,052
55 to 59 years	7,167	3,387	330	3,002	448
60 to 64 years	3,592	1,632	156	1,674	130
65 years and over	1,591	688	61	796	46
Unspecified	123	61	11	41	10

[1] New Jersey and Pennsylvania not included.

Length of Unemployment of New Applicants, May 1935

NEARLY one-half of the persons making their initial application with the United States Employment Service during the month of May reported unemployment of less than 6 months' duration or were working at the time of registration, according to detailed tabulations covering 304,716 of the month's total of 377,661 new applications. By contrast, 9.2 percent of the applicants reported continuous unemployment of more than 4 years' duration. In addition, 3.2 percent of the new applicants were persons not ordinarily employed and 4.4 percent were recent students without work experience.

The greatest portion of the group without work experience was composed of housewives who had not previously been engaged in gainful employment. Over 12 percent of the female new applicants were reported as persons not ordinarily employed, while only 0.4 percent of the men were in this classification. A larger relative proportion of women than of men was also included in the group of recent students. Only 3.4 percent of new male applicants were in this category as compared to 7.8 percent of the women.

Table 5, showing the length of unemployment of new applicants, contains detailed reports for all except five States. Reports for the missing States will be available at a later date.

Table 5.—Length of Unemployment of New Applicants, Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, May 1935 [1]

Length of unemployment	Total	Men	Women
Total	304,716	234,342	70,374
None (working when registered)	21,602	16,327	5,275
1 month and under	65,230	51,144	14,086
2 to 6 months	64,389	52,314	12,075
7 to 12 months	41,550	33,496	8,054
13 to 24 months	28,560	22,680	5,880
25 to 36 months	20,780	17,039	3,741
37 to 48 months	10,965	9,294	1,671
Over 4 years	28,117	22,939	5,178
Recent students	13,403	7,905	5,498
Not ordinarily employed	9,850	980	8,870
Unspecified	270	224	46

[1] Pennsylvania National Reemployment Service and State Employment Service, New Hampshire National Reemployment Service, New Mexico National Reemployment Service, Virginia National Reemployment Service, and New Jersey State Employment Service not included.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Summary of Employment Reports for July 1935

Comparison of July 1935 with June 1935 and July 1934

A SUMMARY of the reported data regarding employment in July 1935 is presented in the following four tables. Employment and pay-roll indexes, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings, as well as percentage changes from June 1935 and July 1934, are shown for manufacturing and for the nonmanufacturing groups insofar as the information is available.

The principal changes shown in these tables are briefly as follows:

Factory employment and pay rolls fell 0.1 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively. Expressed in concrete numbers, there were 5,000 fewer wage earners in factories in July than in June and $2,200,000 less in weekly wage disbursements. These declines were to be expected as employment had fallen from June to July in 13 of the preceding 16 years for which data are available, and pay rolls in 14.

Of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, 40 showed more employees on their rolls in July than in June and 32 reported larger pay rolls. Among the manufacturing industries in which pronounced gains in employment were shown from June to July were canning and preserving, radios and phonographs, sawmills, plumbers' supplies, agricultural implements, silk and rayon goods, boots and shoes, beverages, and shipbuilding. Industries of major importance in which declines were reported over the month interval were automobiles; blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills; women's clothing; knit goods; cotton goods; woolen and worsted goods; and dyeing and finishing textiles.

In nonmanufacturing, 9 of the 17 industries surveyed reported gains in employment and 10 showed gains in pay rolls. Despite these gains the nonmanufacturing industries showed approximately 147,000 fewer workers on their rolls and about $5,000,000 less in weekly wage disbursements. Sharp recessions in coal mining, after the large gains of the preceding month, plus seasonal declines in retail trade were primary factors in these losses.

Compared with the previous month, employment in July in the various services of the Federal Government increased slightly. Pay rolls for the month on this type of public employment were in excess of $161,000,000. A moderate decrease, however, in the number of workers employed in the relief work of the various Federal agencies occurred. The number of employees was approximately 40,000 less than in June, and pay rolls showed a loss of more than $1,180,000.

The most pronounced decrease in employment for the month, 19.5 percent, occurred on projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. A marked loss was also registered in employment on the emergency-work program where 4.6 percent less workers were employed in July than in June. Losses in employment were also shown in the judicial service, on P. W. A. construction projects, and on projects financed by direct governmental appropriations.

Employment created by the emergency conservation work program had the most decided increase in July. There were 12.4 percent more workers engaged in this type of employment in July than in in June. Moderate increases in employment were also registered in the executive service, the legislative service, and the military service.

Private employment.—Table 1 shows employment and pay-roll indexes and per capita weekly earnings in July 1935 for all manufacturing industries combined, for various nonmanufacturing industries, and for class I steam railroads, with percentage changes over the month and year intervals, except in the few cases referred to in footnotes, for which certain items cannot be computed. Table 2 shows for the same industries as in table 1, so far as data are available, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes over the month and year intervals.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, July 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings		
	Index July 1935	Percentage change from—		Index July 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1935	Percentage change from—	
		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934
	(1923–25 =100)			(1923–25= 100)					
All manufacturing industries combined	79.5	−0.1	+1.0	65.3	−1.7	+7.9	20.12	−1.6	+6.8
Class I steam railroads [1]	57.0	+.4	−2.9	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
	(1929= 100)			(1929= 100)					
Coal mining:									
Anthracite	49.4	−13.0	−7.8	37.5	−43.1	−11.3	22.11	−34.6	−3.8
Bituminous	70.0	−10.1	−9.1	35.9	−44.5	−27.8	13.31	−38.4	−20.7
Metalliferous mining	45.2	−1.6	+13.3	31.1	−1.1	+23.9	21.91	+.6	+9.4
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	50.9	+1.0	−8.5	34.4	+1.7	−1.7	16.57	+.7	+7.5
Crude-petroleum producing	76.8	+.4	−5.9	59.2	+1.5	−1.3	27.88	+1.1	+4.9
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph	70.3	+.1	−1.0	75.7	+1.7	+4.7	28.56	+1.7	+5.8
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	84.7	+1.1	−.4	81.5	+2.1	+.5	30.57	+1.1	+.8
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.5	−.4	−2.2	63.4	−.7	−.6	28.18	−.3	+1.6
Trade:									
Wholesale	82.1	−[3]	−.1	64.6	+[3]	+1.3	27.31	+[3]	+1.4
Retail	79.1	−3.7	+.1	60.5	−3.0	+.7	20.40	+.8	+.5
General merchandising	84.5	−6.8	+1.8	71.8	−6.0	+3.3	17.96	+.7	+1.6
Other than general merchandising	77.7	−2.7	−.3	58.1	−2.3	−.2	22.29	+.5	+.1
Hotels (cash payments only)	80.3	−1.2	−.1	62.1	−2.3	+1.0	13.36	−1.0	+1.0
Laundries	84.4	+2.6	−.2	70.9	+3.9	+4.0	15.98	+1.3	+4.2
Dyeing and cleaning	81.7	−2.2	+1.5	61.5	−6.4	+4.4	18.46	−4.3	+2.9
Banks	[2]	+1.0	+1.6	[2]	+.6	+1.3	31.57	−.3	−.3
Brokerage	[2]	+1.6	−8.8	[2]	+1.4	−9.1	34.79	−.2	+.3
Insurance	[2]	+.8	+1.5	[2]	+3.0	+5.3	37.37	+2.3	+3.8
Building construction	[2]	+1.4	+4.9	[2]	+2.7	+12.0	24.17	+1.3	+6.9

[1] Preliminary—Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
[2] Not available.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Table 2.—Hours and Earnings in July 1935 in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings		
	Average in July 1935	Percentage change [1] from—		Average in July 1935	Percentage change [1] from—	
		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934
				Cents		
All manufacturing industries combined	35.3	−0.3	+5.5	56.9	−0.9	+1.5
Class I steam railroads						
Coal mining:						
Anthracite	27.3	−33.6	−1.2	82.3	−.6	−1.2
Bituminous	18.3	−39.0	−17.3	73.7	+1.8	+.9
Metalliferous mining	37.4	+2.5	+4.9	58.1	0.	+6.7
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	35.2	+1.7	+3.5	47.6	−.2	−1.2
Crude-petroleum producing	36.1	+.8	−1.2	77.1	−.4	+3.4
Public utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph	38.1	−1.0	+.8	77.1	+2.4	+7.8
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	38.9	+.8	+1.7	78.7	+.3	+1.2
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	44.8	−.4	−.6	61.6	0.	+2.0
Trade:						
Wholesale	41.3	+.5	+1.1	65.7	−.2	+.3
Retail	41.6	+.7	+4.0	52.1	−.2	−1.1
General merchandising	38.0	−.3	+.9	48.8	+.8	−.5
Other than general merchandising	42.6	+.7	+4.4	53.0	−.6	−1.2
Hotels	47.8	+.6	+1.1	[2] 27.4	−1.4	−.7
Laundries	41.8	+2.2	+4.8	36.6	−.8	−.3
Dyeing and cleaning	41.9	−2.8	−2.0	43.9	−1.8	+.2
Banks	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Brokerage	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Insurance	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Real						
Building construction	30.8	+2.0	+7.0	80.3	−.9	+2.9

[1] Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
[2] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[3] Not available

Public employment.—Employment created by the Federal Government is of two general classes: (1) Employment in the executive, judicial, legislative, or military services, and on various construction projects financed by the Federal Government; and (2) employment on relief work, where the work itself and the system of payment is of an emergency-relief character. Data for these two types of Federal employment are shown separately in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Various Services of United States Government, July 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Class of service	Employment		Percentage change	Pay roll		Percentage change
	July 1935	June 1935		July 1935	June 1935	
All classes of service	1,438,535	1,435,721	+0.2	$161,314,734	$160,751,439	+0.4
Executive service	729,987	[1] 718,188	+1.6	111,110,248	[1] 109,300,324	+1.7
Judicial service	1,766	1,854	−4.7	473,044	449,217	+5.3
Legislative service	5,014	4,871	+2.9	1,181,349	1,154,868	+2.3
Military service	261,067	258,410	+1.0	20,689,446	21,364,278	−3.2
Construction projects—						
Financed by P. W. A	405,332	414,306	−2.2	24,968,785	25,386,962	−1.6
Financed by R. F. C	9,581	11,901	−19.5	1,001,653	1,191,336	−15.9
Financed by direct governmental appropriations	25,788	26,191	−1.5	1,890,209	1,904,454	−.7

[1] Revised.

Table 4.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Relief Work of Various Federal Agencies July 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Group	Employment		Percentage change	Pay roll		Percentage change
	July 1935	June 1935		July 1935	June 1935	
All groups	2,409,268	2,448,616	−1.6	$75,210,034	$74,026,932	+1.6
Emergency-work program	1,928,682	[1] 2,021,060	−4.6	53,135,457	[1] 54,260,051	−2.1
Emergency conservation work	480,586	427,556	+12.4	22,074,577	19,766,881	+11.7

[1] Revised.

Coverage of Reports

MONTHLY reports on employment and pay rolls are now available for the following groups: (1) 90 manufacturing industries; (2) 17 nonmanufacturing industries, including building construction; (3) class I steam railroads; and (4) Federal services and agencies. The reports for the first two of these groups—manufacturing and nonmanufacturing—are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but in practically all cases the samples are sufficiently large to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and include all employees. The data for the various Federal services and agencies also cover all employees on the pay rolls of such organizations.

In total, these four groups include a majority of the wage and salary workers in the United States. Unfortunately, however, information is not available for certain other large employment groups—notably, agricultural work, professional service, and domestic and personal service.

Trend of Employment and Pay Rolls in June 1935: Revised Figures

THIS article presents the detailed figures on volume of employment, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the month of June 1935. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Employment and Pay Rolls (formerly Trend of Employment) pamphlet for June except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

Industrial Employment

Manufacturing Industries

TAKING the 3-year average 1923–25 as 100, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of factory employment for June stood at 79.6. The current level of factory employment was below that of the corresponding month of last year when the index stood at 81.1.

The index of factory pay rolls declined somewhat more sharply than employment during the month, standing at 66.4 percent of the 1923–25 average in June as against 68.5 in May, a decrease of 3.1 percent. Measured in dollars, this represents a shrinkage of approximately

$4,300,000 in weekly wage disbursements. In spite of this decrease, factory pay rolls are still higher than a year ago when the index stood at 64.9 (see table 2). The May–June decline in the pay-roll index this year was less pronounced than in any year, except 1933, since 1929.

Although the composite indexes of factory employment and pay rolls were lower in June than in May, the decline was by no means general. Of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, 33 reported gains in employment, and 41 reported larger pay rolls. Increased employment, moreover, is shown by 4 of the 14 major groups into which the 90 manufacturing industries are classified. The food and kindred products group reported the largest gain in employment, adding approximately 19,600 workers to the pay rolls, an increase of 3 percent. This was due to substantial seasonal gains in canning and preserving, ice cream, butter, and beverages, coupled with smaller increases in the slaughtering and meat-packing and baking industries. The increase of 1.3 percent in employment in the stone-clay-glass group represents an addition of about 2,400 workers. This increase was entirely accounted for by the brick, cement, and glass industries, as the other two industries in the group (pottery; and marble, granite, slate, and other stone products) reported decreases in employment. The resumption of operations in a number of brick establishments, after the settlement of strikes, as well as seasonal influences, accounted for the rise in the brick industry. Gains in the two industries in the tobacco group resulted in a net increase of 2.1 percent, which accounted for approximately 1,700 additional jobs. Roughly, 1,000 more workers were added to the pay rolls of the railroad-repair-shop group.

The largest decreases in employment were shown in the textile and transportation groups, approximately 51,000 wage earners in each group having been laid off. The percentage declines were 3.3 and 8.8, respectively. All of the industries, except aircraft, in the transportation group showed large losses in number of workers, and only the carpet and woolen- and worsted-goods industries in the textile group showed increases. The decreases in the textile industries were largely seasonal. Although gains were shown in millwork and furniture, the decline of 9.1 percent in sawmills accounted for the net loss in the lumber group of 3.9 percent, or approximately 18,400 workers. The full effect of the strikes in the sawmill industry beginning in May did not become apparent in the employment figures until June, for the strikers were included in the May employment count as having worked during part of the pay period covered. In June, however, these workers did not appear on the pay-roll records, and the decline was more marked. In the iron and steel group there was a falling off of 0.8 percent in employment, the estimated number losing their jobs being 5,200. Of the 13 industries in this group, 4 showed gains, namely, plumbers' supplies, cast-iron pipe, tin cans, and steam- and

hot-water-heating apparatus. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, which are of major importance in the iron and steel group, reported 1.6 percent fewer employees and a 7-percent decline in weekly pay rolls. The paper and printing group dropped 4,800 workers, a decrease of 0.9 percent. The chemical and allied products group reported a reduction of approximately 2,900 workers, or 0.7 percent, the only important decrease in the separate industries being a seasonal decline of 28.1 percent in fertilizers. Despite gains in 5 of the 9 industries included in the machinery group, the declines in the other four (foundries and machine shops, electrical machinery, radios, and cash registers) were sufficient to cause a net loss of 0.4 percent, a decrease of 2,600 workers. A gain of 14 percent in the agricultural-implement industry was due, in part, to the settlement of labor difficulties. Only 2 of the 8 industries in the nonferrous metals group (clocks and smelting and refining) reported employment increases. The group, as a whole, showed 1.1 percent fewer employees on the pay rolls.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries, the 3-year average, 1923–25, being taken as the base, or 100. In June, reports were received from 23,661 establishments employing 3,726,413 workers whose earnings in 1 week ending nearest the 15th were $76,538,954.

Per capita weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries combined were $20.54 in June, or 1.3 percent less than in May. Despite this decrease in the average, 46 of the separate manufacturing industries covered showed gains over the month interval, the increases ranging from less than 0.1 per cent to 14.5 percent. These per capita weekly earnings, which reflect the influence of part-time and over-time work, should not be confused with full-time weekly rates of pay.

Some of the establishments that report employment and pay-roll totals do not report man-hours. Consequently average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments than are used in computing per capita weekly earnings and indexes of employment and pay rolls. Average hours worked per week in all manufacturing industries combined showed a decrease of 1.1 percent, and average hourly earnings advanced 0.3 percent. Thirty-nine of the industries for which man-hour data are published showed gains in average hours worked per week, and 44 showed higher average hourly earnings. Man-hour data are not published for any industry for which available information covers less than 20 percent of all employees in that industry.

Detailed statistics concerning employment, pay rolls, average hours worked per week, per capita weekly earnings, and average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in June are presented in table 1. Percentage changes from May of this year and June of last year are also given in this table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, June 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [2]			Average hourly earnings [2]		
	Index June 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index June 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1935	Percentage change from—	
		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934
													Cents		
All industries	**79.6**	**−1.8**	**−1.8**	**66.4**	**−3.1**	**+2.3**	**$20.54**	**−1.3**	**+4.3**	**35.4**	**−1.1**	**+1.2**	**57.5**	**+0.3**	**+3.5**
Durable goods	**69.5**	**−2.5**	**−1.8**	**57.6**	**−4.2**	**+1.2**	**22.26**	**−1.7**	**+3.1**	**36.0**	**−1.6**	**.0**	**61.5**	**+.8**	**+3.1**
Nondurable goods	**90.4**	**−1.3**	**−2.1**	**77.6**	**−1.9**	**+3.3**	**18.90**	**−.7**	**+5.4**	**34.9**	**−.3**	**+2.5**	**54.0**	**+.2**	**+4.9**
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**71.8**	**−.8**	**−6.0**	**55.8**	**−4.6**	**−10.9**	**20.93**	**−3.8**	**−5.1**	**34.2**	**−2.8**	**−4.9**	**61.5**	**−.2**	**+.7**
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	72.4	−1.6	−8.5	56.8	−7.0	−17.6	21.39	−5.5	−9.8	32.4	−5.3	−10.5	66.2	−.2	.0
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	77.3	−3.5	−8.8	57.4	−11.9	−11.0	19.48	−8.7	−2.3	33.7	−10.1	−2.5	57.3	+1.1	−2.2
Cast-iron pipe	50.9	+3.5	−5.0	29.0	+5.6	+.3	15.42	+2.1	+5.8	31.1	+1.3	+6.2	48.9	+.4	−3.1
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	77.4	−1.2	−2.9	59.3	−.6	+5.0	20.05	+.6	+8.0	36.6	+.5	+4.9	54.3	−.5	+2.0
Forgings, iron and steel	57.6	−4.0	−2.4	41.5	−12.6	−3.3	21.25	−9.0	−1.0	34.4	−7.8	−6.3	61.9	−.3	+7.1
Hardware	51.4	−3.3	−29.6	42.9	+1.4	−18.3	19.59	+4.9	+17.2	36.0	+3.4	+24.3	54.9	+.7	−6.1
Plumbers' supplies	82.3	+5.1	+28.0	50.3	+2.7	+31.3	19.75	−2.3	+2.6	36.0	−2.2	+1.2	55.0	−.2	+1.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	51.5	+.2	+4.7	34.6	+.3	+8.8	21.54	+([3])	+3.5	36.1	−.6	−.3	59.5	+.5	+2.2
Stoves	98.5	−.6	+4.6	73.4	−1.0	+10.9	21.10	−.4	+5.9	37.0	.0	−1.8	57.1	−.3	+4.5
Structural and ornamental metalwork	56.0	−.1	−6.2	40.7	−.5	−4.7	20.11	−.4	+1.5	34.5	−.6	−1.9	58.2	.0	+3.2
Tin cans and other tinware	96.0	+6.2	−.7	93.8	+7.8	−.3	20.69	+1.5	+.4	39.0	+3.2	−2.0	52.8	−1.5	−.2
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	63.9	−.6	+4.6	59.4	−2.3	+12.7	20.94	−1.7	+7.1	38.6	−1.8	−6.2	54.0	+.2	+16.9
Wirework	122.3	−4.0	−6.9	109.8	−5.2	−8.0	21.37	−1.2	−.7	37.0	−2.1	−5.7	57.5	+.7	+3.7
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**84.2**	**−.4**	**+4.2**	**66.9**	**−1.3**	**+8.6**	**22.78**	**−.9**	**+4.3**	**36.6**	**−1.1**	**+2.4**	**61.3**	**+.3**	**+2.3**
Agricultural implements	110.6	+14.0	+50.9	127.5	+15.3	+67.5	24.67	+1.1	+10.8	39.9	+.8	+2.2	62.2	+.3	+8.5
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	102.4	−.3	+8.4	84.3	+1.3	+11.5	27.01	+1.6	+2.9	39.8	+1.3	+.6	68.1	+.3	+.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	69.6	−1.6	+5.1	56.1	−3.6	+8.3	22.23	−2.1	+3.2	35.3	−2.2	+.4	62.1	+.6	+2.3

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, June 1935—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [2]			Average hourly earnings [2]		
	Index June 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index June 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1935	Percentage change from—	
		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934
Durable goods—Continued															
Machinery, not including transportation equipment—Continued.													*Cents*		
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	102.8	+1.4	+41.6	74.6	+0.5	+50.4	$26.27	−0.9	+5.7	39.3	−1.0	+1.7	66.8	0.0	+3.5
Foundry and machine-shop products	72.8	−1.4	−.4	56.2	−2.9	+1.3	21.92	−1.5	+2.0	36.3	−1.9	.0	60.3	+.5	+2.1
Machine tools	85.1	+2.5	+20.0	71.8	+2.4	+26.0	25.25	−.1	+4.9	40.5	.0	+3.0	62.2	−.2	+.6
Radios and phonographs	165.5	−1.5	−19.7	100.9	−.6	−14.1	19.42	+.9	+7.1	34.2	+1.5	+3.4	56.9	−.5	+.8
Textile machinery and parts	64.0	+.6	−12.6	52.3	+1.4	−12.1	22.45	+.8	+1.8	36.7	+1.1	+2.1	61.4	−.3	+1.3
Typewriters and parts	96.3	+.5	+49.3	77.7	−3.1	+45.5	20.62	−3.6	−2.6	36.1	−3.0	−4.7	56.9	−.9	+2.3
Transportation equipment	**93.7**	**−8.8**	**−2.0**	**82.4**	**−12.5**	**+5.0**	**25.62**	**−4.1**	**+7.1**	**34.3**	**−7.3**	**−.1**	**74.5**	**+3.9**	**+7.2**
Aircraft	416.0	+6.1	−.5	340.3	+7.1	−7.1	25.15	+1.0	−6.7	40.9	+3.5	−8.4	64.8	.0	+10.5
Automobiles	107.2	−7.9	+.4	93.4	−11.1	+8.9	26.02	−3.5	+8.3	34.4	−7.8	+.6	75.7	+4.7	+6.5
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	48.2	−20.1	−16.6	46.6	−29.2	−17.8	20.41	−11.3	−.9	32.6	−10.2	−9.7	62.7	−1.3	+7.6
Locomotives	28.4	−5.7	−12.6	12.6	−8.5	−13.7	23.14	−2.9	−1.1	35.0	−3.3	−6.3	66.2	+.6	+4.5
Shipbuilding	66.2	−13.4	−13.6	55.5	−15.5	−7.8	24.35	−2.4	+6.9	32.4	−2.4	+4.1	74.2	−.9	+4.8
Railroad repair shops	**53.8**	**+.4**	**−10.0**	**51.9**	**−2.9**	**−5.2**	**26.81**	**−3.2**	**+5.3**	**39.6**	**−2.9**	**−4.1**	**67.9**	**−.3**	**+9.3**
Electric railroad	65.6	−.2	−1.6	59.0	−2.0	−1.0	26.86	−1.8	+.7	43.7	−2.0	−1.7	61.2	+.2	+2.8
Steam railroad	52.9	+.4	−10.8	50.5	−2.8	−5.6	26.80	−3.2	+5.9	39.2	−3.0	−4.4	68.5	−.3	+9.9
Nonferrous metals and their products	**79.5**	**−1.1**	**+4.7**	**62.6**	**−1.1**	**+8.1**	**30.52**	**.0**	**+3.1**	**37.1**	**−.3**	**+2.6**	**55.0**	**+.7**	**+3.4**
Aluminum manufactures	64.5	−2.6	−15.1	56.8	−5.1	−3.9	20.34	−2.6	+13.0	37.7	−2.8	+36.2	53.9	+.2	−4.4
Brass, bronze, and copper products	78.9	−2.4	+.9	60.0	−2.5	+2.7	22.05	−.1	+2.0	37.7	−.3	+.8	58.5	+.3	+2.2
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	80.7	+.3	+16.3	67.2	+3.9	+27.0	18.80	+3.6	+9.4	38.3	+3.0	+4.9	49.1	+.6	+5.0
Jewelry	65.5	−.4	+1.4	49.5	−.5	+2.5	19.61	−.2	+1.1	33.7	−1.7	−3.2	57.8	+.3	+6.0
Lighting equipment	68.9	−.4	+11.3	59.8	+2.7	+20.1	20.20	+3.2	+7.9	37.7	+3.3	+2.7	53.7	+.2	+5.4
Silverware and plated ware	73.4	−.7	+5.9	57.1	+.2	+14.7	21.98	+.9	+8.0	38.6	+.5	+7.3	56.9	+.4	+1.3
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	81.8	+2.9	+21.4	53.2	+4.2	+22.3	20.98	+1.3	+.7	37.8	−.5	−1.3	55.5	+1.8	+1.8
Stamped and enameled ware	91.7	−4.1	−1.4	79.0	−6.8	−1.4	17.95	−2.8	+.1	35.3	−3.6	−3.2	50.6	+.6	+5.4
Lumber and allied products	**48.9**	**−3.9**	**−2.2**	**36.3**	**+4.3**	**+7.1**	**16.64**	**+8.5**	**+9.4**	**38.0**	**+8.6**	**+8.4**	**43.5**	**+.2**	**−1.8**
Furniture	67.1	+.2	+7.5	48.5	+2.8	+17.7	17.15	+2.6	+9.2	37.7	+2.4	+8.3	45.4	+.4	−.2
Lumber:															

Lumber and allied products	**48.9**	**−3.9**	**−2.2**	**36.3**	**+4.3**	**+7.1**	**16.64**	**+8.5**	**+9.4**	**38.0**	**+8.6**	**+8.4**	**43.5**	**+.2**	**−1.8**
Furniture	67.1	+.2	+7.5	48.5	+2.8	+17.7	17.15	+2.6	+9.2	37.7	+2.4	+8.3	45.4	+.4	−.2
Lumber:															
Millwork	41.9	+3.0	+10.6	31.5	+8.5	+30.7	17.33	+5.3	+18.2	38.9	+6.6	+18.4	44.5	−1.1	+1.3
Sawmills	30.9	−9.1	−12.0	20.9	+4.0	−9.9	16.13	+14.5	+2.6	37.3	+14.8	+5.7	43.5	+.5	−3.9
Turpentine and rosin	98.9	−.1	+.3	59.9	+4.7	+17.5	13.60	+4.7	+16.9						
Stone, clay, and glass products	**55.7**	**+1.3**	**−2.5**	**40.5**	**+.5**	**+4.4**	**19.06**	**−.8**	**+6.9**	**34.7**	**+.3**	**+3.0**	**55.2**	**−.4**	**+4.7**
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	32.1	+8.6	−6.7	19.3	+9.0	.0	15.44	+.4	+7.3	34.6	+1.5	+3.8	44.9	+.4	+.1
Cement	60.1	+5.3	+1.7	40.1	+8.9	+.5	19.98	+3.4	−1.1	35.4	+2.6	−2.3	56.5	+.7	+1.6
Glass	95.2	+.4	+1.7	82.0	+.5	+11.7	20.18	+.1	+10.2	34.9	+.9	+3.2	58.0	−.9	+6.3
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	27.5	−3.2	−18.6	19.1	−9.9	−16.2	22.97	−7.0	+2.1	33.5	−8.2	−.3	69.2	+1.0	+2.6
Pottery	66.8	−6.6	−3.7	46.1	−8.4	+5.5	18.30	−2.0	+10.2	33.9	−.9	+2.9	54.2	+.6	+9.6
Nondurable goods															
Textiles and their products	**90.4**	**−3.3**	**−.6**	**70.9**	**−6.1**	**+6.8**	**15.20**	**−2.9**	**+7.4**	**31.9**	**−2.4**	**+5.1**	**47.5**	**−.4**	**+3.4**
Fabrics	89.4	−1.8	−.6	72.0	−3.9	+7.6	14.95	−2.2	+8.2	33.1	−2.1	+7.4	44.8	−.2	+2.2
Carpets and rugs	81.3	+2.0	+18.7	76.7	+4.0	+35.5	21.61	+1.9	+13.9	37.6	+2.2	+5.5	56.3	−.4	+5.0
Cotton goods	85.1	−3.3	−9.7	65.6	−7.2	+.5	12.18	−4.0	+11.2	32.1	−3.9	+12.0	37.9	−.3	−.1
Cotton small wares	81.2	−9.0	+.9	65.9	−13.0	+4.1	15.57	−4.4	+3.5	35.1	−4.6	+5.0	44.3	.0	−1.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	107.3	−2.4	+1.6	78.9	−8.5	+8.2	17.03	−6.2	+6.3	31.8	−5.9	+6.6	53.3	−.4	+1.5
Hats, fur-felt	74.7	−7.4	−.1	67.6	−1.4	−1.7	21.59	+6.6	−1.6	31.2	+9.1	−16.2	69.2	−1.6	+7.3
Knit goods	108.1	−3.5	−2.3	93.7	−8.2	−6.3	14.75	−4.9	−4.1	31.3	−4.6	−7.1	47.8	−.2	+4.0
Silk and rayon goods	63.1	−4.2	−16.3	51.5	−5.4	−12.7	14.90	−1.3	+4.6	32.9	.0	+4.1	45.4	−1.3	+1.4
Woolen and worsted goods	96.7	+6.2	+40.6	76.9	+8.0	+56.6	18.26	+1.7	+11.4	37.2	+2.8	+16.9	49.2	−.8	−3.8
Wearing apparel	88.6	−7.0	−.8	64.6	−10.4	+4.7	16.11	−3.7	+5.5	29.2	−3.6	−1.9	53.8	−.2	+5.4
Clothing, men's	86.6	−1.1	+6.1	63.7	−1.2	+16.7	17.06	−.1	+9.8	28.6	−1.4	+1.6	59.0	+.9	+3.1
Clothing, women's	108.4	−12.5	−4.4	71.3	−20.2	−1.8	16.47	−8.7	+2.6	28.4	−7.8	−5.6	54.8	−1.4	+9.0
Corsets and allied garments	87.5	−4.0	.0	75.1	−9.5	−1.7	14.13	−5.7	−1.5	31.8	−2.2	−7.5	45.2	.0	+2.2
Men's furnishings	100.3	−6.5	+4.3	63.2	−11.0	−5.2	12.69	−4.7	−9.1	30.8	−3.4	−18.0	38.6	−1.3	+8.3
Millinery	55.2	−10.5	−14.6	47.2	−2.8	−8.3	20.92	+8.6	+7.8						
Shirts and collars	98.4	−7.6	−5.9	94.7	−8.8	+.6	12.93	−1.3	+7.1	31.1	−.3	+1.0	41.9	−.9	+10.8
Leather and its manufactures	**83.0**	**−4.3**	**−5.4**	**70.9**	**−1.9**	**−2.7**	**18.36**	**+2.4**	**+2.8**	**35.7**	**+4.1**	**+.2**	**52.7**	**−.4**	**+4.6**
Boots and shoes	80.6	−5.3	−7.1	64.7	−2.9	−8.2	17.48	+2.6	−1.0	35.1	+5.1	−.3	51.7	−.8	+4.2
Leather	92.8	−.4	+1.4	91.1	+1.2	+14.2	21.26	+1.5	+12.4	37.6	+.8	+.7	56.1	+.7	+6.2
Food and kindred products	**98.0**	**+3.0**	**−6.8**	**90.3**	**+3.2**	**−1.7**	**21.29**	**+.8**	**+5.4**	**39.4**	**+1.0**	**+2.7**	**53.7**	**−.6**	**+4.4**
Baking	114.2	+1.3	−.3	99.6	+2.4	+3.2	21.88	+1.1	+3.5	40.5	+.7	−.5	53.7	+.2	+4.5
Beverages	170.0	+5.2	−7.1	173.4	+6.7	−5.0	30.90	+1.4	+2.2	39.7	+1.5	+1.3	77.7	.0	+1.0
Butter	77.2	+5.4	−13.1	60.8	+6.0	−10.6	21.00	+.6	+2.6						
Canning and preserving	82.8	+19.8	−8.7	96.5	+22.6	+14.6	14.21	+2.3	+25.5	35.3	+5.1	+23.6	39.5	−2.5	+1.0
Confectionery	72.4	−2.5	+5.1	63.3	−.1	+9.1	15.86	+2.4	+3.7	35.4	+2.9	−2.2	44.4	+.2	+6.2
Flour	73.8	+.4	−1.3	62.9	+1.0	+.3	21.10	+.6	+1.8	38.1	+.8	+.2	55.1	−.4	+2.8
Ice cream	84.6	+9.0	−2.4	68.4	+9.9	−.7	25.69	+.8	+1.9	46.4	+3.8	−3.6	54.4	−2.2	+5.4
Slaughtering and meat packing	81.4	+1.0	−19.7	74.8	+1.1	−14.2	22.77	+.1	+7.0	40.0	.0	−2.2	56.3	+.4	+10.9
Sugar, beet	43.3	−2.9	−9.0	40.7	−3.4	+4.6	22.52	−.5	+15.5	36.2	−5.2	+4.1	64.6	+2.5	+6.8
Sugar refining, cane	83.3	−.3	−6.9	73.6	−2.8	−4.8	23.61	−2.5	+2.5	39.9	−3.9	−1.3	59.9	+214	+4.9
Tobacco manufactures	**57.8**	**+2.1**	**−7.4**	**46.8**	**+6.8**	**−1.5**	**14.38**	**+4.7**	**+6.4**	**35.3**	**+4.4**	**−1.3**	**40.8**	**−.2**	**+6.4**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	66.6	+.4	−9.0	67.2	+4.2	+.9	15.65	+3.8	+10.9	35.9	+3.2	+7.6	43.7	+.5	+4.0
Cigars and cigarettes	56.7	+2.6	−7.0	44.2	+7.1	−2.0	14.15	+4.4	+5.1	35.2	+4.5	−3.1	40.4	−.2	+7.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, June 1935—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [2]			Average hourly earnings [3]		
	Index June 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Index June 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1935	Percentage change from—	
		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934
Nondurable goods—Continued													*Cents*		
Paper and printing	**95.6**	**−0.9**	**+1.0**	**83.4**	**−1.7**	**+5.7**	**$24.46**	**−0.8**	**+4.7**	**37.4**	**0.0**	**+2.4**	**69.3**	**+0.4**	**+4.0**
Boxes, paper	83.1	−1.7	−1.0	74.5	−1.3	+.9	18.35	+.4	+1.7	36.5	+.6	−.8	50.5	−.2	+2.2
Paper and pulp	109.1	−.7	+2.9	87.4	+.6	+11.3	20.36	+1.2	+8.4	38.5	+.8	+5.2	53.0	+.4	+3.6
Printing and publishing:															
Book and job	85.1	−1.3	+.4	75.6	−4.1	+6.5	27.59	−2.8	+6.1	37.2	.0	+4.4	75.2	+.3	+4.4
Newspapers and periodicals	99.0	−.6	+.2	89.4	−1.2	+2.2	33.23	−.7	+1.8	36.7	−.8	−.6	89.6	+.4	+5.2
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining	**107.2**	**−.7**	**+2.6**	**95.0**	**+.2**	**+7.8**	**23.30**	**+.9**	**+5.1**	**37.2**	**.0**	**+1.5**	**62.7**	**+2.0**	**+4.8**
Other than petroleum refining	106.4	−1.5	+3.4	93.7	−.4	+8.2	21.36	+1.0	+4.6	38.2	+.5	+1.6	56.1	+1.4	+3.4
Chemicals	108.1	+.9	−3.2	98.0	+.2	+2.0	25.05	−.7	+5.2	38.9	−1.5	+3.2	64.3	+.6	+1.8
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	43.3	+2.4	−14.6	42.0	+9.6	−12.5	10.04	+7.0	+2.4	39.5	+1.8	+.1	25.9	+5.3	+3.9
Druggists' preparations	95.8	−1.0	−1.1	93.7	−.2	+3.8	20.74	+.7	+4.5	38.5	+1.9	+2.5	54.5	−.5	+2.1
Explosives	86.5	−.9	−9.6	72.6	−2.4	−1.2	23.68	−1.5	+9.6	34.4	−5.5	−1.0	68.8	+4.4	+10.3
Fertilizers	79.2	−28.1	+6.5	69.2	−24.5	+20.3	12.58	+5.0	+13.4	33.6	+2.8	+12.3	37.5	+2.5	+1.3
Paints and varnishes	112.5	−.1	+6.0	94.0	−1.1	+8.9	23.36	−1.0	+2.9	40.3	−.5	−.7	58.0	−.3	+4.2
Rayon and allied products	325.9	−.3	+19.0	210.5	+1.1	+20.3	19.51	+1.4	+.9	37.8	+1.9	−1.2	51.6	−.6	+1.9
Soap	99.5	+1.4	−.4	95.8	+2.1	+11.4	23.46	+.8	+11.9	38.5	+.8	−3.6	61.1	.0	+15.7
Petroleum refining	110.6	+2.1	−.7	99.3	+2.6	+6.7	27.55	+.5	+7.5	34.6	−.9	+1.3	80.4	+1.9	+8.2
Rubber products	**79.8**	**−1.8**	**−6.8**	**64.9**	**−2.4**	**−2.4**	**22.51**	**−.6**	**+4.6**	**33.1**	**−1.2**	**−1.4**	**69.8**	**+.4**	**+5.0**
Rubber boots and shoes	47.0	−.4	+.9	41.8	−3.4	+1.7	17.58	−3.0	+.7	33.6	−1.5	−7.9	52.3	−1.5	+5.9
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	120.5	−3.5	−3.0	97.7	−6.6	−1.7	19.56	−3.2	+1.5	35.9	−3.5	−3.1	54.9	.0	+1.3
Rubber tires and inner tubes	72.9	−1.0	−10.8	58.9	+.4	−3.6	25.85	+1.3	+8.0	30.9	+.7	+.6	84.5	+.7	+9.3

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes. Percentage changes over month in the groups and in "All industries" also computed from indexes.

[2] Computed from available man-hour data—all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hours. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes. The average hours and average hourly earnings in the groups and in "All industries" are weighted.

[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Factory Employment and Pay Rolls Since 1929

THE long-time trend of factory employment and pay rolls is shown by table 2 and the diagram on page 734. The table gives the composite index numbers (3-year average 1923–25 equals 100) of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1929 through June 1935. From this table it will be seen that although the June employment index (79.6) is 1.8 percent lower than in May and also 1.8 percent lower than in the corresponding month of last year, the average for the first half of 1935 (80.9) is 1.6 percent higher than the average for the first half of 1934 (79.6). Moreover, the index for June 1935 is 19 percent higher than for June 1933 and more than 30 percent higher than for June 1932. The pay-roll index for June 1935 is 3.1 percent lower than for May 1935, but 2.3 percent higher than in the corresponding month of last year, 40.7 percent higher than for June 1933, and 53.0 percent higher than for June 1932. The average index of factory pay rolls for the first 6 months (68.3 percent) is 8.2 percent higher than the average for the first half of 1934 (63.1).

The diagram on page 734 indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to June 1935.

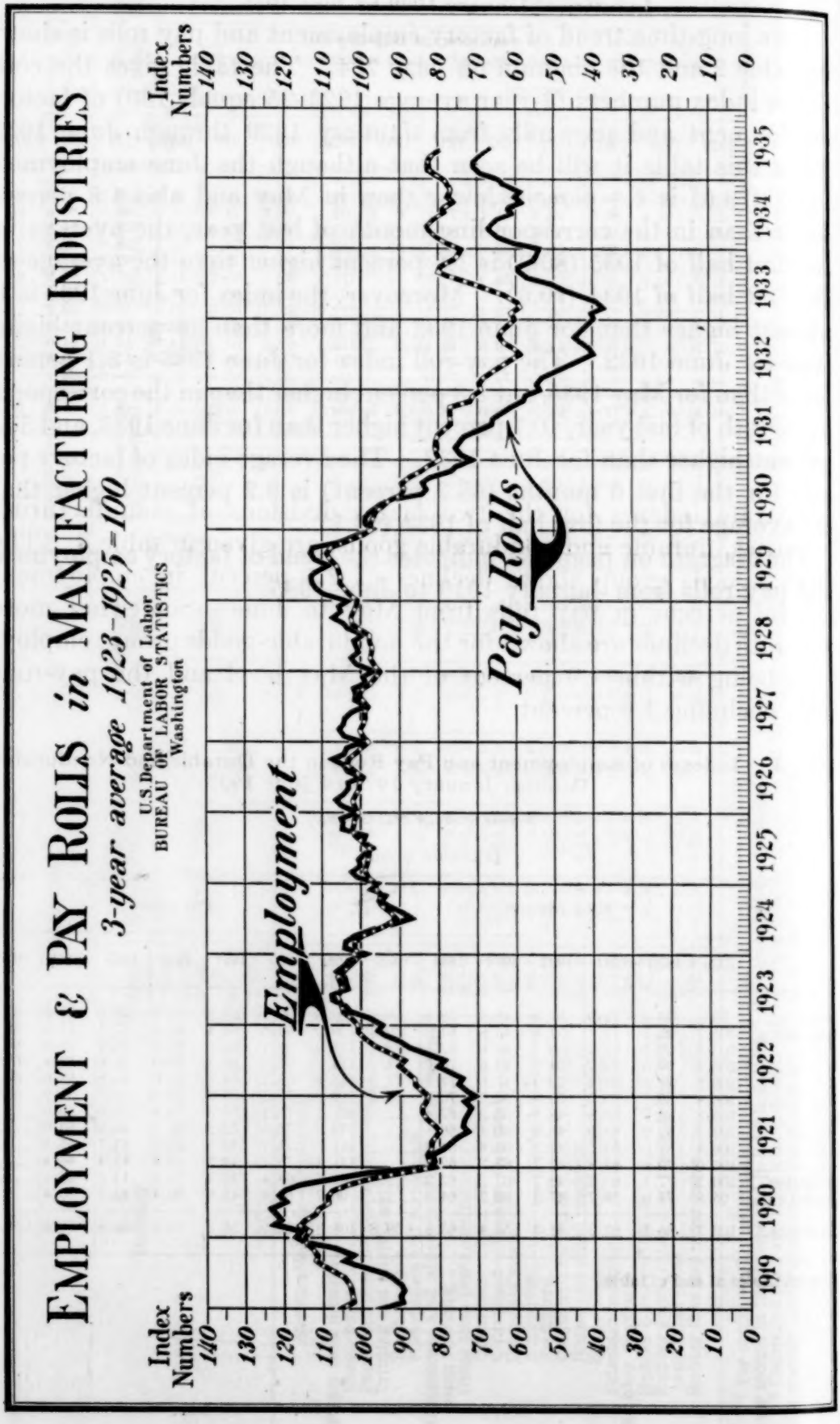

EMPLOYMENT & PAY ROLLS in MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
3-year average 1923-1925=100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Employment
Pay Rolls
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

Table 2.—General Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries, January 1929 to June 1935

[3-year average 1923-25=100]

Month	Employment							Pay rolls						
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	100.8	97.3	79.6	68.7	60.2	73.3	78.7	102.3	95.9	70.0	53.5	39.5	54.0	64.1
February	102.9	97.4	80.3	69.5	61.1	77.7	81.2	109.3	98.8	74.3	54.6	40.2	60.6	69.1
March	104.1	96.9	80.7	68.4	58.8	80.8	82.4	111.6	98.8	75.6	53.1	37.1	64.8	70.7
April	105.3	96.3	80.7	66.1	59.9	82.4	82.4	112.6	97.7	74.4	49.5	38.8	67.3	70.8
May	105.3	94.8	80.1	63.4	62.6	82.5	81.1	112.9	95.4	73.4	46.8	42.7	67.1	68.5
June	105.6	92.9	78.4	61.2	66.9	81.1	79.6	111.2	92.3	69.7	43.4	47.2	64.9	66.4
July	106.1	89.5	77.0	58.9	71.5	78.7	------	107.2	84.3	66.2	39.8	50.8	60.5	------
August	107.9	88.8	77.1	60.1	76.4	79.5	------	112.0	83.3	65.9	40.6	56.8	62.2	------
September	109.0	89.6	77.4	63.3	80.0	75.8	------	112.9	84.1	63.4	42.9	59.1	58.0	------
October	107.7	87.7	74.4	64.4	79.6	78.4	------	112.4	82.2	61.3	44.7	59.4	61.0	------
November	103.6	84.6	71.8	63.4	76.2	76.8	------	104.1	76.8	58.1	42.9	55.5	59.5	------
December	99.8	82.3	71.0	62.1	74.4	78.0	------	100.7	75.2	57.6	41.5	54.5	63.2	------
Average	104.8	91.5	77.4	64.1	69.0	78.8	[1] 80.9	109.1	88.7	67.5	46.1	48.5	61.9	[1] 68.3

[1] Average for 6 months.

Separate indexes for the two major divisions of manufacturing industries, durable and nondurable goods, are given in table 3. The durable-goods group shows declines of 2.5 percent in employment and 4.2 percent in pay rolls from May to June. Somewhat more moderate declines are shown for the nondurable-goods group, employment being within 1.9 percent of the May level and the pay-rolls index declining 1.9 percent.

Table 3.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable and Nondurable Groups, January 1929 to June 1935

[3-year average 1923-25=100]

Durable group [1]

Month	Employment							Pay rolls						
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	99.1	93.1	71.9	57.3	45.4	59.8	66.1	100.0	90.1	59.8	41.3	27.6	41.6	52.5
February	101.7	93.3	72.1	57.8	45.8	63.5	69.3	109.0	94.6	64.4	42.0	27.7	47.9	58.6
March	103.5	93.1	72.2	56.5	43.9	67.1	70.8	112.0	95.1	65.7	40.4	25.3	52.8	60.5
April	105.3	92.8	72.2	54.6	44.4	70.0	71.6	114.7	95.3	65.1	38.0	26.6	57.4	61.8
May	106.5	91.8	71.4	52.9	47.0	71.5	71.3	115.8	93.3	64.1	37.0	30.8	58.6	60.1
June	106.4	89.1	69.5	50.9	50.7	70.8	69.5	112.9	89.1	59.4	33.3	34.7	56.9	57.6
July	106.3	84.7	66.8	48.5	55.3	67.4	------	107.1	78.1	54.3	29.8	38.0	49.9	------
August	107.3	82.2	65.3	46.9	60.1	66.1	------	112.6	75.6	52.9	28.2	43.9	50.0	------
September	106.8	81.0	64.5	47.3	63.4	64.2	------	111.7	74.7	49.6	27.9	44.7	45.5	------
October	105.0	79.6	61.8	47.7	63.2	62.8	------	111.1	73.7	48.5	29.8	45.4	46.4	------
November	100.3	77.1	60.3	48.1	61.2	62.2	------	101.7	68.4	46.4	30.0	42.5	46.1	------
December	95.8	74.9	59.7	47.3	60.7	64.3	------	96.7	66.4	45.8	29.4	42.3	50.4	------
Average	103.7	86.1	67.3	51.3	53.4	65.8	[2] 69.8	108.8	82.9	56.3	33.9	35.8	50.3	[2] 58.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable and Nondurable Groups, January 1929 to June 1935—Continued

[3-year average 1923–25=100]

Nondurable group [3]

Month	Employment							Pay rolls						
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	102.7	101.8	87.8	80.9	76.0	87.9	92.3	105.3	103.2	83.0	69.1	54.5	69.7	79.0
February	104.3	101.7	89.0	82.2	77.6	93.0	94.1	109.8	104.1	86.9	70.7	56.2	76.9	82.5
March	104.9	100.9	90.0	81.2	74.7	95.4	94.8	111.0	103.5	88.3	69.2	52.1	80.1	83.8
April	105.4	100.1	89.8	78.5	76.5	95.8	94.0	110.2	100.8	86.3	64.0	54.4	80.0	82.3
May	104.1	98.0	89.3	74.8	79.3	94.3	91.6	109.3	98.3	85.2	59.3	57.9	78.1	79.1
June	104.7	96.9	88.0	72.4	84.3	92.3	90.4	109.1	96.5	82.7	56.2	63.1	75.1	77.6
July	105.8	94.7	88.2	70.1	88.9	90.8	.....	107.3	92.3	81.3	52.6	67.0	73.9	.....
August	108.6	95.9	89.8	74.2	93.9	94.0	.....	111.3	93.2	82.5	56.3	73.3	77.8	.....
September	111.4	98.9	91.1	80.4	97.8	88.2	.....	114.4	96.0	80.8	61.8	77.6	74.0	.....
October	110.6	96.5	88.0	82.3	97.2	95.1	.....	114.2	93.0	77.6	63.6	77.3	79.6	.....
November	107.1	92.7	84.2	79.9	92.2	92.4	.....	107.4	87.4	73.0	59.2	72.1	76.6	.....
December	104.0	90.1	83.0	77.8	89.1	92.7	.....	105.8	86.5	72.5	56.9	70.1	79.5	.....
Average	106.1	97.4	88.2	77.9	85.6	92.7	[2] 92.9	109.6	96.2	81.6	61.6	64.6	76.8	[2] 80.7

[1] Includes the following groups of manufacturing industries: Iron and steel; machinery; transportation equipment; railroad repair shops; nonferrous metals; lumber and allied products; and stone, clay, and glass products.

[2] Average for 6 months.

[3] Includes remaining groups of manufacturing industries not shown under footnote 1.

Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Total Weekly Pay Rolls

THE Bureau's indexes of factory employment have been adjusted to conform with the census trend through 1931, and on this basis it is possible to make monthly estimates of the numbers of workers on factory pay rolls and total weekly wage disbursements. The index of 79.6 for June employment means that the total number of workers employed by manufacturing industries during the month was 6,669,200, a decrease of 126,300 compared with the number employed in the previous month. The pay-roll index, 66.4, indicates that the weekly wage disbursements in June amounted to $135,044,000 or $4,281,000 less than in May.

These estimates are made by multiplying the weighting factors of the several groups of industries (number employed or weekly pay roll in the base period, 1923–25) by the Bureau's index numbers of employment or pay rolls. The estimates based on the Census of Manufactures through 1931 are reasonably accurate estimates of the total number of factory workers employed and their weekly pay rolls. Adjustments to the census of 1933 are now being made.

Estimates of the number of wage earners employed and total weekly wages are given in table 4 for the various groups into which the 90 manufacturing industries have been classified. The table shows the estimated averages for the base period, 1923–25; annual averages for the years 1929 to 1934, inclusive; and monthly estimates for the first 9 months of 1935. Although data are not available for all groups over the entire period shown, the grand total for all manufacturing industries has been adjusted to include all groups except manufactured gas (which is included in the Bureau's electric-light and manufactured-gas industry) and motion pictures.

Table 4.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups

Year and month	Total manufacturing		Iron and steel and their products		Machinery, not including transportation equipment	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	8,381,700	$203,476,000	859,100	$24,658,000	878,100	$23,655,000
1929	8,785,600	221,937,000	881,000	26,568,000	1,105,700	31,761,000
1930	7,668,400	180,507,000	766,200	21,126,000	918,700	24,197,000
1931	6,484,300	137,256,000	598,400	13,562,000	687,000	15,135,000
1932	5,374,200	93,757,000	458,100	7,164,000	494,600	8,546,000
1933	5,778,400	98,623,000	503,400	8,925,000	517,100	8,975,000
1934	6,600,100	126,012,000	592,800	12,074,000	682,200	13,525,000
1935: January	6,595,700	130,503,000	582,500	12,798,000	699,000	14,382,000
February	6,809,000	140,618,000	607,400	14,548,000	720,000	15,163,000
March	6,906,300	143,927,000	616,800	14,622,000	738,500	15,825,000
April	6,906,100	144,075,000	620,300	14,647,000	747,300	15,991,000
May	6,795,500	139,325,000	622,000	14,425,000	742,000	16,038,000
June	6,669,200	135,044,000	616,800	13,759,000	739,400	15,825,000

Year and month	Transportation equipment		Railroad repair shops		Nonferrous metals and their products	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	563,500	$17,214,000	482,100	$13,563,000	282,600	$7,329,000
1929	583,200	18,136,000	398,200	12,255,000	(1)	(1)
1930	451,800	12,076,000	353,800	10,316,000	(1)	(1)
1931	373,800	9,008,000	309,000	8,366,000	209,000	4,622,000
1932	315,700	7,012,000	257,400	5,793,000	164,200	2,865,000
1933	305,600	6,799,000	250,600	5,652,000	175,200	3,039,000
1934	467,200	11,800,000	267,400	6,528,000	210,000	4,105,000
1935: January	520,700	13,668,000	248,800	5,941,000	214,500	4,280,000
February	568,600	16,302,000	255,000	6,510,000	223,800	4,647,000
March	583,800	16,904,000	258,400	6,727,000	227,500	4,735,000
April	590,500	17,679,000	255,000	6,876,000	228,600	4,720,000
May	578,700	16,216,000	258,400	7,121,000	227,200	4,639,000
June	528,000	14,184,000	259,400	6,917,000	224,700	4,588,000

Year and month	Lumber and allied products		Stone, clay, and glass products		Textiles and their products	
					Fabrics	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	918,400	$18,523,000	350,300	$8,878,000	1,105,600	$20,368,000
1929	876,500	18,062,000	328,500	8,323,000	1,095,900	20,251,000
1930	699,400	13,464,000	280,800	6,828,000	950,400	16,167,000
1931	516,900	8,641,000	222,800	4,786,000	886,700	14,308,000
1932	377,800	4,656,000	156,000	2,588,000	794,100	10,367,000
1933	406,100	4,900,000	157,500	2,455,000	952,600	12,664,000
1934	447,400	6,062,000	185,000	3,153,000	989,300	14,448,000
1935: January	432,600	5,872,000	165,300	2,805,000	1,059,200	16,742,000
February	453,700	6,446,000	173,700	3,090,000	1,074,600	17,211,000
March	464,700	6,724,000	180,400	3,320,000	1,065,800	16,967,000
April	474,800	6,946,000	186,400	3,489,000	1,031,500	15,887,000
May	467,500	6,446,000	192,700	3,578,000	1,006,100	15,256,000
June	449,100	6,724,000	195,100	3,596,000	988,400	14,665,000

[1] Comparable data not available.

Table 4.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups—Continued

Year and month	Textiles and their products—Continued				Leather and its manufactures	
	Wearing apparel		Group			
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	474,100	$10,336,000	1,629,400	$31,676,000	323,500	$6,986,000
1929	536,700	11,476,000	1,706,900	33,321,000	318,600	6,915,000
1930	497,700	9,680,000	1,513,000	27,115,000	295,100	5,748,000
1931	472,000	8,338,000	1,421,000	23,799,000	272,800	5,035,000
1932	401,800	5,733,000	1,250,300	16,947,000	255,500	4,060,000
1933	418,100	5,757,000	1,432,700	19,394,000	269,400	4,394,000
1934	432,100	6,992,000	1,485,900	22,564,000	284,000	5,164,000
1935: January	423,800	6,884,000	1,551,200	24,866,000	285,700	5,337,000
February	458,900	8,217,000	1,603,300	26,766,000	296,300	5,763,000
March	480,700	9,147,000	1,616,400	27,495,000	299,900	5,875,000
April	482,600	8,930,000	1,583,800	26,101,000	296,000	5,526,000
May	451,800	7,452,000	1,523,500	23,915,000	280,500	5,051,000
June	420,100	6,677,000	1,473,000	22,458,000	268,500	4,953,000

Year and month	Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures		Paper and printing	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	668,300	$15,240,000	138,400	$2,225,000	531,100	$14,865,000
1929	753,500	17,344,000	116,100	1,819,000	591,500	17,771,000
1930	731,100	16,593,000	108,300	1,617,000	574,100	17,036,000
1931	650,500	14,173,000	99,700	1,336,000	511,800	14,461,000
1932	577,100	11,308,000	88,600	1,052,000	451,700	11,126,000
1933	631,000	11,604,000	82,700	944,000	458,400	10,299,000
1934	711,700	14,080,000	86,700	1,049,000	503,700	11,829,000
1935: January	630,700	12,696,000	78,200	923,000	507,700	12,397,000
February	627,000	12,717,000	79,300	908,000	513,600	12,501,000
March	619,300	12,648,000	80,000	986,000	514,600	12,561,000
April	632,700	13,030,000	78,600	959,000	514,600	12,576,000
May	635,500	13,239,000	78,300	975,000	512,500	12,606,000
June	655,100	13,769,000	80,000	1,041,000	507,700	12,397,000

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products		Rubber products	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	333,000	$8,321,000	134,300	$3,468,000
1929	384,800	10,068,000	149,100	3,986,000
1930	364,700	9,334,000	115,500	2,934,000
1931	316,800	7,643,000	99,200	2,165,000
1932	279,700	5,861,000	87,800	1,555,000
1933	315,400	6,179,000	99,300	1,740,000
1934	361,600	7,437,000	111,300	2,207,000
1935: January	361,000	7,620,000	109,900	2,407,000
February	364,300	7,751,000	111,500	2,493,000
March	375,400	7,997,000	111,900	2,448,000
April	371,300	7,980,000	110,800	2,469,000
May	359,800	7,886,000	109,200	2,306,000
June	356,900	7,907,000	107,200	2,251,000

Trade, Public Utility, Mining, and Service Industries

GAINS in employment from May to June were reported in 13 of the 16 trade, public utility, mining, and service industries surveyed, and 14 showed gains in pay rolls. Two industries—wholesale trade and hotels—reported declines in both employment and pay rolls. Retail trade, although employing fewer workers, had larger pay rolls. In the retail trade employment declined 0.1 percent due to a decrease of 0.8 percent in general merchandising. Several important branches of wholesaling (food, groceries, machinery, and hardware) reported small gains in employment. Sharp declines in the trade group, assemblers, and country buyers, were largely responsible for the 0.5 percent decline in employment in wholesale trade. Resort hotels showed a seasonal expansion in employment, but year-round hotels reported a decrease of 0.4 percent.

The declines in employment in trade and hotels were more than offset by increased employment in other nonmanufacturing industries. In anthracite mining employment increased 6 percent and a gain of 3.4 percent occurred in the soft-coal industry. Other important gains are shown for the metal-mining industry, dyeing and cleaning establishments, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, laundries, and brokerage establishments. In the aggregate, the 16 nonmanufacturing industries covered employed 18,100 more workers in June than in May and paid out $3,345,000 more in weekly wages.

Indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in June for 13 of the trade, public utility, mining, and service industries, together with percentage changes from May 1935 and June 1934, are shown in table 5. Man-hour data and indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available for banking, brokerage, or insurance establishments, but the table shows percentage changes in employment, pay rolls, and per capita weekly earnings for these three industries.

Table 5.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, June 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index June 1935 (average 1929 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index June 1935 (average 1929 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1935	Percentage change from—	
		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934		May 1935	June 1934
Coal mining:													*Cents*		
Anthracite	56.8	+6.0	−1.2	66.0	+33.2	−23.8	$33.83	+25.6	+25.4	41.1	+26.1	+26.4	82.8	+0.7	+0.4
Bituminous	77.9	+3.4	+1.6	64.7	+31.8	+17.4	21.43	+27.5	+15.7	30.1	+30.3	+19.6	71.8	−2.8	−.2
Metalliferous mining	46.0	+3.5	+12.2	31.5	+.1	+18.0	22.61	−3.3	+5.2	37.5	−2.6	−1.5	59.3	−.8	+6.7
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	50.4	+1.8	−11.0	33.8	+3.2	−8.6	16.38	+1.3	+2.6	34.4	+1.8	−3.3	47.4	−.8	+.3
Crude-petroleum producing	76.5	+.6	−4.4	58.3	+.9	+2.5	27.40	+.3	+7.2	35.4	−1.1	−.2	77.5	+1.2	+5.5
Public utilities:															
Telephone and telegraph	70.2	+.3	−.3	74.4	+1.0	+4.3	28.10	+.7	+4.6	38.5	−.3	+1.4	75.3	+1.1	+6.1
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	83.8	+.7	−.2	79.8	+([2])	+2.6	30.28	−.7	+2.8	38.7	−2.5	+.3	78.4	+1.8	+4.5
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.7	+.2	−2.0	63.9	+.4	+1.1	28.29	+.2	+3.2	45.3	−.2	−.9	61.5	+.5	+3.4
Trade:															
Wholesale	82.1	−.5	−.2	64.6	−.1	+2.9	27.19	+.4	+3.1	41.0	.0	+1.2	66.0	+.3	+1.5
Retail	82.1	−.1	−.6	62.4	+.6	+1.6	20.50	+.7	+2.3	41.5	+.5	+4.4	52.7	.0	+.2
General merchandising	90.7	−.8	+.1	76.3	+.1	+3.2	17.71	+.9	+3.1	38.3	+1.1	+2.0	47.6	.0	−.1
Other than general merchandising	79.8	+.1	−.9	59.5	+.7	+1.2	22.54	+.5	+2.2	42.5	+.5	+4.9	54.2	.0	+.2
Hotels (cash payments only)[3]	[4] 81.3	−.4	−.7	[4] 63.5	−.3	+1.0	13.57	+.1	+1.7	47.6	−.4	−.3	28.0	.0	+.2
Laundries	82.3	+1.5	−2.0	68.2	+2.4	−.1	15.75	+.8	+2.0	40.9	+.7	+3.0	36.9	.0	−.8
Dyeing and cleaning	83.6	+3.3	−1.5	65.7	+6.5	+2.5	19.12	+3.1	+4.1	43.0	−2.5	−1.6	44.3	+.5	+1.1
Banks	([5])	+.5	+1.0	([5])	+.2	+1.1	31.47	−.3	+.1	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Brokerage	([5])	+1.3	−14.0	([5])	+2.2	−15.8	34.88	+.8	−2.1	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Insurance	([5])	+.3	+.6	([5])	+.7	+2.8	36.29	+.4	+2.1	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
[2] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[3] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[4] Revised on basis of census data for 1933.
[5] Data not available for 1929 base.

Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Trade, Public Utility, Mining, and Service Industries

INDEXES of employment and pay rolls in 12 trade, public utility, mining, and service industries and 2 subdivisions under retail trade are shown by months in table 6 for the period January 1932 to June 1935.

The indexes for hotels have been revised to conform with the trends indicated by the 1929 and 1933 census averages. These revised indexes are given in table 7.

Table 6.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1932 to June 1935

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous-coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	76.2	52.5	64.1	62.9	61.5	43.2	73.2	57.5	80.8	69.8	75.8	80.0	47.0	36.1	51.3	59.6
February	71.2	58.7	63.2	64.4	57.3	56.8	65.8	64.3	77.4	69.3	76.1	81.1	47.0	37.2	54.6	66.1
March	73.7	54.6	67.5	51.4	61.2	48.8	82.4	38.9	75.2	67.6	77.8	81.6	46.8	30.7	58.9	67.5
April	70.1	51.6	58.2	52.6	72.0	37.4	51.7	49.9	65.5	63.7	72.2	74.3	33.9	26.6	51.4	45.0
May	66.9	43.2	63.8	53.5	58.0	30.0	64.0	49.5	62.6	61.2	76.7	75.3	30.7	26.9	54.4	49.1
June	53.0	39.5	57.5	56.8	37.4	34.3	53.3	66.0	60.5	61.3	76.7	77.9	27.3	29.2	55.1	64.7
July	44.5	43.8	53.6	-----	34.5	38.2	42.3	-----	58.6	63.2	77.0	-----	24.4	33.6	49.7	-----
August	49.2	47.7	49.5	-----	41.4	46.6	39.7	-----	59.4	68.6	77.1	-----	26.4	43.3	50.4	-----
September	55.8	56.8	56.9	-----	47.0	60.7	47.0	-----	62.4	71.8	78.2	-----	30.2	44.1	51.4	-----
October	63.9	56.9	58.5	-----	66.7	61.6	48.3	-----	67.0	68.0	79.3	-----	37.8	44.1	57.6	-----
November	62.7	61.0	60.7	-----	51.0	47.8	51.2	-----	69.4	74.8	79.8	-----	38.0	50.7	58.3	-----
December	62.3	54.5	61.6	-----	56.2	44.3	52.3	-----	70.0	75.4	79.7	-----	37.7	50.8	57.0	-----
Average	62.5	51.7	59.6	[1] 56.9	53.7	45.8	55.9	[1] 54.4	67.4	67.9	77.2	[1] 78.4	35.6	37.8	54.2	[1] 58.7

Month	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	49.3	32.4	39.6	44.3	29.7	18.1	25.4	30.1	48.9	35.1	39.7	36.9	30.2	18.1	21.3	20.8
February	46.9	31.5	40.3	44.3	27.8	17.8	26.0	29.9	47.4	34.8	38.8	37.3	29.6	17.4	21.0	22.2
March	45.0	30.0	39.8	45.0	26.5	17.4	25.9	30.9	46.0	35.1	42.0	40.5	28.7	17.8	24.1	24.9
April	43.3	29.4	41.7	46.0	25.0	16.4	27.2	31.8	48.6	39.3	48.7	45.3	30.0	20.2	29.9	28.9
May	38.3	30.0	40.8	44.4	23.8	17.0	25.6	31.4	50.6	43.4	54.3	49.5	32.3	23.8	35.0	32.8
June	32.2	31.5	41.0	46.0	20.1	18.3	26.7	31.5	49.5	47.3	56.6	50.4	30.0	27.5	37.0	33.8
July	29.5	33.0	39.9	-----	16.9	19.0	25.1	-----	49.5	49.5	55.6	-----	29.1	28.4	35.0	-----
August	28.6	36.8	42.7	-----	16.5	21.9	27.0	-----	51.1	51.6	54.7	-----	29.7	29.9	34.0	-----
September	29.3	38.9	42.3	-----	17.0	23.9	25.9	-----	52.4	52.6	53.3	-----	30.5	29.3	32.4	-----
October	30.5	40.7	43.3	-----	18.0	25.9	28.2	-----	52.4	53.2	51.8	-----	30.1	31.2	32.1	-----
November	31.9	40.6	43.2	-----	18.7	25.6	28.5	-----	49.4	51.1	49.5	-----	27.1	28.3	29.4	-----
December	33.3	40.6	44.4	-----	18.7	26.2	29.4	-----	42.3	45.3	42.1	-----	22.1	24.4	23.6	-----
Average	36.5	34.6	41.6	[1] 45.0	21.6	20.6	26.7	[1] 30.9	49.0	44.9	48.9	[1] 43.3	29.1	24.7	29.6	[1] 27.2

Month	Crude-petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	54.9	57.2	73.2	74.9	46.5	39.9	53.0	55.5	83.0	74.6	70.2	70.5	89.1	71.7	69.0	73.9
February	54.4	57.0	72.4	74.2	46.9	41.7	50.5	54.9	82.0	73.9	69.8	70.0	89.6	71.9	67.9	72.9
March	51.4	56.5	72.8	74.0	43.2	42.5	52.5	56.0	81.7	73.2	70.0	69.8	88.2	71.6	70.4	75.3
April	54.9	56.8	74.0	74.9	44.5	40.1	53.4	56.7	81.2	72.3	70.2	69.7	83.4	67.8	68.8	73.1
May	54.5	56.9	76.7	76.0	47.1	41.6	56.4	57.8	80.6	70.1	70.2	70.0	82.8	68.5	71.4	73.7
June	54.2	58.0	80.0	76.5	44.8	40.6	56.9	58.3	79.9	69.2	70.4	70.2	82.1	66.6	71.3	74.4
July	55.4	59.5	81.6	-----	44.6	42.2	60.0	-----	79.1	68.5	71.0	-----	79.6	66.7	72.3	-----
August	57.4	60.8	82.7	-----	42.9	42.5	61.2	-----	78.1	68.1	71.0	-----	79.1	66.1	74.0	-----
September	56.2	66.2	81.8	-----	41.9	44.4	59.7	-----	77.4	68.3	70.9	-----	75.9	64.6	72.2	-----
October	56.8	70.6	79.5	-----	42.5	50.1	60.8	-----	76.2	68.7	70.3	-----	75.7	67.0	74.9	-----
November	56.5	72.2	78.8	-----	42.4	50.3	59.0	-----	75.5	68.9	69.9	-----	74.3	67.7	72.2	-----
December	57.2	75.0	78.7	-----	41.7	53.2	59.5	-----	74.8	69.4	69.7	-----	73.5	67.7	73.2	-----
Average	55.3	62.2	77.7	[1] 75.1	44.1	44.1	56.9	[1] 56.5	79.1	70.4	70.3	[1] 70.0	81.1	68.2	71.5	[1] 73.9

[1] Average for 6 months.

Table 6.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1932 to June 1935—Continued

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Electric light and power and manufactured gas								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance [2]							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	89.3	77.7	82.2	82.7	88.4	73.0	73.8	78.0	79.5	70.6	70.5	71.2	75.4	60.9	59.2	62.9
February	87.2	77.4	81.2	82.2	86.0	71.6	74.4	78.3	78.9	70.4	71.0	71.0	74.8	60.6	60.1	63.1
March	85.5	76.9	81.7	82.2	85.4	71.9	75.6	79.4	77.6	69.8	71.7	71.3	73.6	59.4	62.2	63.4
April	84.8	76.9	82.4	82.6	82.4	69.4	76.8	79.0	78.0	69.5	72.2	71.4	71.8	58.1	62.9	63.3
May	84.0	76.9	83.1	83.2	84.2	69.9	77.6	79.8	76.9	69.1	72.6	71.6	72.2	58.2	63.0	63.6
June	83.2	77.3	84.0	83.8	80.5	69.9	77.8	79.8	76.5	69.3	73.2	71.7	70.2	58.0	63.2	63.9
July	82.3	77.5	85.0	-----	78.7	70.0	81.1	-----	75.6	69.4	73.1	-----	66.4	57.4	63.8	-----
August	81.5	78.1	85.6	-----	76.7	70.9	79.9	-----	74.1	69.5	72.8	-----	63.8	58.2	62.8	-----
September	81.0	80.3	85.8	-----	74.7	71.8	79.3	-----	73.5	69.7	72.5	-----	62.5	57.8	62.4	-----
October	79.9	82.2	85.8	-----	74.4	76.2	80.6	-----	72.3	70.6	72.2	-----	61.5	59.8	63.0	-----
November	79.1	82.6	85.5	-----	73.2	74.5	79.6	-----	71.8	71.0	71.8	-----	61.7	59.4	61.8	-----
December	78.4	81.8	83.6	-----	73.2	74.4	78.3	-----	71.4	70.8	71.0	-----	61.9	59.6	62.3	-----
Average	83.0	78.8	83.8	[1] 82.8	79.8	72.0	77.9	[1] 79.1	75.5	70.0	72.1	[1] 71.4	68.0	58.9	62.2	[1] 63.4
	Wholesale trade								Total retail trade							
January	80.7	73.6	80.6	84.2	71.8	58.3	60.3	63.9	80.3	72.1	79.8	79.5	71.9	54.7	59.0	59.7
February	79.7	72.4	81.2	84.6	70.1	55.1	61.0	64.6	78.3	70.4	79.6	79.2	69.1	51.8	58.8	59.3
March	78.6	71.3	81.8	84.0	68.8	53.5	62.0	65.2	78.6	68.9	81.5	80.2	68.5	49.0	59.8	60.4
April	77.6	71.5	82.1	83.2	66.3	52.4	63.1	64.8	78.7	73.3	82.5	83.6	67.7	52.0	61.2	62.5
May	76.6	72.2	82.8	82.5	67.1	53.8	62.6	64.6	77.2	72.1	82.9	82.2	65.5	51.3	61.5	62.0
June	75.6	73.9	82 3	82.1	63.5	53.7	62.8	64.6	76.3	73.2	82.6	82.1	62.7	52.2	61.4	62.4
July	75.2	75.1	82.2	-----	61.9	55.5	63.8	-----	73.1	71.0	79.0	-----	59.2	51.0	60.1	-----
August	74.9	77.9	82.5	-----	60.3	57.2	62.7	-----	71.8	75.4	77.8	-----	56.9	54.9	58.4	-----
September	75.6	80.3	83.5	-----	60.1	58.7	63.6	-----	74.2	80.6	81.7	-----	58.3	58.7	60.6	-----
October	76.2	81.7	84.3	-----	60.8	62.4	64.5	-----	76.3	83.3	82.6	-----	59.7	61.6	61.9	-----
November	76.0	81.6	85.1	-----	60.1	60.5	64.2	-----	75.4	83.9	83.7	-----	58.6	61.4	61.9	-----
December	75.4	81.5	85.0	-----	59.3	60.9	64.8	-----	80.9	89.1	91.1	-----	60.4	64.0	66.2	-----
Average	76.8	76.1	82.8	[1] 83.4	64.2	56.8	63.0	[1] 64.6	76.8	76.1	82.1	[1] 81.1	63.2	55.2	60.9	[1] 61.1
	Retail trade—general merchandising								Retail trade—other than general merchandising							
January	84.8	76.4	86.6	87.3	78.1	61.4	71.1	73.5	79.1	71.0	78.0	77.4	70.6	53.3	56.5	56.9
February	81.2	73.0	85.0	86.2	73.1	57.1	68.9	72.3	77.6	69.7	78.2	77.3	68.3	50.7	56.7	56.6
March	82.6	70.7	90.1	88.7	73.1	53.4	71.5	74.1	77.5	68.4	79.3	78.0	67.5	48.1	57.4	57.6
April	82.7	80.7	91.0	94.5	72.3	60.8	74.0	77.5	77.6	71.3	80.3	80.7	66.7	50.2	58.5	59.4
May	82.1	78.5	92.0	91.4	70.5	59.3	74.5	76.3	75.9	70.4	80.5	79.8	64.5	49.7	58.8	59.0
June	80.3	79.9	90.6	90.7	67.6	60.6	73.9	76.3	75.2	71.5	80.5	79.8	61.7	50.5	58.8	59.5
July	74.1	74.7	88.0	-----	61.3	56.4	69.5	-----	72.8	70.0	77.9	-----	58.8	49.9	58.2	-----
August	71.5	78.4	81.2	-----	58.5	62.4	66.9	-----	71.9	74.6	76.9	-----	56.6	53.4	56.6	-----
September	78.7	89.0	91.5	-----	64.3	71.8	74.0	-----	73.0	78.4	79.1	-----	57.1	56.0	57.8	-----
October	83.7	93.6	94.2	-----	67.7	75.3	77.3	-----	74.3	80.6	79.5	-----	58.1	58.8	58.7	-----
November	84.6	97.0	99.9	-----	67.9	76.1	80.2	-----	73.0	80.4	79.4	-----	56.7	58.3	58.1	-----
December	104.7	118.9	128.4	-----	79.2	90.1	99.0	-----	74.6	81.3	81.3	-----	56.5	58.6	59.4	-----
Average	82.6	84.2	92.8	[1] 89.8	69.5	65.4	75.1	[1] 75.0	75.2	74.0	79.2	[1] 78.8	61.9	53.1	58.0	[1] 58.2
	Laundries								Dyeing and cleaning							
January	88.2	78.6	78.5	79.6	80.0	60.7	61.7	63.9	75.8	67.4	68.1	70.3	62.4	44.2	46.8	50.4
February	86.3	77.5	78.4	79.6	76.7	58.1	61.7	64.1	74.4	65.6	68.1	69.6	59.0	40.2	46.3	49.8
March	85.4	76.1	79.2	79.7	75.0	55.4	62.7	64.6	74.4	65.8	72.4	72.5	58.5	38.9	51.7	53.5
April	85.4	76.5	80.5	80.0	74.7	56.6	64.4	65.5	76.9	74.9	79.9	79.9	62.5	51.7	60.8	61.9
May	84.8	76.6	82.1	81.1	73.9	57.1	66.9	66.6	78.0	75.7	84.3	80.9	63.8	51.0	65.1	61.7
June	84.4	79.2	84.0	82.3	71.8	59.4	68.3	68.2	78.6	79.1	84.9	83.6	62.4	53.7	64.1	65.7
July	83.6	79.5	84.6	-----	69.4	58.7	68.2	-----	76.1	76.6	80.5	-----	56.9	50.0	58.9	-----
August	82.2	81.1	83.7	-----	66.9	60.3	66.6	-----	73.4	76.8	78.6	-----	53.4	50.0	56.7	-----
September	81.9	82.6	82.9	-----	65.8	63.5	65.9	-----	76.9	81.9	80.0	-----	57.9	57.1	59.0	-----
October	80.7	81.3	81.7	-----	64.1	62.5	64.8	-----	76.0	81.6	80.3	-----	55.8	57.4	59.1	-----
November	79.4	78.4	80.3	-----	61.9	60.7	63.7	-----	72.0	76.1	75.8	-----	49.6	52.5	53.9	-----
December	79.1	78.4	79.5	-----	61.4	61.1	63.3	-----	69.5	70.5	72.4	-----	45.9	47.3	51.1	-----
Average	83.5	78.8	81.3	[1] 80.4	70.1	59.5	64.9	[1] 65.5	75.2	74.3	77.1	[1] 76.1	57.3	49.5	56.1	[1] 57.2

[1] Average for 6 months.

[2] Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

Revised Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Hotels

THE revised indexes of employment and pay rolls for hotels (table 7) relate to year-round hotels having 25 or more guest rooms and supersede the former series in which year-round and resort hotels were combined. This new series of indexes has been adjusted to conform as far as possible to trends indicated by census data for hotels of 25 rooms or more operating the entire year.

Although the Bureau collects employment and pay-roll data from resort hotels as well as year-round hotels and has heretofore presented unweighted indexes of employment and pay rolls covering both types combined, technical difficulties do not permit an adjustment of these indexes to census levels for 1933. In order to carry through the adjustment to census trends, it was necessary to extract all resort hotel data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' reporting "sample" over the period January 1929 to date, and reconstruct indexes to cover only year-round hotels. The elimination of resort hotels from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' totals furnished a series which was comparable with census data for 1929 and 1933.

In making the adjustment to census levels, census figures for hotels operating the entire year and having 25 rooms or more were used as a basis. Published census data for 1929 and 1933 give total employment in this group of hotels for specific months only—April, July, October, and December—and annual pay rolls. Additional census reports for the year 1933, however, show employment by months for all year-round hotels. From this last-mentioned tabulation, it was possible to compute estimated employment for the missing months in 1933 for year-round hotels having 25 rooms or more, thereby arriving at an estimated yearly average based on the 12 months of 1933. This yearly average for 1933 was used in comparison with the 4-month average for 1929, as no census data are available for other months of 1929 from which computations could be made for the missing months. As the census figures for the 4 months of 1929 and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' indexes for the 12 months of that year do not show marked fluctuations, the true annual average would probably not differ greatly from the census average of 4 months.

The method used in adjusting hotel indexes to the level of employment or pay rolls as indicated by census reports for 1929 and 1933 was the "additive" or arithmetic method, which is similar to, though not identical with, the method used in adjusting the Bureau's indexes of factory employment and pay rolls. This method is explained in detail in Bulletin 610 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The statistical bias which occurred in these indexes over this interval was eliminated by means of cumulative decrements which were applied to each monthly index from January 1930 through March

1933, and a constant decrement which was applied to each index from April 1933 through December 1933.

The revised indexes for hotels are shown in table 7. Per capita weekly earnings are given in table 8 and average weekly hours and hourly earnings are shown in table 9.

Table 7.—Revised Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Year-Round Hotels, January 1929 to June 1935

[12-month average, 1929=100.0]

Month	Employment							Pay roll						
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	97.8	99.7	90.5	78.8	68.8	76.4	80.3	98.7	99.8	87.8	70.5	52.2	57.2	62.2
February	99.5	101.1	90.4	78.6	68.6	78.9	81.1	101.4	102.7	89.0	69.5	52.1	60.9	63.5
March	100.2	99.9	90.2	78.5	67.2	80.4	80.8	102.4	102.5	88.6	68.1	49.8	62.2	63.9
April	99.9	98.5	90.0	77.9	67.2	81.5	81.1	100.6	99.2	86.0	66.1	48.4	62.7	63.6
May	99.9	98.2	88.9	76.2	68.2	81.8	81.6	100.1	98.8	85.1	64.2	49.1	62.9	63.7
June	100.1	97.3	87.0	74.0	69.5	81.9	81.3	99.2	97.7	82.2	61.0	49.4	62.9	63.5
July	99.7	96.1	85.7	72.0	69.6	80.4	.....	99.1	95.9	79.9	57.5	49.4	61.5	.....
August	100.5	95.2	84.2	70.7	70.4	80.0	.....	97.8	94.1	77.5	54.9	49.6	60.2	.....
September	101.5	94.6	84.2	70.8	72.4	80.0	.....	99.2	93.1	77.1	54.9	51.5	61.0	.....
October	101.2	94.6	83.5	71.4	73.0	80.9	.....	101.0	93.4	76.7	55.8	53.4	62.7	.....
November	101.2	92.2	81.5	70.6	72.3	80.6	.....	100.9	91.4	74.5	54.9	52.7	62.4	.....
December	98.4	90.1	79.5	69.4	73.9	80.0	.....	99.7	89.1	72.6	53.9	54.9	62.2	.....
Average	100.0	96.5	86.3	74.1	70.1	80.2	[1]81.0	100.0	96.5	81.4	60.9	51.0	61.6	[1]63.4

[1] Average for 6 months.

Table 8.—Per Capita Weekly Earnings in Year-Round Hotels

Month	Average	Percentage change from preceding month	Average	Percentage change from preceding month	Average	Percentage change from preceding month	Average	Percentage change from preceding month
	1929		1930		1931		1932	
January	$17.24	.....	$16.97	−1.3	$16.56	−2.0	$15.34	−2.0
February	17.17	+1.1	17.20	+1.5	16.76	+1.5	15.19	−1.0
March	17.04	+.3	17.62	+1.0	16.70	−.4	14.91	−1.7
April	16.94	−1.6	17.23	−1.9	16.31	−2.5	14.66	−2.2
May	17.04	−.5	17.19	−.2	16.25	+.1	14.56	−.9
June	16.81	−1.0	17.18	−.1	16.11	−1.3	14.28	−2.1
July	16.89	+.4	17.07	−.7	15.86	−1.4	13.87	−3.1
August	16.62	−2.0	16.88	−1.0	15.67	−1.2	13.55	−2.6
September	16.71	+.3	16.87	−.4	15.57	−.6	13.51	−.2
October	17.08	+2.3	16.85	+.4	15.65	+.3	13.66	+1.0
November	17.00	−.1	16.88	+.4	15.69	−.5	13.66	−.7
December	17.17	+1.5	16.87	−.2	15.59	−.2	13.65	−.1
	1933		1934		1935			
January	$13.35	−2.3	$12.35	+0.7	$13.48	−0.3	.....	.....
February	13.36	+.4	12.93	+3.2	13.66	+1.2	.....	.....
March	13.00	−2.5	13.21	+.1	13.81	+1.0	.....	.....
April	12.64	−2.7	13.19	−.6	13.67	−.9	.....	.....
May	12.61	.0	13.23	−.2	13.58	−.4	.....	.....
June	12.44	−1.3	13.25	.0	13.57	+.1	.....	.....
July	12.42	−.3	13.22	−.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	12.35	−.6	13.01	−1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	12.50	+1.1	13.13	+1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	12.81	+2.7	13.43	+1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	12.86	−.3	13.40	−.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	13.10	+1.9	13.50	+.5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 9.—Average Weekly Hours and Hourly Earnings in Year-Round Hotels

Average weekly hours

Month	1932 Average	1932 Percentage change from preceding month	1933 Average	1933 Percentage change from preceding month	1934 Average	1934 Percentage change from preceding month	1935 Average	1935 Percentage change from preceding month
January	53.9		51.4	−0.6	48.8	−2.2	47.2	0.0
February	54.0	+0.2	51.8	+.8	48.0	.0	47.6	+.2
March	53.0	+1.7	50.9	−1.4	47.8	−.8	48.2	+1.5
April	52.4	−.8	50.9	−1.2	46.6	−2.3	47.7	−.8
May	51.8	−.6	51.4	+1.2	47.4	+1.5	47.9	+.4
June	51.6	−.2	50.5	−2.1	47.2	−.6	47.6	−.4
July	50.7	−1.6	50.8	+.6	46.9	−.2		
August	51.7	+.2	50.1	−1.2	46.6	−.6		
September	51.1	−1.2	50.2	−.6	46.9	−.2		
October	51.7	.0	50.2	+.2	47.1	+.4		
November	51.3	−.8	49.8	+.2	47.1	−.2		
December	51.7	+1.4	49.8	−1.4	47.3	+.2		

Average weekly earnings

Month	1932 Average	1932 Percentage change from preceding month	1933 Average	1933 Percentage change from preceding month	1934 Average	1934 Percentage change from preceding month	1935 Average	1935 Percentage change from preceding month
January	$27.4		$24.3	−2.4	$24.7	+4.7	$27.9	−0.7
February	26.9	−1.7	24.1	−.8	26.2	+4.0	28.0	+.7
March	27.5	−1.1	23.8	−1.2	26.8	+1.5	28.0	.0
April	26.9	−1.1	23.1	−1.7	27.3	+.7	28.1	.0
May	26.8	−1.8	23.0	−.9	27.2	−.7	28.0	−.7
June	26.9	−1.5	23.1	+.9	27.4	.0	28.0	.0
July	26.3	−2.2	22.9	−.9	27.5	−1.1		
August	25.0	−3.1	23.2	+.9	27.3	−.7		
September	25.4	+1.6	23.7	+2.6	27.5	+.7		
October	25.2	+.4	24.2	+1.7	27.8	+.7		
November	25.3	.0	24.7	+.4	27.9	+.7		
December	24.9	−1.6	24.9	+2.5	27.9	.0		

Employment in Building Construction

REPORTS from 10,219 firms engaged on public projects not financed from Public Works Administration funds and in private building construction show that in comparison with the previous month employment in June increased 4.6 percent and pay rolls increased 6.2 percent. Two-thirds of the localities covered in the survey shared in the increase. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, employment in June shows an increase of 5.3 percent and pay rolls an increase of 11.7 percent.

In June the weekly pay rolls for 88,732 workers amounted to $2,137,546, as against $2,013,220 earned by 84,830 workers employed by the same contractors in May. The average weekly earnings were $24.09 in June and $23.73 in May. These are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of the weekly pay roll by the total number of employees—part-time as well as full-time.

Reports from 9,832 firms, 96.2 percent of the 10,219 cooperating firms, show that in June 81,303 men worked 2,489,508 hours and earned $2,005,954 as compared with 78,263 workers employed by the identical firms in May who worked 2,340,298 hours and earned $1,892,038.

The average hours per week were 30.6 in June and 29.9 in May. Average hourly earnings amounted to 80.6 cents in June and 80.8 cents in May. These averages are computed from the reports of the firms which included man-hour data.

The reports of the 10,219 firms which reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in June are summarized in table 10. Workers of all trades engaged for erecting, altering, or repairing buildings are included in the table. Work on roads, bridges, and docks is omitted. This survey covers building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

Table 10.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, June 1935

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935	Amount June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935	Amount June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935	Number June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935	June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935
				Dollars		*Dollars*				*Cents*	
All localities	10,219	88,732	+4.6	2,137,546	+6.2	24.09	+1.5	30.6	+2.3	80.6	−0.2
Alabama: Birmingham	75	439	+5.3	8,545	+6.1	19.46	+.8	31.3	+4.7	62.3	−4.4
California:											
Los Angeles	*15*	*855*	*+16.2*	*19,505*	*+21.8*	*22.81*	*+4.9*	*36.1*	*+11.1*	*63.1*	*−5.5*
San Francisco-Oakland	*23*	*852*	*+24.7*	*16,691*	*+21.1*	*19.59*	*−3.0*	*24.2*	*+.8*	*80.8*	*−4.0*
Other localities	*15*	*332*	*−.6*	*6,259*	*−13.6*	*18.85*	*−13.1*	*26.7*	*+8.5*	*70.7*	*−19.9*
The State	*53*	*2,039*	*+16.3*	*42,455*	*+14.6*	*20.82*	*−1.5*	*29.6*	*+6.9*	*70.3*	*−7.9*
Colorado: Denver	168	670	+19.9	16,208	+37.1	24.19	+14.4	30.4	+14.7	79.2	+.5
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	131	503	+2.4	12,187	+3.2	24.23	+.7	32.3	(2)	75.2	+.7
Hartford	247	901	+2.7	20,922	+3.8	23.22	+1.0	32.9	+.9	70.3	(2)
New Haven	135	625	−17.3	15,346	−18.3	24.55	−1.2	33.6	+1.5	73.2	−2.5
The State	513	2,029	−4.5	48,455	−4.5	23.88	(3)	33.0	+.9	72.4	−.8
Delaware: Wilmington	88	930	−8.6	20,835	−15.8	22.40	−8.0	31.8	−5.9	70.4	−2.2
District of Columbia	406	4,609	−.2	128,252	+7.7	27.83	+8.0	33.0	+4.8	84.0	+3.1
Florida:											
Jacksonville	39	223	−7.1	3,802	+4.1	17.05	+12.0	26.7	+5.1	63.9	+6.5
Miami	62	1,214	+25.0	24,427	+21.4	20.12	−2.8	30.2	+1.7	66.5	−4.6
The State	101	1,437	+18.7	28,229	+18.8	19.64	+.1	29.7	+2.8	66.2	−2.6
Georgia: Atlanta	119	943	+6.4	17,381	+18.5	18.43	+11.3	33.3	+21.1	55.4	−8.1
Illinois:											
Chicago	*121*	*1,428*	*+13.1*	*34,848*	*+4.1*	*24.40*	*−8.0*	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Other localities	*116*	*4,654*	*+22.1*	*69,776*	*+19.3*	*14.99*	*−2.3*	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
The State	*237*	*6,082*	*+19.8*	*104,624*	*+13.7*	*17.20*	*−5.1*	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, June 1935—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935	Amount June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935	Amount June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935	Number June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935	June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935
Indiana:				*Dollars*		*Dollars*				*Cents*	
Evansville	60	312	+12.6	6,411	+12.9	20.55	+0.2	25.9	−5.5	79.5	+6.1
Fort Wayne	69	241	+2.1	5,398	+4.5	22.40	+2.3	29.1	+4.7	77.0	−2.2
Indianapolis	129	1,152	+14.5	26,330	+16.6	22.86	+1.9	29.7	+1.7	76.9	+.3
South Bend	36	194	−4.0	4,246	−3.4	21.89	+.6	27.6	−5.4	79.2	+6.2
The State	294	1,899	+10.3	42,385	+12.1	22.32	+1.5	28.8	+.3	77.5	+1.3
Iowa: Des Moines	79	509	+27.6	11,733	+33.3	23.05	+4.5	28.9	+6.6	80.2	−2.1
Kansas: Wichita	46	218	+21.1	4,144	+15.0	19.01	−5.0	28.2	−3.1	67.4	−1.9
Kentucky: Louisville	133	804	−6.4	15,513	−7.2	19.29	−.8	29.8	+.7	64.5	−1.5
Louisiana: New Orleans	113	720	−1.1	12,006	+2.2	16.68	+3.3	27.6	+7.8	60.4	−4.1
Maine: Portland	78	390	+2.4	8,901	+5.4	22.82	+3.0	31.7	−.6	71.9	+3.5
Maryland: Baltimore	*103*	*1,331*	*−11.7*	*27,265*	*−11.8*	*20.48*	*−.1*	*30.1*	*+4.2*	*69.2*	*−4.9*
Massachusetts: All localities	*685*	*6,512*	*+12.5*	*174,765*	*+19.5*	*26.84*	*+6.2*	*32.9*	*+4.4*	*81.6*	*+1.7*
Michigan:											
Detroit	457	5,152	+1.4	139,871	+6.6	27.15	+5.1	34.7	+.6	78.3	+4.5
Flint	56	296	−11.6	6,801	+4.1	22.98	+17.8	33.2	+11.4	69.2	+5.6
Grand Rapids	104	324	−21.0	6,213	−20.4	19.18	+.8	30.4	−2.6	62.8	+3.3
The State	617	5,772	−.9	152,885	+5.0	26.49	+6.0	34.3	+.9	77.1	+4.9
Minnesota:											
Duluth	43	167	−3.5	3,956	−5.5	23.69	−2.1	30.3	(2)	78.8	−1.7
Minneapolis	184	1,108	+7.4	28,224	+9.8	25.47	+2.2	31.9	+1.9	80.0	+.6
St. Paul	135	637	−3.0	15,964	−5.2	25.06	−2.2	31.4	+.3	80.2	−2.2
The State	362	1,912	+2.7	48,144	+3.0	25.18	+.3	31.6	+1.3	80.0	−.5
Missouri:											
Kansas City [3]	230	1,466	+2.4	37,144	+9.4	25.34	+6.8	28.3	+8.4	89.7	−2.0
St. Louis	515	2,761	+3.3	77,173	+6.4	27.95	+3.1	27.2	+2.3	102.8	+.8
The State	745	4,227	+3.0	114,317	+7.4	27.04	+4.2	27.6	+4.5	98.2	−.2
Nebraska: Omaha	147	983	+3.5	23,827	+17.2	24.24	+13.3	33.6	+10.5	72.0	+2.7
New York:											
New York City	*631*	*10,098*	*+1.3*	*316,097*	*+3.1*	*31.30*	*+1.9*	*29.3*	*+1.0*	*107.0*	*+.9*
Other localities	*333*	*7,496*	*+9.1*	*179,588*	*+7.6*	*23.96*	*−1.4*	*29.2*	(2)	*82.0*	*−1.4*
The State	*964*	*17,594*	*+4.5*	*495,685*	*+4.7*	*28.17*	*+.2*	*29.2*	*+.3*	*96.3*	*−.3*
North Carolina: Charlotte	45	315	+12.1	6,054	+24.0	19.22	+10.6	33.0	+16.6	58.2	−5.2
Ohio:											
Akron	83	408	+30.8	9,812	+28.9	24.05	−1.4	28.9	−.7	83.1	−.8
Cincinnati [4]	395	2,277	−9.3	57,141	−7.7	25.09	+1.8	29.2	−.7	85.9	−1.7
Cleveland	606	2,796	+.2	79,306	+1.3	28.36	+1.1	28.4	+.4	99.7	+.9
Dayton	132	433	+9.6	9,939	+11.4	22.95	+1.6	30.2	+11.9	76.1	−9.2
Youngstown	84	385	−3.8	9,595	−9.3	24.92	−5.8	26.8	−6.0	93.0	+.3
The State	1,300	6,299	−1.7	165,793	−.9	26.32	+.8	28.7	(2)	91.4	−.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building Construction Industry, June 1935—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935	Amount June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935	Amount June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935	Number June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935	June 1935	Percentage change from May 1935
Oklahoma:				*Dollars*		*Dollars*				*Cents*	
Oklahoma City	78	440	+1.4	9,353	+11.3	21.26	+9.8	29.2	+9.0	71.6	−0.8
Tulsa	50	247	+22.3	4,980	+34.6	20.16	+10.0	32.4	+26.6	62.1	−12.7
The State	128	687	+8.0	14,333	+18.4	20.86	+9.6	30.3	+14.8	67.9	−5.6
Oregon: Portland	153	882	−5.4	20,657	−9.0	23.42	−3.8	26.5	−4.7	88.4	+.7
Pennsylvania: [7]											
Erie area	*21*	*167*	*−9.7*	*2,154*	*−9.4*	*12.90*	*+.4*	*18.1*	[2]	*65.1*	*+.3*
Philadelphia area	*342*	*2,929*	*+6.7*	*61,467*	*+9.0*	*20.99*	*+2.2*	*31.9*	*+3.9*	*68.4*	*−1.2*
Pittsburgh area	*188*	*1,317*	*−1.9*	*34,779*	*+1.2*	*26.41*	*+3.2*	*30.4*	*+4.1*	*89.4*	[2]
Reading area	*38*	*270*	[3]	*4,958*	*−2.9*	*18.36*	*−2.9*	*27.9*	*−3.1*	*65.8*	*+.3*
Scranton area	*24*	*165*	*−15.2*	*3,749*	*−16.2*	*22.72*	*−3.5*	*31.5*	*−1.6*	*72.0*	*−2.2*
Other areas	*244*	*2,285*	*+1.2*	*48,325*	*+4.0*	*21.15*	*+2.7*	*34.0*	*+.9*	*61.7*	*+1.6*
The State	*857*	*7,133*	*+2.0*	*155,432*	*+4.2*	*21.79*	*+2.1*	*32.0*	*+2.9*	*69.7*	[2]
Rhode Island: Providence	253	1,690	+1.7	40,237	+5.3	23.81	+3.5	33.3	+4.4	71.4	−1.0
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	29	193	+4.9	2,888	+7.8	14.96	+2.7	25.2	−5.3	59.3	+8.4
Knoxville	32	383	+16.8	6,946	+25.7	18.14	+7.7	30.2	+9.8	60.0	−2.3
Memphis	66	394	+20.1	8,475	+27.9	21.51	+6.5	34.7	+8.8	61.9	−2.2
Nashville	73	649	+19.5	9,725	+17.8	14.98	−1.4	28.1	−.7	53.4	−.7
The State	200	1,619	+17.1	28,034	+21.4	17.32	+3.7	29.9	+4.2	58.0	−.2
Texas:											
Dallas	173	815	−5.7	15,082	+3.2	18.51	+9.5	29.9	+14.1	61.8	−5.1
El Paso	25	154	+38.7	2,412	+16.4	15.66	−16.1	24.2	−7.3	64.6	−9.7
Houston	156	1,078	+8.1	21,543	+5.5	19.98	−2.4	30.0	[2]	66.7	−3.2
San Antonio	86	489	+7.0	6,184	−13.0	12.65	−18.6	22.8	−14.0	55.7	−4.8
The State	440	2,536	+4.4	45,221	+2.3	17.83	−2.0	28.2	+1.4	63.2	−4.0
Utah: Salt Lake City	71	259	−1.9	6,181	+9.1	23.86	+11.2	30.1	+10.3	80.3	+2.6
Virginia:											
Norfolk-Portsmouth	64	394	−3.7	7,126	+3.2	18.09	+7.2	28.5	+6.3	63.4	+.6
Richmond	113	859	+5.3	16,736	−1.7	19.48	−6.6	30.1	−5.6	64.0	−1.5
The State	177	1,253	+2.3	23,862	−.2	19.04	−2.5	29.6	−1.7	63.8	−.9
Washington:											
Seattle	138	703	−1.4	16,601	−1.9	23.61	−.5	24.0	+2.1	98.5	+2.6
Spokane	59	323	−22.7	8,737	−16.2	27.05	+8.4	32.7	+3.8	82.7	+4.6
Tacoma	74	140	−1.4	3,143	+16.9	22.45	+18.6	23.8	+17.2	94.5	+1.4
The State	271	1,166	−8.4	28,481	−5.2	24.43	+3.5	26.4	+2.3	92.7	+1.2
West Virginia: Wheeling	51	293	+21.3	6,285	+23.5	21.45	−2.2	29.8	−6.0	72.0	+4.0
Wisconsin: All localities	*147*	*2,551*	*+10.5*	*50,422*	*+4.7*	*19.77*	*−5.3*	*31.9*	*−.3*	*61.6*	*−3.6*

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 9,832 firms.
[2] No change.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent decrease.
[4] Data not available.
[5] Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
[6] Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
[7] Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

Employment on Class I Railroads

ACCORDING to reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission there were 1,003,042 workers, exclusive of executives and officials, employed in June by class I railroads—that is, roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 or over. This represents a gain of 1.8 percent over the total of 985,163 workers employed in May. The total compensation in June of all employees except executives and officials was $131,887,181 compared with $133,819,684 in May, a decrease of 1.4 percent.

Index number showing the monthly trend of employment by class I railroads from January 1923 through June 1935 are given in table 11. These indexes have been compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and, as in the Bureau's indexes of factory employment, the 3-year average, 1923–25, represents 100.

Table 11.—Indexes of Employment on Class I Railroads in the United States, January 1923 to May 1935

[3 year average, 1923–25=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	98.4	96.7	95.5	95.6	95.2	89.1	88.0	86.1	73.5	61.1	53.0	54.1	53.7
February	98.6	96.9	95.3	95.8	95.0	88.7	88.6	85.2	72.6	60.2	52.7	54.6	54.2
March	100.4	97.3	95.1	96.5	95.6	89.7	89.8	85.3	72.7	60.5	51.5	55.9	54.8
April	101.9	98.8	96.5	98.6	97.1	91.5	91.9	86.7	73.4	59.9	51.8	56.9	54.7
May	104.8	99.1	97.7	100.0	99.1	94.4	94.6	88.3	73.8	59.6	52.5	58.5	55.8
June	107.1	97.9	98.5	101.3	100.7	95.8	95.8	86.3	72.7	57.7	53.6	59.0	[1] 56.8
July	108 2	98.0	99.3	102.6	100.7	95.4	96.3	84.5	72.3	56.3	55.4	58.7	------
August	109.2	98.9	99.5	102.4	99.2	95.5	97.1	83.5	71.0	54.9	56.8	57.8	------
September	107.7	99.6	99.7	102.5	98.8	95.1	96.5	82.0	69.2	55.7	57.7	57.3	------
October	107.1	100.7	100.4	103.1	98.5	95.2	96.6	80.2	67.6	56.9	57.4	56.6	------
November	105.0	98.9	98.9	101.0	95.5	92.7	92.8	76.9	64.4	55.8	55.8	54.8	------
December	99.1	96.0	96.9	98.0	91.7	89.5	88.5	74.8	62.5	54.7	54.0	53.8	------
Average	104.0	98.2	97.8	99.8	97.3	92.7	93.1	83.3	70.6	57.8	54.4	56.5	[2] 55.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Average for 6 months.

Table 12 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of May and June 1935 and total pay rolls for these entire months. In these tabulations, data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials and staff assistants" are omitted. Beginning in January 1933 the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from its monthly tabulations. The actual figures for the months shown in the following table, therefore, are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933. The index numbers of employment for class I railroads shown in table 11 have been adjusted to allow for this revision and furnish a monthly indicator of the trend of employment from January 1923 to February 1935.

Table 12.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Class I Steam Railroads, May and June 1935

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sums of the items under the respective groups]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month		Total earnings (monthly)	
	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935
All employees	985,163	1,003,042	$133,819,684	$131,887,181
Professional, clerical, and general	162,999	163,274	24,896,980	24,523,605
Clerks	84,628	84,877	12,325,523	12,069,137
Stenographers and typists	15,348	15,336	2,070,717	2,046,817
Maintenance of way and structures	213,254	228,795	19,282,230	19,976,878
Laborers, extra gang and work train	23,664	34,331	1,506,597	2,167,872
Track and roadway section laborers	109,715	114,356	7,212,871	7,335,912
Maintenance of equipment and stores	270,643	271,224	34,261,480	32,733,916
Carmen	55,183	56,001	7,969,038	7,577,796
Electrical workers	8,876	8,734	1,375,014	1,289,733
Machinists	38,292	38,380	5,665,812	5,386,624
Skilled trades helpers	59,123	59,389	6,230,637	5,927,110
Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	20,482	20,472	1,765,902	1,708,758
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores	17,542	17,647	1,218,793	1,166,463
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard	121,889	123,346	15,413,802	15,072,644
Station agents	23,449	23,439	3,706,107	3,595,330
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	14,222	14,260	2,225,286	2,166,713
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	17,485	17,391	1,557,654	1,445,886
Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen	16,549	16,597	1,209,272	1,206,432
Transportation, yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers	12,143	12,193	2,310,970	2,288,385
Transportation, train and engine	204,235	204,210	37,654,222	37,291,753
Road conductors	22,575	22,778	5,348,443	5,324,617
Road brakemen and flagmen	46,343	46,516	7,234,837	7,203,584
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	35,326	34,877	5,022,592	4,942,269
Road engineers and motormen	27,468	27,590	7,171,548	7,151,107
Road firemen and helpers	30,063	30,268	5,171,542	5,161,261

Industrial Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

A COMPARISON of June employment and pay-roll totals with May totals in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over is shown in table 13. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to reports included in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau, reports have also been secured from establishments in other industries for inclusion in these city totals. As information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time, figures for this industry have not been included in these city totals.

Table 13.—Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in June 1935 as Compared with May 1935

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from May 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from May 1935
		May 1935	June 1935		May 1935	June 1935	
New York City	16,363	605,700	597,940	−1.3	$15,978,964	$15,824,566	−1.0
Chicago, Ill.	3,556	322,924	319,060	−1.2	7,908,721	7,864,637	−0.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,783	217,328	218,163	+0.4	4,983,626	5,021,833	+0.8
Detroit, Mich.	1,558	336,722	311,326	−7.5	9,449,133	7,932,230	−16.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,698	130,653	131,887	+0.9	3,196,933	3,226,707	+0.1
Cleveland, Ohio	1,916	129,251	125,440	−2.9	2,873,908	2,933,314	+2.9
St. Louis, Mo.	1,788	120,607	120,247	−0.3	2,537,036	2,638,572	+4.1
Baltimore, Md.	1,415	81,930	81,920	−[1]	1,720,848	1,755,330	+2.0
Boston, Mass.	3,897	158,366	155,927	−1.5	3,687,435	3,634,225	−1.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,413	151,032	149,530	−1.0	3,368,159	3,200,451	−5.0
San Francisco, Calif.[2]	2,051	86,070	86,134	+0.1	2,279,580	2,261,799	−0.8
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,042	66,058	64,665	−2.1	1,490,849	1,481,463	−0.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	641	62,794	62,756	−0.1	1,491,888	1,486,664	−0.4

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[2] April–May tabulation revised as follows: April employment, 85,360; May employment, 83,695; percentage change, −2.0; April pay roll, $2,215,570; May pay roll, $2,211,468; percentage change, −0.2.

Public Employment

INCREASES in the number of workers employed on the various types of construction work featured the public employment reports for June. Gains were also shown in the executive and military services, and in emergency conservation (C. C. C.) work. Decreases occurred in the judicial and egislative services, and in the emergency work-relief program.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics for June is given in table 14.

Table 14.—Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, June 1935

Class	Employment		Percentage change	Pay roll		Percentage change
	June	May		June	May	
Federal service:						
Executive	[1] 718,188	712,544	+0.8	$109,300,324	$107,751,801	+1.4
Judicial	1,854	1,879	−1.3	449,217	474,736	−5.4
Legislative	4,871	4,877	−.1	1,154,868	1,160,191	−.5
Military	258,410	254,340	+1.6	21,364,278	21,462,144	−.5
Construction projects financed by P.W.A.	414,306	394,875	+4.9	25,386,962	24,490,087	+3.7
Construction projects financed by R.F.C.	11,901	10,506	+13.3	1,191,336	1,100,977	+8.2
Construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations	26,191	23,057	+13.6	1,904,454	1,599,937	+19.0
Relief work:						
Emergency work program	2,021,060	2,228,064	−9.3	54,260,051	64,559,740	−16.0
Emergency conservation work	[2] 427,556	[3] 385,192	+11.0	[2] 19,766,881	[3] 17,719,018	+11.6

[1] Not including 1,398 employees transferred, but not reported by department to which they were assigned.
[2] 38,451 employees and a pay roll of $4,944,676 included in executive service.
[3] 36,391 employees and a pay roll of $4,646,189, included in executive service.

Executive, Legislative, Military, and Judicial Services of the Federal Government

THE number of workers in the executive and military services of the United States Government in June was somewhat higher than in May. Slight decreases, however, were reported in the number of employees in the judicial and legislative services. More than 983,000 people were employed in the Federal service during June. Pay rolls for the month totaled $132,200,000.

Information concerning employment in the executive departments is collected by the Civil Service Commission from the various departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the legislative, judicial, and military services are collected and tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A comparison of the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government in June 1935 with the number employed in the previous month and in June 1934 is shown in table 15. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 14 percent of the workers in the executive departments are emp oyed in the city of Washington.

Table 15.—Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, June 1934, May 1935, and June 1935

Item	District of Columbia			Outside District of Columbia			Entire service		Total
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	
Number of employees:									
June 1934	80,670	8,894	89,564	500,811	85,169	585,980	581,481	94,063	675,544
May 1935	92,715	10,256	102,971	515,001	94,572	609,573	607,716	104,828	712,544
June 1935	92,679	11,250	103,929	516,166	98,093	614,259	608,845	109,343	[2] 718,188
Gain or loss:									
June 1934 to June 1935	+12,009	+2,356	+14,365	+15,355	+12,924	+28,279	+27,364	+15,280	+42,644
May 1935 to June 1935	−36	+994	+958	+1,165	+3,521	+4,686	+1,129	+4,515	+5,644
Percentage change:									
June 1934 to June 1935	+14.89	+26.49	+16.04	+3.07	+15.17	+4.83	+4.71	+16.24	+6.31
May 1935 to June 1935	[3]	+9.69	+.93	+.23	+3.72	+.77	+.19	+4.31	+.79
Labor turn-over, June 1935:									
Additions [4]	1,066	2,774	3,840	9,448	26,901	36,349	10,514	29,675	40,189
Separations [4]	1,206	1,743	2,949	8,752	21,490	30,242	9,958	23,233	33,191
Turn-over rate per 100	1.15	16.21	2.85	1.70	22.31	4.94	1.64	21.70	4.64

[1] Not including field employees of the Post Office Department or 31,203 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture with a pay roll of $1,219,392.
[2] Not including 1,398 employees transferred, but not reported by department to which they were assigned.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[4] Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

During June there was a net gain of 5,600 employees in the Federal executive service. Of this number 914 were employed in the District of Columbia, and 4,686 outside the District. Appreciable increases in employment were registered during the month in the War Department, Department of the Interior, and the Resettlement Administration. Decreases occurred in the Post Office Department,

Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Credit Administration, and the National Recovery Administration.

Employment in the executive departments of the United States Government is shown in table 16, by months, from January 1934 to June 1935, inclusive.

Table 16.—Employment in the Executive Departments of the United States by Months, from January 1934 to June 1935

Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total	Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total
1934				1935			
January	79,903	542,266	622,169	January	96,033	592,140	688,173
February	82,563	543,271	625,834	February	97,203	597,769	694,972
March	84,379	554,817	639,196	March	99,085	600,484	699,569
April	86,722	573,396	660,118	April	101,381	609,028	710,409
May	88,717	587,325	676,042	May	102,971	609,573	712,544
June	89,564	585,980	675,544	June	103,929	614,259	[1] 718,188
July	90,090	597,186	687,276				
August	93,281	598,959	692,240				
September	94,640	602,292	696,932				
October	95 270	603,073	698,343				
November	95,691	594,199	689,890				
December	95,894	590,033	685,927				

[1] Not including 1,398 employees transferred, but not reported by department to which they were assigned.

Employment in the executive service in June was higher than in any previous month of the current year and was also higher than in any month of 1934

Data concerning employment and pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government are given in table 17, by months, from January 1934 to June 1935, inclusive.

Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls for the United States Government, by Months, 1934 and 1935

Month	Executive service		Military service		Judicial service		Legislative service		Total	
	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1934										
January	622,169	$77,837,656	253,097	$18,382,945	1,780	$417,000	4,777	$966,193	881,823	$97,603,794
February	625,834	83,920,879	253,599	19,365,135	1,742	430,843	4,784	1,020,803	885,959	104,737,660
March	639,196	85,293,397	254,634	18,240,513	1,854	443,505	4,799	1,022,808	900,483	105,000,223
April	660,118	85,717,306	255,211	18,454,878	1,904	432,401	4,797	1,020,924	922,030	105,625,509
May	676,042	90,417,107	254,982	18,397,551	1,913	442,896	4,794	1,035,106	937,731	110,292,660
June	675,544	92,356,363	255,227	18,739,952	1,881	439,170	4,810	1,039,198	937,462	112,574,683
July	687,276	95,988,326	256,350	19,587,571	1,750	434,736	4,645	1,073,348	950,021	117,083,981
August	692,240	99,325,903	256,625	19,689,866	1,690	439,014	4,655	1,072,406	955,210	120,527,189
September	696,932	99,675,306	257,355	19,986,672	1,777	486,410	4,653	1,070,956	960,717	121,219,344
October	698,343	102,136,722	258,187	19,102,969	1,846	453,217	4,632	1,070,290	963,008	122,763,198
November	689,890	101,552,860	260,300	20,945,771	1,885	451,653	4,630	1,070,881	956,705	124,021,165
December	685,927	101,518,200	259,968	20,125,003	1,861	446,130	4,648	1,057,996	952,404	123,147,329
1935										
January	688,173	98,341,481	261,254	20,362,067	1,830	462,895	4,722	1,077,401	955,979	120,243,844
February	694,972	98,935,699	260,478	20,102,126	1,812	452,717	4,735	1,080,686	961,997	120,571,228
March	699,569	100,984,938	258,650	19,977,791	1,831	454,664	4,759	1,086,807	964,809	122,504,200
April	710,409	106,744,129	256,491	19,898,971	1,859	475,804	4,830	1,153,325	973,589	128,272,229
May	712,544	107,751,801	254,340	21,462,144	1,879	474,736	4,877	1,160,191	973,640	130,848,872
June	[1] 718,188	109,300,324	258,410	21,364,278	1,854	449,217	4,871	1,154,868	[1] 983,323	132,268,687

[1] Not including 1,398 employees transferred, but not reported by department to which they were assigned.

Construction Projects Financed by Public Works Administration

THE number of workers employed at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects in June [1] totaled 414,306. Compared with the previous month, this is an increase of slightly less than 20,000. It is the first time since November 1934 that the number of workers engaged in work of this kind has exceeded 400,000, although in June 1934 the number exceeded 610,000.

Pay-roll disbursements for work at the site of construction projects financed from funds of the Public Works Administration amounted to $25,400,000 in June, as against $24,500,000 in May.

During the month orders were placed for materials valued at over $41,800,000.

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during June on construction projects, other than railroad shop work, financed by Public Works Administration funds are given in table 18, by type of project.

Table 18.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed From Public-Works Funds, June 1935

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
	Federal projects					
All projects	[2] 290,847	280,812	$16,986,260	27,849,871	$0.610	$25,843,847
Building construction	16,266	13,584	969,573	1,246,330	.778	1,656,280
Forestry	2,910	2,907	151,986	212,542	.715	167,004
Naval vessels	21,906	21,202	2,596,402	3,119,792	.832	2,440,499
Public roads [3]	(4)	175,990	7,101,900	13,945,000	.509	14,520,000
Reclamation	29,723	28,405	2,872,820	4,317,473	.665	2,684,143
River, harbor, and flood control	26,612	22,781	2,058,538	2,953,747	.697	3,358,983
Streets and roads	7,871	7,009	393,516	662,424	.594	360,920
Water and sewerage	503	442	29,400	42,001	.710	34,061
Miscellaneous	9,066	8,492	812,125	1,350,562	.601	621,957
	Non-Federal projects					
All projects	115,415	95,953	$7,554,173	9,778,652	$0.773	$15,532,968
Building construction	50,093	41,698	3,566,936	3,953,114	.902	7,501,645
Railroad construction	10,664	9,049	780,268	1,258,009	.620	1,505,899
Streets and roads	17,035	13,982	961,245	1,453,677	.661	1,309,561
Water and sewerage	34,413	28,507	2,016,900	2,798,380	.721	4,672,510
Miscellaneous	3,210	2,717	228,824	315,472	.725	543,353

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
[2] Includes weekly average for public roads.
[3] Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[4] Not available; average number included in total.

[1] Unless otherwise expressly stated, when June is referred to in this study it may be accepted as meaning the month ending June 15.

The number of workers engaged on Federal construction projects in June was 25,000 greater than in May. Substantial gains were registered in both road-building and reclamation work.

Employment on non-Federal construction projects showed a slight rise during June. A decrease of 2,000 in the number of wage earners engaged in water and sewerage construction was more than counterbalanced by increase in all other types of construction.

Federal construction projects are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The work is performed either by commercial firms to which contracts have been awarded or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to a State or political subdivision thereof, or occasionally to commercial firms. In allotting funds to States and their political subdivisions, the Public Works Administration make a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total construction cost. The recipient finances the remaining 70 percent. Sometimes this balance is financed by borrowing from the Public Works Administration. When the Public Works Administration makes a loan, interest is charged and a time is specified during which the loan must be repaid in full.

No grants are made to commercial firms, though loans are made. For the most part, commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work financed by Public Works Administration loans falls under three headings: First, construction work such as electrification, the laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, bridges, etc.; second, the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in shops owned by the railroads; third, the building of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in commercial shops.

Information concerning the first type of railroad work, i. e., construction, is shown in table 18, page 754. Employment in car and locomotive shops owned by the railroads and in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in a separate table. (See table 20, p. 757.)

Comparison by Geographic Divisions

EMPLOYMENT, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in June 1935 on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund is shown in table 19, by geographic divisions. Railroad shop work is not included.

Table 19.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed From Public-Works Funds, June 1935

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
	Federal projects					
All divisions [2]	290,847	280,812	$16,986,260	27,849,871	$0.610	[3] $25,843,847
New England	16,129	15,742	1,277,688	1,926,049	.663	908,434
Middle Atlantic	34,000	33,009	2,228,135	3,566,059	.625	1,347,984
East North Central	31,979	30,657	1,844,480	2,794,407	.660	758,948
West North Central	49,196	47,618	1,867,477	3,363,133	.555	1,121,808
South Atlantic	47,225	45,739	2,850,720	4,923,874	.579	1,996,422
East South Central	35,811	34,726	2,030,204	3,596,897	.564	1,065,134
West South Central	25,942	25,296	862,899	1,878,284	.459	255,150
Mountain	27,725	26,851	2,266,556	3,371,727	.672	1,668,333
Pacific	17,088	16,060	1,460,841	1,878,790	.778	1,801,756
Outside continental United States	4,914	4,276	247,557	464,330	.533	382,808
	Non-Federal projects					
All divisions	115,415	95,953	$7,554,173	9,778,652	$0.773	$15,532,968
New England	12,711	10,719	899,865	1,182,746	.761	1,768,117
Middle Atlantic	25,896	21,768	2,012,176	2,207,764	.911	4,200,992
East North Central	17,145	14,183	1,088,460	1,359,799	.800	2,979,145
West North Central	14,192	11,637	828,652	1,095,704	.756	2,049,198
South Atlantic	17,861	15,202	1,189,042	1,827,984	.650	1,257,335
East South Central	4,854	4,059	237,328	386,741	.614	471,795
West South Central	9,388	7,483	398,650	638,811	.624	1,057,288
Mountain	2,830	2,259	173,974	224,071	.776	533,437
Pacific	9,707	7,950	687,839	794,804	.865	1,160,472
Outside continental United States	831	693	38,187	60,228	.634	55,189

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
[2] Includes data for 838 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
[3] Includes $14,520,000 estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Increased employment during the month is shown in 6 of the 9 geographic divisions. Only a slight decrease was registered in each of the other divisions Considering Federal and non-Federal projects as a whole, more employees are shown in the South Atlantic than in any other geographic division.

The highest earnings per hour on Federal projects are shown in the Pacific States; on non-Federal projects, in the Middle Atlantic States. The lowest hourly earnings on Federal construction are recorded in the West South Central States; on non-Federal, in the East South Central States.

Table 20 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during June 1935 in railway car and locomotive shops on projects financed from funds of the Public Works Administration, by geographic divisions. In comparison with May, there was a decrease of approximately 4,000 in the number of workers engaged in the construction and repair of locomotives and passenger and freight cars.

Table 20.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railway Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed From Public-Works Funds, June 1935

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number [1] employed	Semi-monthly average				
Total, railroad and commercial shops	8,044	[2]	$846,529	1,171,655	$0.723	[2]
Railroad shops						
All divisions	2,661	2,604	$190,571	254,871	$0.748	$456,827
New England	392	392	38,738	52,660	.736	14,250
Middle Atlantic	2,269	2,212	151,833	202,211	.751	442,577
Commercial shops						
All divisions	5,383	[2]	$655,958	916,784	$0.715	[2]
New England	35	[2]	3,436	5,626	.611	[2]
Middle Atlantic	4,897	[2]	610,671	849,536	.719	[2]
East North Central	375	[2]	36,933	53,270	.693	[2]
West North Central	76	[2]	4,918	8,352	.589	[2]

[1] Maximum number employed during either semimonthly period by each shop.
[2] Data not available.

Monthly Trend

EMPLOYMENT, pay rolls, and man-hours worked at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects since the inception of the program in July 1933 to June 1935 is shown in table 21.

Table 21.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to June 1935, Inclusive, on Projects Financed From Public-Works Funds

Month and year	Maximum number of wage earners [1]	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
July 1933 to June 1935, inclusive		$458,346,860	761,962,441	$0.602	$879,641,326
1933					
July	267	26,433	35,217	.751	
August	4,719	131,937	206,990	.637	202,100
September	39,535	1,784,996	3,296,162	.542	1,628,537
October	146,747	6,353,835	12,029,751	.528	[3] 23,351,150
November	255,512	11,552,547	21,759,245	.531	24,568,577
December	300,758	13,091,587	24,391,546	.537	25,702,750
1934					
January	298,069	12,646,241	23,409,908	.540	24,206,352
February	311,381	14,348,094	26,544,346	.541	25,269,537
March	307,274	14,113,247	25,501,446	.553	[3] 69,766,559
April	382,220	18,785,405	32,937,649	.570	[3] 68,526,223
May	506,056	25,942,387	46,052,698	.563	[3] 50,468,427
June	610,752	33,808,429	59,873,309	.565	[3] 60,797,939
July	644,729	34,845,461	60,736,768	.574	[3] 53,377,997

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public road projects.
[2] Includes orders placed for material for naval vessels prior to October 1933.
[3] Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

Table 21.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to June 1935, Inclusive, on Projects Financed From Public-Works Funds—Continued

Month and year	Maximum number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
1934					
August	602,360	$35,126,409	59,911,341	$0.586	[3] $53,282,956
September	549,624	31,688,655	51,652,890	.613	[3] 50,685,634
October	507,886	29,289,216	46,632,214	.628	[3] 50,234,495
November	470,467	28,791,297	46,454,108	.620	54,228,457
December	382,594	22,443,944	34,955,156	.642	[3] 45,683,081
1935					
January	304,723	18,462,677	27,478,022	.672	[3] 30,746,857
February	272,273	16,896,475	25,144,558	.672	29,264,484
March	281,461	17,400,798	26,008,063	.669	27,276,566
April	333,045	20,939,741	31,387,712	.667	31,645,166
May	394,875	24,490,087	36,763,164	.667	[3] 36,893,840
June	414,306	25,386,962	38,800,178	.654	41,833,642

In the aggregate more than $458,000,000 has been paid to workers employed at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects since July 1933. The hourly earnings of these men averaged 60 cents. During the 24-month period the value of material orders placed has amounted to almost $880,000,000.

Value of Material Orders Placed

SINCE the beginning of this construction program manufacturers have benefited to the extent of nearly $880,000,000 by orders placed for construction materials. The fabrication of these materials has created employment in mines, factories, and work shops throughout all sections of the United States. Total orders for iron and steel and their products, excluding machinery, have amounted to more than $211,000,000. Machinery products valued at $165,000,000 have been purchased. Orders placed for lumber and timber products have amounted to $42,000,000. More than $115,000,000 has been spent for cement.

Approximately 2,880,000 man-months of labor have been created in the final fabrication of materials for which orders have been placed since the beginning of the public-works program. Final fabrication of the materials for which orders were placed during June will require approximately 135,000 man-months of labor. This accounts only for labor required in the fabrication of the material in the form on which it is to be used. For example, in connection with the fabrication of steel rails only labor in the rolling mills is counted—not labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore, nor labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

In obtaining information concerning man-months of labor required to fabricate materials, blanks are sent to each firm receiving a material order from the United States Government or from State governments

or political subdivisions thereof, to be financed from the public-works fund, asking them to estimate the number of man-hours of labor created in their plant to manufacture the material specified by their contract. For materials purchased directly by contractors, the Bureau estimates the man-months of labor created. This estimate is made by using the experience of the manufacturing plants as shown by the Census of Manufactures, 1933.

Emergency-Work Program

IT IS estimated that there were approximately 2,000,000 people employed on the emergency-work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration during June. Fewer workers were employed on the emergency-work in June than in any month since October 1934. The monthly figures shown in table 22 are larger than employment in any given week during the month. Because of the fact that a limit is placed on the earnings of employees, not more than 70 percent of the total are working at any given time.

Table 22.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program, March 1934 to June 1935

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1934			1935		
March	22,934	$842,000	January	2,472,091	71,685,663
April	1,176,818	38,970,679	February	2,459,717	63,906,282
May	1,362,764	42,711,283	March	2,401,581	62,596,378
June	1,504,908	42,419,720	April	2,308,839	62,343,804
July	1,725,517	47,367,349	May	2,228,064	64,559,740
August	1,924,173	54,921,432	June [1]	2,021,060	54,260,051
September	1,950,227	50,290,050			
October	1,996,716	53,904,948			
November	2,159,145	62,849,772			
December	2,325,753	$62,369,648			

[1] Preliminary.

During the week ending June 27 there were 1,494,000 workers employed on the emergency-work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. This is an increase of about 64,000 in comparison with the number working during the week ending May 30. Disbursements for pay rolls increased $1,400,000 during the interval.

The number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for the emergency-work program for the weeks ending May 30 and June 27 are shown in table 23.

Table 23.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program, Weeks Ending May 30 and June 27

Geographic division	Number of employees week ending—		Amount of pay roll week ending—	
	June 27	May 30	June 27	May 30
All divisions	1,494,319	1,430,684	$14,183,456	$12,731,631
Percentage change	+4.45		+11.40	
New England	158,903	151,660	1,998,519	1,730,151
Middle Atlantic	182,419	203,000	3,243,787	3,208,898
East North Central	218,881	176,340	2,134,345	1,601,197
West North Central	212,261	224,155	1,646,999	1,569,313
South Atlantic	223,633	198,373	1,197,114	1,022,754
East South Central	144,310	133,199	729,386	648,210
West South Central	176,725	167,954	1,093,276	949,381
Mountain	49,476	43,046	497,431	402,738
Pacific	127,711	132,957	1,642,599	1,598,989

The increases in employment during the month interval were shared by six of the geographic divisions. Disbursements for pay rolls, however, increased in all nine divisions.

Emergency Conservation Work

DURING June there was a gain of more than 42,000 in the number of workers employed on emergency conservation work. There were over 427,500 men employed on this program during the month. This is a larger enrollment than at any time since the program began. June pay rolls totaled $19,760,000, an increase of 11 percent compared with May. Enrolled workers received nearly $11,500,000 of this amount. In addition to their pay, the enrolled men received free board, clothing, and medical attention.

Employment and pay-roll statistics for each of the major groups of workers engaged in emergency conservation work for May and June 1935 are given in table 24.

Table 24.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, May 1935 and June 1935

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	June	May	June	May
All groups	427,556	385,192	$19,766,881	$17,719,018
Enrolled personnel	367,430	335,606	11,474,839	10,480,938
Reserve officers	10,005	9,054	2,511,028	2,269,625
Educational advisers [1]	1,413	1,428	236,402	237,349
Supervisory and technical [2]	[3] 48,708	[4] 39,104	[3] 5,544,612	[4] 4,731,106

[1] Included in executive service table.
[2] Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
[3] 37,038 employees and pay roll of $4,708,274 included in executive service table.
[4] 34,963 and pay roll of $4,408,840 included in executive service table.

Statistics of employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. Five percent of the enrolled personnel are paid $45 per month; 8 percent, $36 per month; and the remaining 87 percent, $30 per month.

The number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for each month, January 1934 to June 1935, inclusive, are shown in table 25.

Table 25.—Monthly Totals of Employees and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, January 1934 to June 1935

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1934			1935		
January	331,594	$13,581,506	January	398,692	$16,757,883
February	321,829	13,081,393	February	373,850	16,320,803
March	247,591	10,792,618	March	294,955	14,188,097
April	314,664	13,197,012	April	368,537	16,401,114
May	335,871	14,047,826	May	385,192	17,719,018
June	280,271	12,641,571	June	427,512	19,762,160
July	389,104	16,033,071			
August	385,340	16,364,048			
September	335,788	15,023,183			
October	391,894	16,939,922			
November	387,329	16,622,374			
December	350,028	$15,415,071			

Both employment and pay-roll figures were higher in June than in any month since the inception of the emergency conservation program.

State Road Projects

THE number of workers employed on State road construction and maintenance during June totaled 169,076, an increase of more than 5,600 in comparison with the preceding month. The principal factor contributing to this rise was the substantial gain of 10.4 percent in the number of workers engaged in the construction of new roads. A small increase of 2 percent, however, was reported in the number of workers employed on State road maintenance.

Table 26 shows the number of workers employed in building and maintaining State roads and the pay rolls of these employees in May and June 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 26.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads by Geographic Division, May and June 1935 [1]

Geographic division	New roads				Maintenance			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll		Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May
All divisions	30,823	27,924	$1,222,211	$1,031,085	138,253	135,541	$5,857,582	$4,977,263
Percentage change	+10.4		+18.5		+2.0		+17.7	
New England	4,055	2,006	$154,416	109,966	13,056	9,009	$615,172	472,917
Middle Atlantic	2,421	2,117	171,504	136,150	31,642	42,159	1,235,226	1,074,012
East North Central	6,522	5,316	305,266	208,058	17,630	17,297	882,445	662,037
West North Central	3,402	3,182	95,431	99,519	14,219	13,147	544,758	467,537
South Atlantic	7,552	7,957	141,445	149,379	29,243	25,820	965,133	810,153
East South Central	1,668	1,948	62,797	56,972	8,598	6,784	284,985	239,767
West South Central	1,672	1,116	57,744	41,097	12,256	10,155	471,540	454,782
Mountain	1,475	2,274	74,302	100,300	5,702	5,295	401,828	358,166
Pacific	2,056	2,008	159,306	129,644	5,744	5,680	442,942	421,853
Outside continental United States					163	195	13,553	16,039

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works fund.

The number of employees engaged in building new roads increased in 6 of the 9 geographic divisions. Eight of the 9 divisions showed increases in the number of workers employed in maintaining existing roads.

The number of employees working in building and maintaining State roads during the period, January 1934 to June 1935, inclusive, is given in table 27.

Table 27.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads January 1934 to June 1935 [1]

Month	Number of employees working on—			Total pay roll
	New roads	Maintenance	Total	
1934				
January	25,345	136,440	161,785	$8,684,109
February	22,311	126,904	149,215	7,131,604
March	19,985	132,144	152,129	7,989,765
April	21,510	136,038	157,548	8,407,644
May	27,161	167,274	194,435	10,275,139
June	37,642	170,879	208,521	11,221,299
July	45,478	168,428	213,906	11,255,685
August	53,540	180,270	233,810	12,435,163
September	61,865	188,323	250,188	13,012,305
October	71,008	169,235	240,243	12,439,738
November	66,106	159,451	225,557	11,919,683
December	41,919	134,680	176,599	6,756,087
1935				
January	23,537	120,283	143,820	4,864,899
February	17,940	122,209	140,149	4,575,171
March	18,391	108,149	126,540	4,896,325
April	24,193	135,484	159,677	5,501,076
May	27,924	135,541	163,465	6,008,348
June	30,823	138,253	169,076	7,079,793

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works fund.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Construction Projects

MORE workers were employed at the site of Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects in June than in any of the previous months of 1935. The total number employed during the month was 11,901, as against 10,506 in May. Their earnings during the month amounted to nearly $1,200,000. These are public projects for which loans were approved prior to the creation of the P. W. A.

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during June are given in table 28, by type of project.

Table 28.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, June 1935

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All projects	11,901	$1,191,336	1,592,744	$0.748	$3,998,576
Bridges	2,691	247,741	286,149	.866	2,995,173
Building construction	307	17,474	18,155	.962	15,979
Railroad construction	100	3,230	6,184	.522	136
Reclamation	635	19,531	38,239	.511	8,519
Water and sewerage	6,799	743,592	1,006,557	.739	924,973
Miscellaneous	1,369	159,768	237,460	.673	53,796

Compared with the previous month, the most substantial gain in employment in June is shown in the building of water and sewerage systems. There was also a slight increase in the employment in bridge building and miscellaneous construction projects.

The number of employees, amounts of pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during June are shown in table 29, by geographic divisions.

Table 29.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Geographic Divisions, June 1935

Geographic division	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All divisions	11,901	$1,191,336	1,592,744	$0.748	$3,998,576
Middle Atlantic	608	40,579	49,439	.821	92,910
East North Central	334	39,813	35,188	1.131	66,042
East South Central	80	1,154	1,912	.604	11
West South Central	88	11,951	12,496	.956	2,529,217
Mountain	635	19,531	38,239	.511	8,519
Pacific	10,156	1,078,308	1,455,470	.741	1,301,877

The water and sewerage projects on which there was a large gain in employment during the month are located in California. This accounts for the gain of nearly 2,000 in employment in the Pacific States. Of the 12,000 workers employed on Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects, more than 10,000 are working in the three Pacific States.

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are given in table 30 for the months April 1934 to June 1935, inclusive.

Table 30.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, April 1934 to June 1935

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
April 1934 to June 1935, inclusive	----------	$20,639,520	28,584,809	$0.722	$40,540,524
1934					
April	18,731	1,516,915	2,308,580	.657	2,357,408
May	19,429	1,649,920	2,358,966	.699	2,143,864
June	19,022	1,676,075	2,314,136	.724	2,230,065
July	17,475	1,612,848	2,141,945	.753	2,402,174
August	17,221	1,697,161	2,282,181	.744	2,384,887
September	16,809	1,637,047	2,203,881	.743	2,579,969
October	17,482	1,596,996	2,181,846	.732	2,274,174
November	16,502	1,621,468	2,233,928	.726	2,856,371
December	14,321	1,337,719	1,859,226	.720	2,440,620
1935					
January	11,180	1,054,708	1,484,190	.711	3,966,718
February	10,373	1,048,593	1,457,662	.719	5,028,547
March	9,586	890,333	1,253,493	.710	1,072,886
April	10,300	1,007,424	1,389,072	.725	2,517,175
May	10,506	1,100,977	1,522,959	.723	2,287,090
June	11,901	1,191,336	1,592,744	.748	3,998,576

Both the number of workers and the monthly disbursements for pay rolls were higher in June than in any previous month of the current year. The level of employment in 1935 on projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, however, is below that of 1934, as these projects are being brought to completion.

During the 15-month period materials valued at more than $40,500,000 have been purchased by contractors working on projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations

ALTHOUGH the great bulk of the Federal Government's construction activity is financed from Public Works Administration funds, construction of a routine nature is financed by appropriations made by Congress direct to the several executive departments and agencies. In June 26,191 workers were employed on projects of this kind, which, in comparison with May, is an increase of more than 3,000 workers. Disbursements for pay rolls during the month totaled more than $1,900,000, a gain of about $305,000 compared with May.

Whenever a construction contract is awarded or force-account work is started by a department or unit of the Federal Government, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified of the name and address of the contractor, the amount of the contract, and the type of work to be done. Schedules are then mailed to the contractor or to the Government agency doing force-account work requesting information concerning the number of men on the pay roll, the amount disbursed for pay, the number of man-hours worked on the job, and the value of the different types of materials for which orders have been placed during the month.

Statistics showing employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in June on construction projects financed by direct appropriations to the various Federal departments and agencies are given in table 31. Details are shown for each of the several kinds of construction projects financed by direct appropriations.

Table 31.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, June 1935

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
All projects	[2] 26,191	23,392	$1,904,454	2,842,470	$0.670	$2,960,270
Building construction	7,597	6,085	433,271	587,181	.739	572,612
Naval vessels	5,015	4,780	575,931	659,052	.874	1,253,426
Public roads [3]	(4)	4,788	337,533	515,735	.654	690,094
Reclamation	147	115	6,568	9,220	.712	11,308
River, harbor, and flood control	5,898	5,350	438,254	856,157	.512	323,498
Streets and roads	1,502	1,260	58,938	120,058	.491	58,970
Water and sewerage	90	72	5,910	8,274	.714	2,087
Miscellaneous	1,154	942	48,049	86,793	.554	48,275

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
[2] Includes weekly average for public roads.
[3] Estimated by Bureau of Public Roads.
[4] Not available; average number included in total.

In June, increases in employment were reported in building construction; building of naval vessels; reclamation projects; river, harbor, and flood-control work; and road building. Hourly earnings during the month averaged 67 cents, compared with 67½ cents in May. The highest hourly earnings are shown in the construction of naval vessels. For this class of work hourly earnings in June averaged 87 cents.

The share of the different sections of the country in the employment created by construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations is indicated by table 32.

Table 32.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Geographic Division

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed	Weekly average				
All divisions	[1] 26,191	23,392	$1,904,454	2,842,470	$0.670	[2] $2,960,270
New England	2,220	2,054	196,898	241,977	.814	198,223
Middle Atlantic	3,285	2,940	305,255	356,983	.855	693,347
East North Central	2,090	1,772	119,344	175,331	.681	81,110
West North Central	1,772	1,545	85,474	151,954	.562	133,441
South Atlantic	6,262	5,549	494,917	707,667	.699	682,271
East South Central	1,794	1,525	103,087	209,828	.491	123,617
West South Central	3,528	2,968	207,180	421,307	.492	137,940
Mountain	2,458	2,378	168,323	248,751	.677	21,756
Pacific	2,371	2,297	193,913	270,911	.716	192,455
Outside continental United States	411	364	30,063	57,761	.520	6,016

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
[2] Includes $690,094 estimated value of orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

In all sections of the country, with the exception of the East North Central and the West North Central Divisions, employment on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations in June was greater than in May. Average hourly earnings in June were highest in the New England and the Middle Atlantic States and lowest in the East South Central and the West South Central States.

The monthly trend of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations from August 1934 to June 1935, inclusive, is shown in table 33.

Table 33.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, August 1934 to June 1935

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
August 1934 to June 1935, inclusive	----------	$10,517,599	16,542,497	$0.636	$23,339,674
1934					
August	5,601	329,440	557,747	.591	150,506
September	9,800	493,363	773,685	.638	842,292
October	13,593	689,604	1,103,523	.625	982,835
November	18,211	1,014,945	1,690,488	.600	3,334,648
December	16,276	859,998	1,468,741	.586	1,966,441
1935					
January	12,784	669,199	1,062,118	.630	3,163,946
February	13,106	704,190	1,102,864	.639	1,962,087
March	14,659	862,886	1,359,043	.635	2,709,912
April	22,270	1,389,583	2,210,893	.629	2,562,404
May	23,057	1,599,937	2,370,925	.675	2,704,333
June	26,191	1,904,454	2,842,470	.670	2,960,270

Over the 11-month period for which this information has been collected disbursements for pay rolls on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations has amounted to more than $10,500,000. More than 16,500,000 man-hours of work have been provided and hourly earnings have averaged nearly 64 cents.

The value of materials for which orders have been placed for use on construction projects financed from direct governmental appropriations during the period, July 1, 1934, to June 15, 1935, amounted, in the aggregate, to more than $23,000,000. Manufacturing concerns over the entire United States have benefited by these orders.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Summary of Building Construction Reports for July 1935

THE value of building construction in July was approximately the same as in the preceding month. In June the estimated cost of construction was $75,287,355, while in July the indicated expenditure was $74,522,185. The estimated cost of new residential buildings and nonresidential buildings showed moderate decreases while the indicated expenditure for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings registered a sharp increase over the previous month.

Compared with July 1934 the estimated cost of all buildings for which permits were issued showed an increase of 61.8 percent. Indicated expenditures for new residential buildings were more than three times as great as in July 1934. The value of new nonresidential buildings over the same period increased 18.4 percent, and the estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs showed a gain of 35.9 percent.

Comparisons, July 1935 with July 1934

TABLE 1 presents a summary of building construction in 753 identical cities for July 1934 and July 1935.

Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 753 Identical Cities, July 1934 and July 1935

Class of construction	Number of buildings			Estimated cost		
	July 1935	July 1934	Percentage change	July 1935	July 1934	Percentage change
All construction	41,070	30,049	+36.7	$74,405,378	$45,985,791	+61.8
New residential buildings	5,124	1,808	+183.4	27,397,689	8,699,863	+214.9
New nonresidential buildings	6,796	5,257	+29.3	24,836,538	20,968,384	+18.4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	29,150	22,984	+26.8	22,171,151	16,317,544	+35.9

During July 1935, permits were issued for 3,316 more new residential buildings than in the corresponding month of the previous year. Increases were also registered in the number of new nonresidential buildings and for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings. Indicated expenditures for new residential buildings were more than $18,000,000 greater in July 1935 than in July 1934. The increase in July 1935 over the corresponding month of the preceding year in indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings and for additions, alterations, and repairs was in excess of $3,800,000 and $5,800,000, respectively.

Table 2 presents, in summary form, the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in such dwellings, for the months of July 1934 and July 1935.

Table 2.—Summary of Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and of the Number of Families Provided for in 753 Identical Cities, July 1934 and July 1935

Kind of dwelling	Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings			Number of families provided for in new dwellings		
	July 1935	July 1934	Percentage change	July 1935	July 1934	Percentage change
All types	$26,676,964	$8,674,863	+207.5	7,197	2,570	+180.0
1-family	20,097,602	6,510,764	+208.7	4,786	1,692	+182.9
2-family [1]	1,288,916	464,475	+177.5	444	155	+186.5
Multifamily [2]	5,290,446	1,699,624	+211.3	1,967	723	+172.1

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores. [2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

There were 4,627 more family-dwelling units provided in new buildings in July 1935 than in the corresponding month of 1934. While all types of family-dwelling units were represented in the gain, the most pronounced increase, 186.5 percent, occurred in 2-family dwelling units. The estimated cost of new housekeeping dwellings in July 1935 was 207.5 percent greater than for the same month of the previous year.

Comparisons, July 1935 with June 1935

A SUMMARY of building construction in 760 identical cities for June and July 1935 is given in table 3.

Table 3.—Summary of Building Construction in 760 Identical Cities, June and July 1935

Class of construction	Number of buildings			Estimated cost		
	July 1935	June 1935	Percentage change	July 1935	June 1935	Percentage change
All construction	41,120	39,981	+2.8	$74,522,185	$75,287,355	−1.0
New residential buildings	5,135	4,871	+5.4	27,423,021	28,942,825	−5.3
New nonresidential building	6,821	6,543	+4.2	24,858,568	27,307,947	−9.0
Additions, alterations, and repairs	29,164	28,567	+2.1	22,240,596	19,036,583	+16.8

Compared with the previous month, the number of buildings for which permits were issued in July 1935 increased slightly. There was, however, a small drop in the estimated cost of construction. New residential buildings, with a gain of 5.4 percent in number, had the largest increase for the month. Decreases in estimated cost occurred in both types of new buildings; additions, alterations, and repairs, however, registered a gain of 16.8 percent.

The estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for therein for June and July 1935 are shown in table 4.

Table 4.—Summary of Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and the Number of Families Provided for in 760 Identical Cities, June and July 1935

Kind of dwelling	Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings			Number of families provided for in new dwellings		
	July 1935	June 1935	Percentage change	July 1935	June 1935	Percentage change
All types	$26,702,296	$28,195,275	−5.3	7,182	7,240	−0.8
1-family	20,141,934	19,357,690	+4.1	4,779	4,490	+6.4
2-family [1]	1,269,916	1,248,045	+1.8	436	436	.0
Multifamily [2]	5,290,446	7,589,540	−30.3	1,967	2,314	−15.0

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

A loss of $1,492,979 in the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings was shown in July 1935. This decrease can be accounted for by the sharp drop, 30.3 percent, in multifamily dwellings; increases in expenditures, however, were registered for 1-family and 2-family dwellings. Although the number of families provided for in new dwellings in July dropped slightly from the June figure, an increase of 6.4 percent occurred in the number of 1-family dwelling units. The number of families provided for in multifamily dwelling units decreased and the number provided for in 2-family units remained the same in July as in June.

Important Building Projects

PERMITS were issued during July for the following important building projects: In Brooklyn, N. Y., for apartment houses to cost over $1,000,000 and for school buildings to cost over $1,100,000; in the Borough of Manhattan for a hospital to cost $2,500,000; in Chicago, Ill., for a school building to cost $350,000; in Hammond, Ind., for a filtration plant to cost over $600,000; in Battle Creek, Mich., for a sewage-disposal plant to cost $250,000; in Detroit, Mich., for factory buildings to cost nearly $600,000; in Pontiac, Mich., for factory buildings to cost nearly $300,000; in Kansas City, Kans., for a school building to cost nearly $1,700,000; in Tampa, Fla., for a factory building to cost nearly $250,000; in Burbank, Calif., for an amusement building to cost over $400,000; in Oakland, Calif., for a factory building to cost over $1,000,000.

A contract was awarded by the Public Works Administration for a low-cost housing project in Indianapolis, Ind., to cost nearly $2,500,000.

Building Construction in Principal Cities, June 1935

IN MARKED contrast with the usual seasonal trend, the value of building permits issued in June showed a gain of more than 10 percent over May. This increase compares with decreases of 20 percent or more at the corresponding season of each of 4 preceding years. Both new residential buildings and new nonresidential buildings contributed to the June upturn. There was, however, a decrease in the estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings.

Compared with the corresponding month of last year the estimated value of buildings for which permits were issued in June shows an increase of almost 90 percent. Indicated expenditures for residential buildings were more than three times as great as a year ago and this increase was spread over 7 of the 9 geographic divisions. The value of new nonresidential buildings over the same period increased 75 percent, and the value of additions, alterations, and repairs shows an increase of more than 21 percent.

The permit valuations, as shown in the table below, include, in addition to private construction, all buildings for which contracts were awarded by Federal and State governments in the cities included in the survey. For June the value of such building was $16,020,824 as against $4,304,374 for May.

Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 784 Identical Cities, May and June 1935

Class of construction	Number of permits			Estimated cost		
	June 1935	May 1935	Percentage change	June 1935	May 1935	Percentage change
All construction	40,279	45,211	−10.9	$76,956,835	$69,735,483	+10.4
New residential buildings	4,883	4,991	−2.2	28,949,365	25,455,973	+13.3
New nonresidential buildings	6,636	7,970	−16.7	29,022,199	23,624,690	+22.8
Additions, alterations, and repairs	28,760	32,250	−10.8	18,985,271	20,564,820	−7.7

The information published in this study is based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 784 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over. The information is collected from local building officials on forms mailed by the Bureau, except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where the State departments of labor collect and forward the information to the Federal Bureau. The cost figures are estimates made by the prospective builders on applying for per-

mits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the 784 cities covered are included.

Index numbers of indicated expenditures for each of the different types of building construction and of families provided for are given in table 2. The monthly trends in the major branches of building construction during 1933, 1934, and the first 6 months of the current year are shown graphically by the accompanying charts.

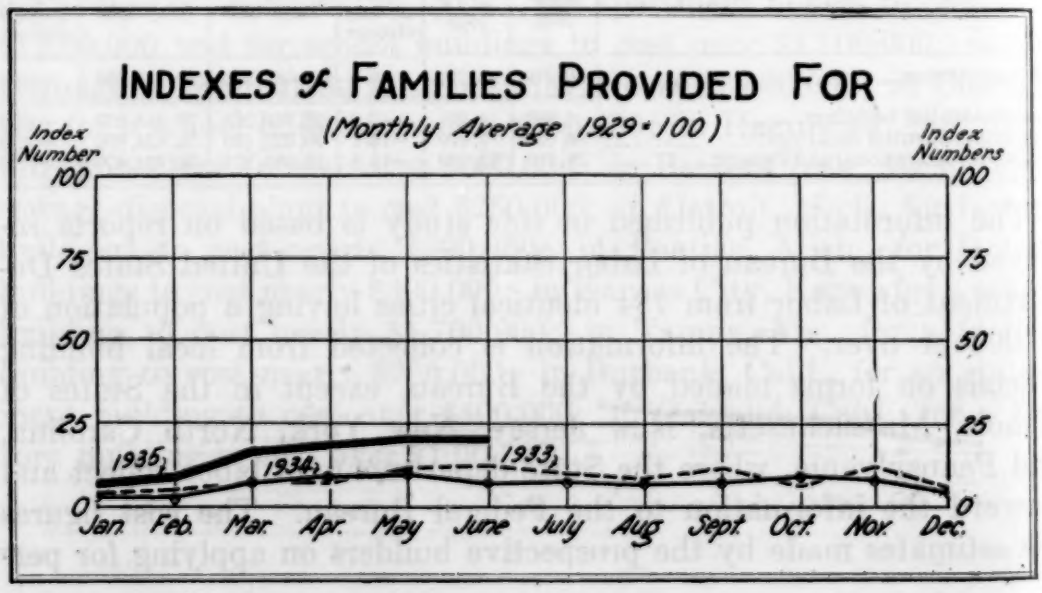
Table 2.—Index Numbers of Families Provided for and of Indicated Expenditures for Building Construction

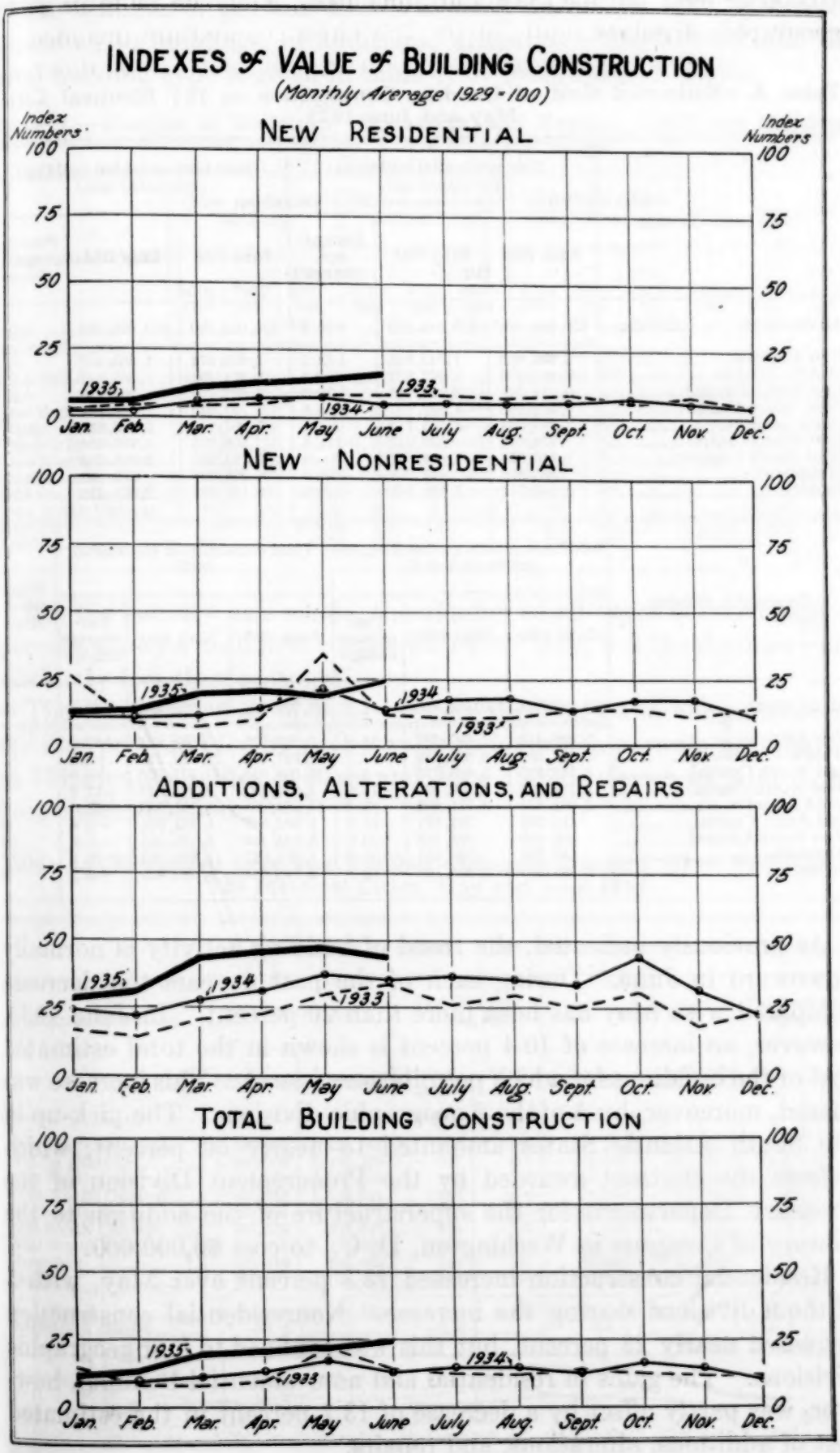
[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			Total building construction	Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			Total building construction
		New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs				New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	
1930						1934					
May	59.6	48.5	90.7	84.5	69.3	May	10.2	7.3	20.4	36.4	16.7
June	54.4	45.1	82.5	74.6	63.3	June	7.2	5.3	12.6	34.4	12.4
1931						1935					
May	51.7	39.8	58.5	53.0	48.8	January	7.3	5.1	11.1	27.9	10.9
June	43.4	33.4	41.7	56.5	39.4	February	8.5	5.6	13.9	29.7	12.5
						March	16.6	11.4	18.6	41.6	19.2
1932						April	18.9	13.0	21.2	45.5	21.6
May	11.3	7.9	39.3	27.3	23.3	May	20.0	14.2	19.9	47.2	22.0
June	10.6	7.9	24.6	28.2	17.3	June	20.8	16.1	24.4	43.6	24.3
1933											
May	11.9	8.1	33.8	29.8	21.7						
June	12.3	8.8	11.5	33.3	13.8						

Comparisons With the Previous Month, by Geographic Divisions

THE estimated cost of new residential buildings; of new nonresidential buildings; of additions, alterations, and repairs; and of total building construction in 784 identical cities having a population of




INDEXES OF VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
(Monthly Average 1929-100)
NEW RESIDENTIAL
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS
TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
Index Numbers
100
75
50
25
0
1935
1934
1933
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

10754—35——16

10,000 or over during May and June 1935, is shown in table 3, by geographic divisions.

Table 3.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 784 Identical Cities May and June 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	June 1935	May 1935	Percentage change	June 1935	May 1935	Percentage change
All divisions	$28,949,365	$25,545,973	+13.3	$29,022,199	$23,624,690	+22.8
New England	2,686,935	1,942,865	+38.3	1,839,674	1,863,477	−1.3
Middle Atlantic	8,465,439	8,507,871	−.5	8,374,194	6,352,817	+31.8
East North Central	6,717,511	3,951,788	+70.0	2,822,752	4,261,218	−33.8
West North Central	1,904,965	1,872,133	+1.8	797,632	1,456,124	−45.2
South Atlantic	3,533,494	3,563,712	−.8	7,907,112	2,826,550	+179.7
East South Central	774,039	320,343	+141.6	506,713	700,404	−27.7
West South Central	1,440,851	1,445,031	−.3	2,433,239	2,896,255	−16.0
Mountain	565,390	417,265	+35.5	206,219	592,193	−65.2
Pacific	2,860,741	3,524,965	−18.8	4,134,664	2,675,652	+54.5

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	June 1935	May 1935	Percentage change	June 1935	May 1935	Percentage change	
All divisions	$18,985,271	$20,564,820	−7.7	$76,956,835	$69,735,483	+10.4	784
New England	2,099,416	1,827,289	+14.9	6,626,025	5,633,631	+17.6	112
Middle Atlantic	6,157,385	6,667,530	−7.7	22,997,018	21,528,218	+6.8	175
East North Central	3,547,573	3,698,720	−4.1	13,087,836	11,911,726	+9.9	189
West North Cental	1,131,805	1,300,590	−13.0	3,834,402	4,628,847	−17.2	72
South Atlantic	2,083,675	2,711,493	−23.2	13,524,281	9,101,755	+48.6	79
East South Central	412,088	731,171	−43.6	1,692,840	1,751,918	−3.4	32
West South Central	960,060	794,165	+20.9	4,834,150	5,135,451	−5.9	48
Mountain	440,033	338,554	+30.0	1,211,642	1,348,012	−10.1	21
Pacific	2,153,236	2,495,308	−13.7	9,148,641	8,695,925	+5.2	56

As previously indicated, the trend of building activity is normally downward in June. During each of the past 4 years the decrease compared with May has been more than 20 percent. In June 1935, however, an increase of 10.4 percent is shown in the total estimated cost of the buildings for which permits were issued. This increase was shared, moreover, by 5 of the 9 geographic divisions. The pick-up in the South Atlantic States amounted to nearly 50 percent, which reflects the contract awarded by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department for the superstructure of the addition to the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., to cost $6,000,000.

Residential construction increased 13.3 percent over May, with 5 of the 9 divisions sharing the increase. Nonresidential construction increased nearly 23 percent, but this was confined to four geographic divisions. The gains in residential and nonresidential building, however, was partly offset by a decrease of 13.7 percent in the estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs.

The number of permits issued in May and June 1935, classified according to buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building type is given in table 4, by geographic divisions.

Table 4.—Number of Buildings, Alterations, and Repairs, and Total Building Construction in 784 Identical Cities

Geographic division	New residential buildings			New nonresidential buildings			Additions, alteration, and repairs			Total construction		
	June 1935	May 1935	Percentage change	June 1935	May 1935	Percentage change	June 1935	May 1935	Percentage change	June 1935	May 1935	Percentage change
All divisions	4,883	4,991	−2.2	6,636	7,970	−16.7	28,760	32,250	−10.8	40,279	45,211	−10.9
New England	367	382	−3.9	802	912	−12.1	3,051	3,412	−10.6	4,220	4,706	−10.3
Middle Atlantic	1,024	959	+6.8	1,143	1,632	−30.0	6,534	7,287	−10.3	8,701	9,878	−11.9
East North Central	798	754	+5.8	1,725	2,062	−16.3	5,323	6,182	−13.9	7,846	8,998	−12.8
West North Central	500	503	−.6	700	822	−14.8	2,479	2,564	−3.3	3,679	3,889	−5.4
South Atlantic	755	809	−6.7	585	675	−13.3	3,444	4,133	−16.7	4,784	5,617	−14.8
East South Central	151	130	+16.2	169	167	+1.2	1,244	1,435	−13.3	1,564	1,732	−9.7
West South Central	459	506	−9.3	343	353	−2.8	1,775	2,101	−15.5	2,577	2,960	−12.9
Mountain	146	117	+24.8	175	189	−7.4	932	943	−1.2	1,253	1,249	+.3
Pacific	683	831	−17.8	994	1,158	−14.2	3,978	4,193	−5.1	5,655	6,182	−8.5

For the country as a whole, the number of all types of construction permits shows a decline in comparison with May, but the declines were distinctly less than seasonal.

The estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for by such dwellings for which permits were issued in 784 identical cities in May and June 1935 is shown in table 5, by geographic divisions.

Table 5.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 784 Identical Cities, May and June 1935

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings [1]			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935
New England	$1,958,335	$1,829,765	352	359	$47,300	$102,100	14	35
Middle Atlantic	4,283,039	4,009,275	937	889	408,900	258,296	117	75
East North Central	3,865,871	3,735,038	746	732	208,600	96,350	46	29
West North Central	1,846,865	1,629,944	486	480	26,500	86,925	16	31
South Atlantic	2,688,024	3,105,777	650	732	208,870	73,085	103	64
East South Central	395,539	303,943	133	127	2,000	1,900	2	2
West South Central	1,217,576	1,214,524	414	458	118,275	167,957	64	80
Mountain	538,540	380,465	141	111	26,850	21,300	10	8
Pacific	2,560,991	2,839,427	644	747	187,250	357,256	60	106
Total	19,354,780	19,048,158	4,503	4,635	1,234,545	1,165,169	432	430
Percentage change	+1.6		−2.8		+6.0		+.5	

[1] Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

Table 5.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 784 Identical Cities, May and June 1935—Continued

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings [1]				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935
New England	$31,300	$11,000	12	6	$2,036,935	$1,942,885	378	400
Middle Atlantic	3,723,500	4,222,300	1,100	1,494	8,415,439	8,489,871	2,154	2,458
East North Central	2,598,040	35,800	688	13	6,672,511	3,867,188	1,480	774
West North Central	31,600	62,600	15	19	1,904,965	1,779,469	517	530
South Atlantic	636,600	381,850	254	175	3,533,494	3,560,712	1,007	971
East South Central	376,500	14,500	158	10	774,039	320,343	293	139
West South Central	105,000	62,550	45	48	1,440,851	1,445,031	523	586
Mountain	0	4,500	0	4	565,390	406,265	151	123
Pacific	112,500	328,282	53	137	2,860,741	3,524,965	757	990
Total	7,615,040	5,123,382	2,325	1,906	28,204,365	25,336,709	7,260	6,971
Percentage change	+48.6		+22.0		+11.3		+4.1	

[1] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

An increase of more than 11 percent is shown in the indicated expenditures for housekeeping dwellings and the number of dwelling units provided increased 4.1 percent over May.

Although slight increases are shown in expenditures for both 1- and 2-family dwellings, the principal factor contributing to the upturn in June was the increase of 48.6 percent in expnditures for apartment houses.

Comparisons With Year Ago, by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 6 compares the estimated cost of new residential buildings; of new nonresidential buildings; of additions, alterations, and repairs; and of total building contruction in 776 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over in June 1935 with the cost of the corresponding types of building in the same month of last year.

Table 6.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 776 Identical Cities, June 1934 and June 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	June 1935	June 1934	Percentage change	June 1935	June 1934	Percentage change
All divisions	$28,871,315	$8,778,910	+228.9	$28,963,214	$16,569,459	+74.8
New England	2,679,735	1,333,178	+101.0	1,838,424	2,533,553	−27.4
Middle Atlantic	8,473,939	3,235,706	+161.9	8,374,444	5,388,508	+55.4
East North Central	6,660,211	1,127,262	+490.8	2,766,652	2,271,377	+21.8
West North Central	1,882,915	571,370	+229.5	796,017	724,958	+9.8
South Atlantic	3,533,494	974,230	+262.7	7,907,112	1,947,193	+306.1
East South Central	774,039	158,050	+389.7	506,713	594,437	−14.8
West South Central	1,440,851	425,227	+238.8	2,433,239	783,120	+210.7
Mountain	565,390	114,450	+394.0	206,219	329,476	−37.4
Pacific	2,860,741	839,437	+240.8	4,134,394	1,996,837	+107.0

Table 6.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 776 Identical Cities, June 1934 and June 1935—Continued

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	June 1935	June 1934	Percentage change	June 1935	June 1934	Percentage change	
All divisions	$18,943,333	$15,619,200	+21.3	$76,777,862	$40,967,569	+87.4	776
New England	2,099,416	1,938,710	+8.3	6,617,575	5,805,441	+14.0	111
Middle Atlantic	6,154,985	5,210,551	+18.1	23,003,368	13,834,765	+66.3	176
East North Central	3,531,775	2,203,541	+60.3	12,958,638	5,602,180	+131.3	182
West North Central	1,126,015	997,678	+12.9	3,804,947	2,294,006	+65.9	71
South Atlantic	2,083,675	2,151,632	−3.2	13,524,281	5,073,055	+166.6	79
East South Central	412,088	712,805	−42.2	1,692,840	1,465,292	+15.5	33
West South Central	942,110	526,625	+78.9	4,816,200	1,734,972	+177.6	47
Mountain	440,033	293,232	+50.1	1,211,642	737,158	+64.4	21
Pacific	2,153,236	1,584,426	+35.9	9,148,371	4,420,700	+106.9	56

The value of residential buildings for which permits were issued during June 1935 was more than three times as great as in the corresponding month of last year. In each of the nine geographic divisions there was an increase of more than 100 percent. In the East North Central States, the value of residential buildings during the month was nearly six times as great as in June 1934.

There was a pronounced increase also in the value of new nonresidential buildings, 6 of the 9 geographic divisions showing gains in the value of this type of construction.

Increases in the value of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings were registered in 7 of the 9 geographic divisions.

The number of new residential buildings; of new nonresidential buildings; of additions, alterations, and repairs; and of total building operations in 776 identical cities is shown in table 7 for June 1934 and June 1935, by geographic divisions. An increase occurred in each class of operations for each of the nine areas, except in the case of permits for additions, alterations, and repairs in the Middle Atlantic States.

Increases in the number of new residential buildings were especially pronounced. In the East North Central, the East South Central, and the Mountain States, the increases amounted to over 200 percent.

Table 8 shows, by geographic divisions, the number and estimated cost of new family-dwelling units provided in housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in 776 identical cities in June 1934 and June 1935.

Table 7.—Number of Buildings, Alterations and Repairs, and Total Building Construction in 776 Identical Cities, June 1934 and June 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings			New nonresidential buildings			Additions, alterations, and repairs			Total construction		
	June 1935	June 1934	Percentage change	June 1935	June 1934	Percentage change	June 1935	June 1934	Percentage change	June 1935	June 1934	Percentage change
All divisions	4,853	1,886	+157.3	6,606	5,567	+18.7	28,699	24,281	+18.2	40,158	31,734	+26.5
New England	365	276	+32.2	798	763	+4.6	3,051	2,830	+7.8	4,214	3,869	+8.9
Middle Atlantic	1,025	412	+148.8	1,140	1,139	+0.1	6,526	6,622	−1.4	8,691	8,173	+6.3
East North Central	780	239	+226.4	1,712	1,237	+38.4	5,293	3,795	+39.5	7,785	5,271	+47.7
West North Central	489	183	+167.2	691	595	+16.1	2,465	1,524	+61.7	3,645	2,302	+58.3
South Atlantic	755	266	+183.8	585	469	+24.7	3,444	3,379	+1.9	4,784	4,114	+16.3
East South Central	151	48	+214.6	169	144	+17.4	1,244	1,188	+4.7	1,564	1,380	+13.3
West South Central	459	169	+171.6	342	317	+8.2	1,766	1,403	+25.8	2,567	1,889	+35.9
Mountain	146	37	+294.6	175	134	+30.6	932	617	+51.1	1,253	788	+59.0
Pacific	683	256	+166.8	994	769	+29.3	3,978	2,923	+36.1	5,655	3,948	+43.2

Table 8.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 776 Identical Cities, June 1934 and June 1935

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings [1]			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	June 1935	June 1934	June 1935	June 1934	June 1935	June 1934	June 1935	June 1934
New England	1,951,135	1,275,720	350	266	47,300	52,458	14	18
Middle Atlantic	4,287,539	1,799,406	937	359	412,900	240,800	119	75
East North Central	3,808,571	1,075,562	728	231	208,600	47,200	46	13
West North Central	1,824,815	522,370	475	175	26,500	66,140	16	10
South Atlantic	2,688,024	919,230	650	259	208,870	18,000	103	8
East South Central	395,539	122,050	133	46	2,000	0	2	0
West South Central	1,217,576	419,382	414	166	118,275	5,845	64	6
Mountain	538,540	97,450	141	35	26,850	5,000	10	2
Pacific	2,560,991	752,436	644	241	187,250	49,000	60	24
Total	19,272,730	6,983,606	4,472	1,778	1,238,545	484,443	434	156
Percentage change	+176.0		+151.5		+155.7		+178.2	

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings [2]				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	June 1935	June 1934	June 1935	June 1934	June 1935	June 1934	June 1935	June 1934
New England	31,300	5,000	12	3	2,029,735	1,333,178	376	287
Middle Atlantic	3,723,500	1,193,500	1,100	386	8,423,939	3,233,706	2,156	820
East North Central	2,598,040	4,500	688	3	6,615,211	1,127,262	1,462	247
West North Central	31,600	7,000	15	6	1,882,915	595,510	506	191
South Atlantic	636,600	19,000	254	4	3,533,494	956,230	1,007	271
East South Central	376,500	6,000	158	4	774,039	128,050	293	50
West South Central	105,000	0	45	0	1,440,851	425,227	523	172
Mountain	0	12,000	0	6	565,390	114,450	151	43
Pacific	112,500	38,000	53	27	2,860,741	839,436	757	292
Total	7,615,040	1,285,000	2,325	439	28,126,315	8,753,049	7,231	2,373
Percentage change	+492.6		+429.6		+221.1		+204.7	

[1] Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

The number of family-dwelling units provided by the new buildings for which permits were issued in June 1935 was more than three times as great as in June 1934. All nine geographic divisions showed pronounced gains in each type of dwelling units. Dwelling units provided by the apartment houses for which permits were issued show an increase of over 400 percent in comparison with the same month of last year.

Construction from Public Funds, June 1935

CONTRACTS valued at more than $135,000,000 were awarded for various types of construction projects by the Public Works Administration during June. Of this amount, $108,000,000 was for Federal projects and $27,000,000 for non-Federal projects. Data concerning the value of contracts awarded and force-account work started during the months of May and June 1935 for Federal construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds are shown in table 9, by geographic divisions.

Compared with May, a gain of over $84,000,000 is shown in the value of construction projects for which awards were made in June. Increases were shown in building construction, river, harbor, and flood-control projects, construction of naval vessels, and in reclamation work. The largest Federal contract awarded during June was for a channel stabilization project in the Missouri River to cost over $58,000,000.

Table 9.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds [1]

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935
All divisions	$5,951,995	$3,240,923	$14,014,296	$15,916,831	$68,744,675	$2,875,586
New England	2,366	51,472	667,604	370,916	151,189	76,858
Middle Atlantic	403,896	248,628	169,991	969,637	150,944	198,315
East North Central	2,504,564	203,312	2,476,264	2,671,151	6,313,528	2,388,479
West North Central	0	5,194	2,331,989	2,094,982	58,455,825	0
South Atlantic	2,456,301	128,172	3,321,418	1,287,804	195,312	36,886
East South Central	439,627	8,062	1,178,939	2,015,796	0	0
West South Central	48,923	2,306,628	1,298,966	3,470,293	0	6,215
Mountain	24,342	61,330	963,221	803,948	42,375	60,555
Pacific	6,171	228,125	1,605,904	2,232,304	3,435,502	108,278
Outside continental United States	65,805	0	0	0	0	0

Geographic division	Streets and roads [2]		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects		Forestry	
	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935
All divisions	$206,422	$122,940	$11,919,948	[3] $248,474	6,952,208	$662,239	0	$93,024
New England	0	0	0	18,045	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	6,977	13,862	0	83,107	0	0	0	0
East North Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West North Central	0	2,927	0	0	152,500	0	0	0
South Atlantic	59,853	7,690	11,919,948	132,048	180,000	0	0	52,265
East South Central	6,253	0	0	0	35,000	0	0	0
West South Central	0	2,927	0	0	124,986	9,760	0	0
Mountain	0	62,276	0	0	4,950,276	513,457	0	33,991
Pacific	69,459	33,258	0	5,700	1,509,446	139,022	0	6,768
Outside continental United States	63,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Geographic division	Water and sewerage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935
All divisions	$17,600	$28,579	$348,863	$727,266	$108,156,067	[3] $23,915,862
New England	1,477	0	16,114	4,514	838,750	521,805
Middle Atlantic	1,700	0	72,724	61,432	806,232	1,574,981
East North Central	0	0	14,199	166,479	11,372,254	5,429,421
West North Central	0	0	163,817	12,803	61,104,131	2,115,906
South Atlantic	0	22,149	14,525	438,068	18,147,357	2,105,082
East South Central	3,800	0	10,265	326	1,673,884	2,024,184
West South Central	0	0	4,024	6,965	1,476,899	5,802,788
Mountain	6,683	4,000	17,940	32,353	6,004,837	1,571,910
Pacific	4,000	0	25,632	4,326	6,656,114	2,757,781
Outside continental United States	0	2,430	9,623	0	139,308	2,430

[1] Preliminary, subject to revision.
[2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[3] Includes $9,574 not allocated by geographic divisions.

The value of contracts awarded and force-account work started during May and June 1935 is shown in table 10 for non-Federal construction projects, to be financed from the Public Works Administration fund by geographic divisions.

Table **10.**—Value of Contracts Awarded for Non-Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds [1]

Geographic division	Building construction		Streets and roads [2]		Water and sewerage systems	
	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935
All divisions	$14,114,368	$9,595,744	$3,165,427	$4,982,342	$7,092,575	$7,576,305
New England	139,751	225,594	336,975	1,173,124	205,110	118,187
Middle Atlantic	6,398,932	5,034,532	248,974	1,076,275	913,517	360,008
East North Central	695,802	955,125	158,081	554,748	1,971,365	2,143,084
West North Central	2,024,579	596,189	477,854	1,624,504	923,511	344,450
South Atlantic	1,377,143	811,992	16,316	0	1,000	109,159
East South Central	577,494	85,118	91,952	0	131,613	124,055
West South Central	741,104	693,210	99,229	413,989	2,179,284	348,151
Mountain	629,453	378,933	0	10,329	236,452	174,805
Pacific	1,491,756	779,963	1,712,099	129,373	530,723	3,792,005
Outside Continental United States	38,354	35,088	23,947	0	0	62,401

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repair		Miscellaneous		Total	
	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935
All divisions	$1,041,098	$1,948,562	$1,541,904	$1,103,809	$26,955,372	$25,206,762
New England	0	2,093	50,594	0	732,430	1,518,998
Middle Atlantic	0	1,239,508	187,978	242,422	7,749,401	7,952,745
East North Central	0	370,616	114,737	76,644	2,939,985	4,100,217
West North Central	1,041,098	150,681	432,152	73,661	4,899,194	2,789,485
South Atlantic	0	14,559	2,271	22,146	1,396,730	957,856
East South Central	0	161,824	56,396	214,761	857,455	585,758
West South Central	0	9,281	522,359	6,862	3,541,976	1,471,493
Mountain	0	0	175,417	461,427	1,041,322	1,025,494
Pacific	0	0	0	5,886	3,734,578	4,707,227
Outside Continental United States	0	0	0	0	62,301	97,489

[1] Preliminary, subject to revision.
[2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Contracts were awarded during June for the following important non-Federal construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds: For a superstructure for the Harlem River Crossing of the Triborough Bridge in New York City to cost over $1,300,000; for a county home in Eastview, N. Y., to cost nearly $1,500,000; for a sewage-disposal plant in Chicago to cost nearly $1,000,000; for a high-school building in Kansas City, Mo., to cost over $1,600,000; for a bridge over the Missouri River at St. Charles, Mo., to cost over $1,000,000; and for a waterworks project at Fort Smith, Ark., to cost nearly $1,400,000.

Non-Federal public works construction projects are financed by loans and grants made by the Public Works Administration. For the most part, these allotments are made to State governments or

political subdivisions thereof. Occasionally, however, loans are made to private firms. By far the largest number of private loans have been made to railroad companies. In the case of allotments to States, counties, and cities, the Federal Government grants outright not more than 30 percent of the cost of construction, the other 70 percent being financed by the local agency. Loans made to private firms must be paid in full within the time specified in the loan contract. Interest is charged for all loans.

Table 11 gives the value of contracts awarded and force-account work started during May and June 1935 on construction projects to be financed from appropriations made by the Congress direct to the Federal departments, which are in addition to construction financed from P. W. A. funds.

With the exception of building-construction and naval-vessel awards, the value of construction awards financed from regular departmental appropriations fell off sharply during the month.

Table 11.—Value of Contracts for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Regular Government Appropriations [1]

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935
All divisions	$4,380,327	$2,389,526	$327,409	$890,846	$2,345,726	$2,819,357
New England	24,333	31,086	0	0	143,274	70,147
Middle Atlantic	40,440	283,267	0	0	236,658	107,435
East North Central	10,094	1,038,368	27,926	27,926	67,755	50,208
West North Central	0	8,275	0	51,890	775,091	226,165
South Atlantic	4,189,747	467,740	0	0	329,331	129,111
East South Central	8,807	250,620	0	0	39,397	55,000
West South Central	7,418	50,771	0	0	634,850	2,107,834
Mountain	96,239	104,994	262,304	339,830	0	0
Pacific	0	148,130	37,179	471,200	119,370	73,457
Outside Continental United States	3,249	6,275	0	0	0	0

Geographic division	Streets and roads [2]		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects	
	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935
All divisions	$78,237	$158,834	$1,336,100	0	[3] $129,100	[3] $137,100
New England	0	1,400	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	139,740	0	0	0	0
East North Central	0	6,254	0	0	0	0
West North Central	0	0	0	0	9,700	11,100
South Atlantic	78,237	3,775	98,000	0	7,700	7,700
East South Central	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central	0	1,890	0	0	4,500	6,000
Mountain	0	3,775	0	0	67,000	69,100
Pacific	0	0	992,300	0	35,000	38,000
Outside Continental United States	0	2,000	245,800	0	0	0

[1] Preliminary, subject to revision.
[2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[3] Includes $5,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Table 11.—Value of Contracts for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Regular Government Appropriations—Continued

Geographic division	Water and sewerage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935	June 1935	May 1935
All divisions	0	$2,985	$398,352	[4] $690,969	[3] $8,995,251	[5] $7,090,217
New England	0	0	7,881	1,000	175,488	104,233
Middle Atlantic	0	2,985	143,863	169,083	420,961	702,510
East North Central	0	0	148	45,445	106,243	1,168,201
West North Central	0	0	1,860	9,302	786,651	306,732
South Atlantic	0	0	200,829	409,793	4,903,844	1,018,119
East South Central	0	0	198	0	48,402	305,620
West South Central	0	0	0	0	646,768	2,166,495
Mountain	0	0	1,198	0	426,741	517,699
Pacific	0	0	39,031	37,289	1,222,880	768,076
Outside Continental United States	0	0	3,024	15,441	252,073	23,716

[3] Includes $5,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.
[4] Includes $3,616 not allocated by geographic divisions.
[5] Includes $8,816 not allocated by geographic divisions.

The value of public-building and highway-construction awards, as reported by the various State governments for June 1934 and May and June 1935 is given in table 12, by geographic divisions.

Table 12.—Value of Public-Building and Highway-Construction Awards as Reported by State Governments

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction		
	June 1935	May 1935	June 1934	June 1935	May 1935	June 1934
All divisions	$1,702,557	$1,849,067	$2,335,456	$1,799,341	$3,898,042	$7,497,747
New England	105,846	53,606	646,848	29,986	8,993	636,272
Middle Atlantic	227,782	856,173	344,704	18,914	167,172	671,266
East North Central	1,091,503	425,613	313,234	283,968	423,682	935,017
West North Central	127,525	20,152	37,152	135,955	375,381	651,346
South Atlantic	73,014	64,611	193,068	242,098	141,537	1,607,069
East South Central	0	6,444	0	89,035	245,831	730,249
West South Central	15,533	279,939	437,579	234,525	2,056,060	772,467
Mountain	21,693	10,854	7,948	219,522	75,297	48,407
Pacific	39,661	131,675	354,923	545,338	404,089	1,445,654

The value of contracts for both types decreased sharply comparing June 1935 with the corresponding month of the preceding year and was also less than in May 1935.

RETAIL PRICES

Food Prices in July 1935

DURING July, retail prices of food continued gradually downward. On July 30 the index for 48 foods combined stood at 121.3, a decrease of 1.4 percent below the level of June 18, when the index was 123.0. The high point for 1935 was on April 23 when the index reached 125.2.

The decline in the general index during the month was greatest in the fruits and vegetables group, but a smaller decrease in meat prices was more significant.

The index for fruits and vegetables dropped 10.2 percent. The prices of cabbage decreased 27.8 percent, onions 31.8 percent, and potatoes 9.5 percent. This is the first change in potato prices since May 7. Although this is a seasonal decrease, the current level of potato prices is lower than for any July during the past 20 years, with the exception of 1932. The only increases in the fruits and vegetables group were for oranges and bananas which rose 1.0 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. Lemons, which are not included in the index, showed a sharp advance of 53.3 percent.

Dairy products decreased 1.8 percent. All items in the group shared in this decline. Prices of fresh milk for home delivery for the 51 cities combined fell 1.7 percent. The decline in milk prices was confined to eight cities, but these cities were scattered throughout the country.

The most striking price change during the month was registered by meats. The index for the group as a whole declined 1.5 percent, a reversal of an upward trend which has been a conspicuous feature of the current year. Price movements within the group, however, were conflicting. A decrease of 4.7 percent for beef, lamb, and poultry was almost balanced by an increase of 4.3 percent for pork products.

Prices of all items in the beverage group decreased. The index for the group declined 1.0 percent. There were no changes in the average prices of cereals and bakery products.

Eggs increased 7.2 percent. This seasonal increase is less than for corresponding periods for the past 4 years.

The index for fats and oils rose 1.1 percent. Lard prices advanced 2.6 percent, a movement parallel with the increase in pork products.

Sugar prices moved upward 1.8 percent. No other item in the sugar and sweets group advanced in price.

Table 1.—Indexes of Average Retail Cost of 48 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, by Commodity Groups

July and June 1935 and July 1934

Article	Index (1913=100)								Percentage change, July 30, 1935, compared with—			
	1935					1934			1935			1934
	July 30	July 16	July 2	June 18	June 4	July 31	July 17	July 3	July 16	July 2	June 18	July 31
All foods	121.3	121.7	121.8	123.0	123.8	110.4	109.9	109.6	−0.3	−0.4	−1.4	+9.9
Cereals and bakery products	150.6	150.6	150.7	150.7	151.2	149.0	147.7	146.6	0	0	0	+1.1
Meats	156.9	156.8	156.0	159.3	160.2	120.2	120.5	120.0	+.1	+.6	−1.5	+30.5
Dairy products	104.6	104.3	104.9	106.5	107.4	101.6	100.8	101.1	+.3	−.3	−1.8	+2.9
Eggs	100.0	97.4	94.8	93.3	92.7	80.9	76.2	73.6	+2.7	+5.5	+7.2	+23.7
Fruits and vegetables	110.1	117.0	119.8	122.6	125.0	116.0	119.0	121.7	−5.9	−8.1	−10.2	−5.1
Beverages	95.9	95.9	96.2	96.8	97.5	96.5	96.4	96.0	0	−.4	−1.0	−.7
Fats and oils	118.3	117.6	117.2	117.0	116.9	76.6	75.9	75.6	+.6	+1.0	+1.1	+54.5
Sugar and sweets	111.8	111.7	111.8	110.3	110.2	111.2	109.7	106.4	+.1	0	+1.3	+.5

The important changes in retail food prices in June and July 1935 are indicated in table 1. This table gives the index numbers for the 8 major groups of food purchased by wage earners in the 51 cities covered by the surveys of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The table also compares current prices with the level prevailing on corresponding dates of July 1934.

There are now 48 foods included in the retail-food-price index. Six commodities were added on May 21. They are cocoa, lard compound, salad oil, corn sirup, molasses, and strawberry preserves. At that time three new commodity groups were introduced. These are fats and oils, beverages, and sugar and sweets. These groups replaced the "miscellaneous" group. The commodities indicated by an asterisk in table 2 are those included in the index. Prices are being collected on 39 additional foods, which are to be included in a new general index.

Table 2 shows average prices of these 87 commodities for 51 large cities combined. This table compares average prices in July with those for the previous month, and for July 1934.

Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of 87 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined July and June 1935 and July 1934

[*Indicates commodities included in index number]

Article	1935					1934		
	July 30	July 16	July 2	June 18	June 4	July 31	July 17	July 3
Cereal foods:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
*Flour, white, wheat, pound	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
*Corn meal, do	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.4
*Rolled oats, do	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.9	6.8	6.8
*Corn flakes, 8-oz. package	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4
*Wheat cereal, 28-oz. package	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.2	24.2	24.2
*Rice, pound	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2
*Macaroni, do	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.6	15.7
Hominy grits, 24-oz. package	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	-------	-------	-------
Bakery products:								
*Bread, white, wheat, pound	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1
Bread, rye, do	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.7
Bread, whole wheat, do	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8
Cake, pound, do	24.4	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.1	22.7	22.6	22.9
Soda crackers, do	17.5	17.2	16.9	16.8	16.7	-------	-------	-------
Beef:								
*Sirloin steak, do	39.7	40.3	40.6	41.3	41.7	32.8	32.9	32.6
*Round steak, do	36.1	36.7	36.8	37.5	37.7	29.0	29.0	28.7
*Rib roast, do	29.6	30.2	30.4	30.9	31.3	22.6	22.6	22.5
*Chuck roast, do	23.1	23.6	23.9	24.6	24.9	16.5	16.6	16.5
*Plate, do	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.9	17.1	10.4	10.5	10.4
Liver, do	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.2	-------	-------	-------
Lamb:								
*Leg, do	26.5	27.3	27.3	28.0	28.0	25.0	26.2	26.9
Rib chops, do	33.9	34.7	34.5	35.0	35.1	33.4	35.0	35.3
Breast, do	13.0	13.3	13.2	13.5	13.6	10.5	11.0	11.3
Chuck or shoulder, do	20.7	21.2	21.5	21.9	21.9	18.3	19.3	19.9
Pork:								
*Chops, do	38.3	37.0	35.2	36.4	36.9	25.0	25.5	26.0
Loin roast, do	32.6	31.5	29.8	30.7	31.0	19.8	20.4	20.8
*Bacon, sliced, do	41.8	40.8	40.5	40.4	39.9	29.5	29.2	28.5
Bacon, strip, do	36.4	35.5	35.2	35.0	34.6	-------	-------	-------
*Ham, sliced, do	46.9	45.6	45.4	45.3	44.9	39.3	38.7	38.4
Ham, whole, do	29.7	28.7	28.3	28.3	27.9	23.8	23.5	22.9
Ham, picnic, do	24.0	23.4	23.1	23.2	22.8	15.5	15.3	15.3
Salt pork, do	27.4	27.0	26.9	27.0	26.9	16.8	16.6	16.3
Veal:								
Cutlets, do	36.8	36.9	37.2	37.7	37.9	30.5	30.8	30.8
Poultry:								
*Roasting chickens, do	28.2	28.2	28.0	30.0	30.2	23.7	23.7	23.5
Fish, canned:								
Salmon, pink, 16-oz. can	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
*Salmon, red, do	21.5	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.2	21.5	21.5	21.5
Dairy products:								
*Butter, pound	30.7	30.3	30.2	31.2	32.0	30.4	30.1	30.3
*Cheese, do	25.0	24.9	24.9	25.3	25.6	23.6	23.7	23.6
*Milk, fresh, grade A, del., quart	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.3	11.2	11.2
*Milk, evaporated, 14½-oz. can	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.8
Cream, ½-pint	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.0	14.1	14.1
*Eggs, dozen	34.5	33.6	32.7	32.2	32.0	27.9	26.3	25.4
Fats and oils:								
*Lard, pure, pound	19.6	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.0	10.7	10.5	10.4
*Lard, compound, do	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.3	9.9	9.7	9.6
*Vegetable lard substitute, do	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.3	19.0	18.9	18.9
*Oleomargarine, do	19.3	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.4	13.5	13.6	13.6
*Salad oil, pint	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	-------	-------	-------
Fruits, fresh:								
Apples, pounds	5.4	6.3	7.6	7.9	7.4	6.5	7.1	7.5
*Bananas, dozen	21.9	21.7	21.5	21.6	22.0	23.4	23.2	23.0
Lemons, do	34.5	31.7	23.6	22.5	21.8	31.7	31.7	31.3
*Oranges, do	32.3	31.8	31.7	32.0	32.9	36.9	38.1	38.9
Vegetables, fresh:								
Beans, green, pound	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.1	7.7
*Cabbage, do	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.2
Carrots, bunch	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.8	4.9	5.0	5.2
Celery, stalk	9.3	10.3	11.8	12.4	11.9	10.2	11.3	13.1
Lettuce, head	9.1	9.4	7.9	8.4	9.6	9.3	8.2	9.1
*Onions, pound	4.5	5.1	5.9	6.6	7.1	4.7	4.9	5.1
*Potatoes, do	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2
Sweetpotatoes, do	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.6	6.7	6.3
Spinach, do	7.0	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.4	7.9	6.7	6.0

Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of 87 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined—Con.

July and June 1935 and July 1934

[*Indicates commodities included in index number]

Article	1935					1934		
	July 30	July 16	July 2	June 18	June 4	July 31	July 17	July 3
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Fruits, canned:								
Peaches, no. 2½ can	19.7	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.7	18.5	18.3	18.2
Pears, do	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.0	21.1	21.1	21.1
Pineapple, do	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.3	22.2	22.2
Vegetables, canned:								
Asparagus, no. 2 can	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.6	25.5	23.9	23.9	23.6
Beans, green, do	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.5	11.6
*Beans with pork, 16-oz. can	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.7
*Corn, no. 2 can	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	11.3	11.3	11.3
*Peas, do	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.8	17.6	16.8	16.6	16.6
*Tomatoes, do	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5
Fruits, dried:								
Peaches, pound	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	15.5	15.5	15.4
*Prunes, do	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.6
*Raisins, do	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6
Vegetables, dried:								
Black-eyed peas, do	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.3
Lima beans, do	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.6
*Navy beans, do	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.7
Sugar and sweets:								
*Granulated sugar, do	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.5
*Corn sirup, 24-oz. can	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.6	12.6	12.6	12.7
*Molasses, 18-oz. can	14.0	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.1	13.9
*Strawberry preserves, pound	20.9	21.0	20.9	21.0	20.9	-------	-------	-------
Beverages:								
*Cocoa, 8-oz. can	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	-------	-------	-------
*Coffee, pound	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.7	26.0	27.5	27.5	27.5
*Tea, do	73.7	73.6	73.9	74.3	74.2	71.1	70.8	69.9
Miscellaneous foods:								
Chocolate, unsweetened, 8-oz. package	21.7	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.7	-------	-------	-------
Mayonnaise, ½ pint	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	-------	-------	-------
Peanut butter, pound	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.3	22.1	16.7	16.7	16.7
Salt, table, do	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4
Soup, tomato, 10½-oz. can	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.0
Tomato juice, 13½-oz. can	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7

Recent changes in the prices of 34 staple foods for which 1913 prices are available, are indicated in the relative prices shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Relative Retail Prices of 34 Staple Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined July and June 1935 and July 1934

[1913=100]

Article	1935					1934		
	July 30	July 16	July 2	June 18	June 4	July 31	July 17	July 3
Cereals:								
Bread, white, wheat	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.2	146.4	144.6
Corn meal	173.3	173.3	173.3	173.3	173.3	146.7	146.7	146.7
Flour, white, wheat	148.5	148.5	148.5	148.5	151.5	148.5	148.5	148.5
Rice	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	94.3	94.3	94.3
Meats:								
Beef:								
Sirloin steak	156.3	158.7	159.8	162.6	164.2	129.1	129.5	128.3
Round steak	161.9	164.6	165.0	168.2	169.1	130.0	130.0	128.7
Rib roast	149.5	152.5	153.5	156.1	158.1	114.1	114.1	113.6
Chuck roast	144.4	147.5	149.4	153.8	155.6	103.1	103.8	103.1
Plate	130.6	133.9	136.4	139.7	141.3	86.0	86.8	86.0
Lamb, leg of	140.2	144.4	144.4	148.1	148.2	132.3	138.6	142.3
Pork:								
Chops	182.4	176.2	167.6	173.3	175.7	119.0	121.4	123.8
Bacon, sliced	154.8	151.1	150.0	149.6	147.8	109.3	108.1	105.6
Ham, sliced	174.3	169.5	168.8	168.4	166.9	146.1	143.9	142.8
Roasting chickens	132.4	132.4	131.5	140.8	141.8	111.3	111.3	110.3
Dairy Products:								
Butter	80.2	79.1	78.9	81.5	83.6	79.4	78.6	79.1
Cheese	113.1	112.7	112.7	114.5	115.8	106.8	107.2	106.8
Milk, fresh, grade A, del	131.5	131.5	132.6	133.7	133.7	127.0	125.8	125.8
Eggs	100.0	97.4	94.8	93.3	92.8	80.9	76.2	73.6
Fruits and vegetables:								
Bananas	143.1	141.8	140.5	141.2	143.8	152.9	151.6	150.3
Oranges	107.7	106.0	105.7	106.7	109.7	123.0	127.0	129.7
Prunes	96.6	95.7	96.6	97.4	96.6	99.1	99.1	99.1
Raisins	93.4	92.5	93.4	93.4	92.5	91.5	91.5	90.6
Cabbage	113.0	121.7	139.1	156.5	173.9	152.2	147.8	139.1
Onions	187.5	212.5	245.8	275.0	295.8	195.8	204.2	212.5
Potatoes	111.8	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5	117.6	123.5	129.4
Beans, navy	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Beans with pork	71.4	71.4	70.4	71.4	71.4	67.3	67.3	68.4
Corn, canned	110.6	110.6	110.6	111.7	110.6	95.7	95.7	95.7
Peas, canned	121.9	123.7	124.6	124.6	123.7	117.5	116.7	116.7
Tomatoes, canned	100.0	101.2	101.2	100.0	101.2	102.4	102.4	102.4
Miscellaneous foods:								
Coffee	85.2	85.2	85.6	86.2	87.2	92.3	92.3	92.3
Tea	135.5	135.3	135.8	136.6	136.4	130.7	130.1	128.5
Sugar, granulated	105.5	105.5	105.5	103.6	103.6	105.5	103.6	100.0
Lard, pure	124.1	122.2	121.5	120.9	120.3	67.7	66.5	65.8

Details by Regions and Cities

THE decrease in retail food prices between June 18 and July 30 was shared by 40 of the 51 cities from which the Bureau received prices for that period. In 17 of these cities the decline amounted to 2.0 percent or more. Decreases were relatively heavier in the West. Ten eastern cities reported increases.

Prices dropped conspicuously in cities in the Pacific area. In Seattle and in Portland, Oreg., milk prices were reduced 1 cent a quart. The drop in San Francisco and Los Angeles may be accounted for by the termination of a 2½ percent sales tax on food.

In Milwaukee there was no general price change. Five of the 7 New England cities reported increases, all less than 1.0 percent. The greatest advance was in Jacksonville, where prices of eggs and pork products showed a sharp increase.

Index numbers of retail prices of 42 foods for 39 cities and percentages of change for all of the 51 cities for specified dates in 1935 and 1934 are given in table 4.

Table 4.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods, by Cities

July and June 1935 and July 1934

City	Index (1913=100)								Percent change July 30, 1935, compared with—			
	1935					1934			1935			1934
	July 30	July 16	July 2	June 18	June 4	July 31	July 17	July 3	July 16	July 2	June 18	July 31
51 cities combined	121.3	121.7	121.8	123.0	123.8	110.4	109.9	109.6	−0.3	−0.4	−1.4	+9.9
New England:												
Boston	119.0	120.2	120.1	120.6	121.6	111.6	111.2	110.5	−1.0	−1.0	−1.4	+6.6
Bridgeport									−.5	+1.0	−.1	+7.6
Fall River	118.0	118.6	116.3	117.4	117.7	109.7	109.7	108.2	−.4	+1.5	+.5	+7.7
Manchester	122.7	123.8	122.8	122.5	121.9	114.0	113.7	115.0	−.9	−.1	+.1	+7.6
New Haven	123.7	123.9	123.9	123.2	124.0	117.7	117.1	114.6	−.2	−.1	+.4	+5.1
Portland, Maine									+.1	+1.7	+.8	+8.7
Providence	120.8	121.4	119.5	120.2	120.4	111.4	111.1	110.4	−.5	+1.1	+.6	+8.4
Middle Atlantic:												
Buffalo	126.3	126.9	127.0	129.1	129.5	115.3	115.8	116.4	−.4	−.5	−2.2	+9.5
Newark	122.3	122.9	122.3	121.5	124.0	112.0	112.5	112.5	−.5	0	−.7	+9.2
New York	124.9	126.1	125.1	126.9	128.7	116.6	117.7	118.3	−.9	−.1	−1.5	+7.1
Philadelphia	124.7	126.0	125.2	125.2	126.5	117.9	117.4	117.3	−1.0	−.4	−.4	+5.8
Pittsburgh	117.3	119.3	120.5	122.2	122.4	109.1	108.3	109.0	−1.7	−2.6	−4.0	+7.6
Rochester									−.4	−.1	−1.2	+9.0
Scranton	122.6	123.9	123.4	125.1	125.9	113.0	115.0	115.6	−1.1	−.7	−2.0	+8.5
East North Central:												
Chicago	127.4	127.4	127.2	128.0	129.5	113.5	113.3	113.4	0	+.1	−.5	+12.3
Cincinnati	129.7	129.1	128.6	130.8	130.2	108.1	110.6	109.6	+.5	+.8	−.8	+19.9
Cleveland	121.1	123.2	123.6	125.9	125.9	107.7	108.1	108.4	−1.7	−2.1	−3.8	+12.4
Columbus									−.2	+1.0	+1.0	+13.6
Detroit	127.0	129.1	129.6	130.2	130.2	112.5	113.0	114.3	−1.6	−2.0	−2.5	+12.9
Indianapolis	117.8	118.5	116.6	117.1	117.5	103.7	104.7	104.4	−.6	+1.0	+.6	+13.6
Milwaukee	128.1	127.8	127.7	128.2	128.8	112.7	112.2	113.0	+.3	+.3	0	+13.8
Peoria									−.8	−.5	−1.8	+11.4
Springfield, Ill									−.8	−1.7	−1.9	+12.3
West North Central:												
Kansas City	119.0	118.0	119.1	120.8	121.8	109.4	109.2	108.4	+.9	0	−1.4	+8.8
Minneapolis	125.5	126.6	127.2	128.5	129.6	114.3	114.1	112.6	−.9	−1.4	−2.3	+9.8
Omaha	119.1	120.9	121.4	123.4	124.4	107.9	107.8	105.5	−1.5	−1.9	−3.5	+10.4
St. Louis	125.5	129.2	128.5	130.1	130.8	111.4	111.7	111.9	−2.9	−2.4	−3.5	+12.6
St. Paul									−1.2	−1.3	−2.5	+10.4
Wichita									−.5	−1.8	(1)	(1)
South Atlantic:												
Atlanta	121.8	120.5	120.7	121.9	121.1	107.2	107.1	106.8	+1.0	+.9	−.1	+13.6
Baltimore	130.8	131.0	131.2	132.4	133.3	115.9	116.2	116.2	−.2	−.3	−1.2	+12.8
Charleston, S. C	123.3	121.2	122.5	122.3	122.6	109.3	108.2	106.7	+1.7	+.6	+.9	+12.8
Jacksonville	115.0	113.4	113.4	113.2	113.1	103.5	103.4	102.1	+1.4	+1.4	+1.6	+11.1
Norfolk									+.9	+.4	−.3	+12.6
Richmond	128.8	127.8	127.0	129.4	131.3	114.5	114.8	114.4	+.8	+1.4	−.4	+12.5
Savannah									+1.6	+1.0	+.6	+10.9
Washington	131.1	131.7	131.1	132.2	133.2	117.2	116.8	117.5	−.5	0	−.8	+11.9
Winston-Salem									+2.8	−.2	(1)	(1)
East South Central:												
Birmingham	118.8	120.1	119.7	120.1	121.7	107.3	105.9	104.6	−1.0	−.8	−1.1	+10.7
Louisville	118.7	119.9	119.3	122.3	121.6	106.2	104.3	105.2	−1.1	−.5	−3.0	+11.7
Memphis	116.7	115.1	114.7	118.9	119.5	103.5	102.5	103.4	+1.4	+1.7	−1.8	+12.8
Mobile									+.3	+.3	−.4	+10.5
West South Central:												
Dallas	117.8	117.4	117.1	118.8	119.3	107.1	108.1	104.7	+.4	+.6	−.8	+10.0
El Paso									+.6	+.6	(1)	(1)
Houston									+.2	−.2	−2.0	+7.4
Little Rock	113.6	112.9	112.7	114.7	115.1	101.6	98.8	98.2	+.5	+.7	−1.0	+11.7
New Orleans	122.5	121.9	122.4	123.5	123.5	108.4	106.4	106.0	+.5	0	−.9	+13.0
Mountain:												
Butte									−1.6	−2.3	−2.7	+8.9
Denver	118.5	116.6	119.0	119.8	119.8	101.8	101.9	104.0	+1.6	−.4	−1.1	+16.4
Salt Lake City	108.1	108.4	110.3	111.6	113.4	94.7	94.6	94.7	−.2	−1.9	−3.1	+14.2
Tucson									+2.5	−.3	(1)	(1)
Pacific:												
Los Angeles	106.4	106.1	106.7	109.9	111.2	96.5	99.5	98.1	+.3	−.3	−3.2	+10.4
Portland, Oreg	108.0	108.5	108.3	112.2	112.4	100.8	99.3	98.2	−.2	0	−3.5	+7.5
San Francisco	121.3	120.0	120.8	126.9	127.1	114.3	112.9	113.1	+1.1	+.4	−4.5	+7.5
Seattle	113.6	114.1	115.8	119.5	120.0	106.2	105.2	104.6	−.5	−1.9	−5.0	+7.0

[1] Not available.

Retail Food Prices, 1913 to July 1935

THE general index of current food prices is 23.5 percent lower than in July 1929. All group indexes are likewise lower. Food prices in general are now comparable with prices in the summer of 1931. Cereals and meats are higher than in July of that year, but dairy products and fruits and vegetables are lower. Eggs are slightly higher.

Present food prices are 9.9 percent above the level of a year ago. The increase has been greatest for meats and for fats and oils. Prices of fruits and vegetables and of beverages are lower than in July 1934.

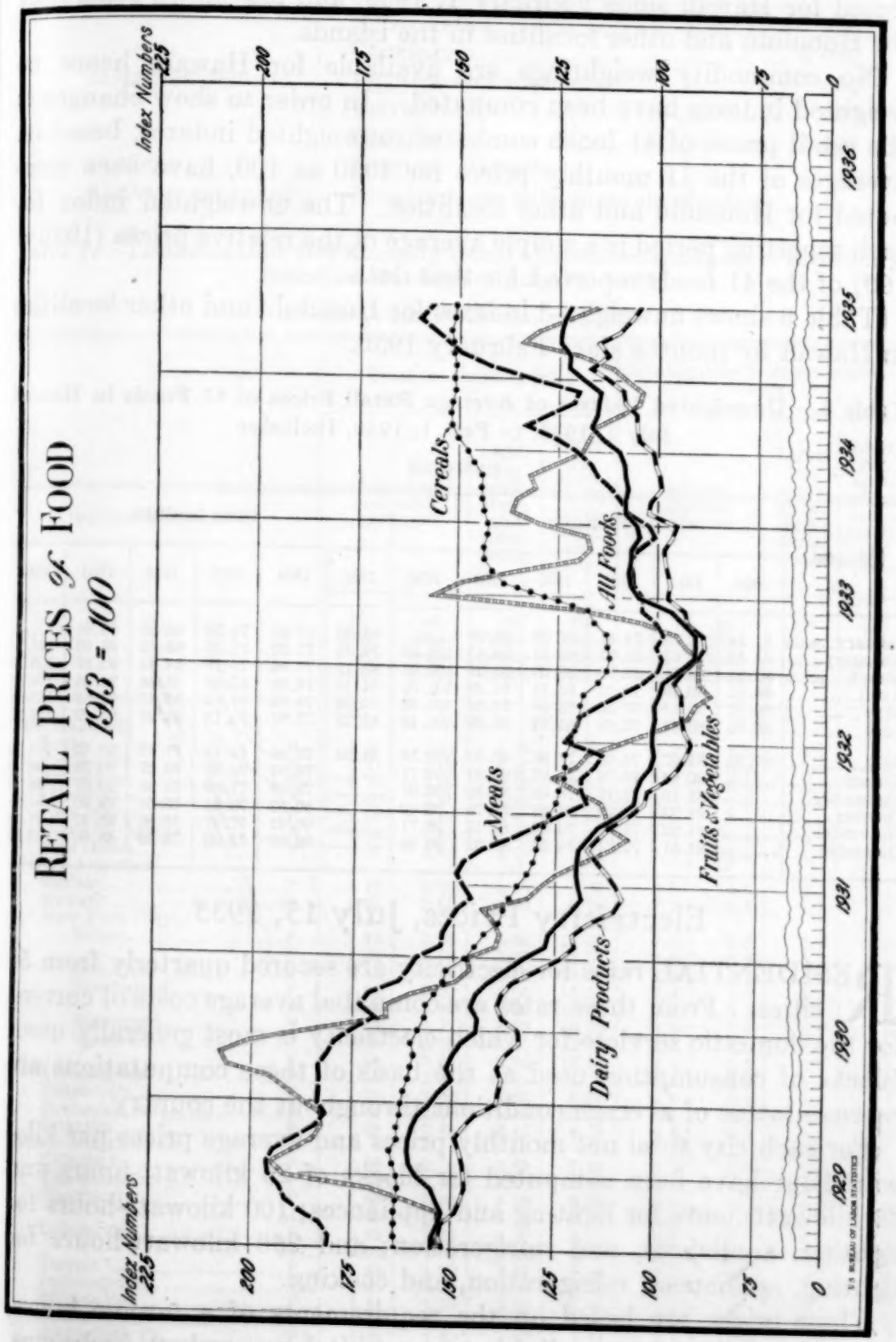
Index numbers of the average retail cost of food in 51 large cities of the country combined from 1913 to date are shown by commodity groups in table 5. The accompanying chart shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the commodity groups—cereals and bakery products, meats, dairy products, and other foods from January 15, 1929, to July 30, 1935, inclusive.

Table 5.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 48 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, by Commodity Groups, 191335, Inclusive [1]

[1913=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods	Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods
By years											
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1924	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	154.3
1914	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	103.8	1925	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	169.8
1915	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	100.1	1926	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5	175.9
1916	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	125.8	1927	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	160.8
1917	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	160.4	1928	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	152.4
1918	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	164.5	1929	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	157.0
1919	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	191.5	1930	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	148.0
1920	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	236.8	1931	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	115.9
1921	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	156.1	1932	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	98.6
1922	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	147.0	1933	99.7	126.6	102.7	94.6	98.3
1923	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	154.3	1934	110.8	147.9	117.1	102.2	105.4
By months for 1934 and 1935											
1934						1934—Con.					
Jan. 2	104.5	142.4	100.8	95.7	104.6	Nov. 6	115.3	152.1	122.6	107.6	109.0
Jan. 16	105.2	142.5	102.3	96.0	105.8	Nov. 20	114.9	150.9	120.6	108.4	109.3
Jan. 30	105.8	142.8	103.0	95.9	106.7	Dec. 4	114.6	150.9	119.9	108.5	108.8
Feb. 13	108.3	143.3	106.7	102.6	106.5	Dec. 18	114.3	150.9	120.1	108.8	107.2
Feb. 27	108.1	143.4	107.8	101.8	105.7	1935					
Mar. 13	108.5	143.4	109.1	102.3	104.8						
Mar. 27	108.0	144.7	109.7	101.1	104.1	Jan. 2	115.9	151.1	123.7	109.7	109.3
Apr. 10	107.4	144.7	110.5	99.7	102.7	Jan. 15	118.5	151.2	132.3	112.3	109.6
Apr. 24	107.3	144.0	112.6	99.0	102.1	Jan. 29	119.8	151.3	135.4	114.4	110.1
May 8	108.2	144.2	114.9	99.9	102.4	Feb. 12	122.0	150.9	140.1	117.3	111.8
May 22	108.4	144.4	115.3	99.9	102.7	Feb. 26	122.3	151.0	144.0	116.8	110.6
June 5	108.4	145.7	116.1	100.4	101.2	Mar. 12	121.7	151.1	149.6	113.3	107.8
June 19	109.1	146.5	117.8	101.1	101.2	Mar. 26	121.7	151.3	149.8	112.4	108.3
July 3	109.6	146.6	120.0	101.1	101.2	Apr. 9	124.1	151.3	151.7	115.8	112.0
July 17	109.9	147.7	120.5	100.8	101.4	Apr. 23	125.2	151.1	154.3	114.4	114.7
July 31	110.4	149.0	120.2	101.6	101.9	May 7	124.5	151.2	155.1	110.7	114.9
Aug. 14	111.8	149.6	121.1	103.4	103.8	May 21	124.0	152.3	157.0	108.7	113.2
Aug. 28	115.3	150.8	129.2	105.6	107.2	June 4	123.8	151.2	160.2	107.4	112.6
Sept. 11	116.8	151.6	133.8	105.4	108.8	June 18	123.0	150.7	159.3	106.5	111.8
Sept. 25	116.4	151.7	131.7	105.3	108.7	July 2	121.8	150.7	156.0	104.9	111.4
Oct. 9	115.6	152.0	128.4	105.4	108.1	July 16	121.7	150.6	156.8	104.3	111.1
Oct. 23	115.4	151.8	126.4	105.4	108.8	July 30	121.3	150.7	156.9	104.6	109.6

[1] The number of cities used for this table increased from 39 cities in 1913 to 51 cities in 1920–35, inclusive. The number of commodities was increased from 42 to 48 on May 21, 1935.


RETAIL PRICES of FOOD
1913 = 100
Index Numbers
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
0
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
Cereals
All Foods
Meats
Dairy Products
Fruits & Vegetables
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Food Prices in Hawaii

RETAIL prices of 41 foods on the first of each month have been collected for Hawaii since February 1, 1930, and are shown separately for Honolulu and other localities in the islands.

No commodity weightings are available for Hawaii, hence no weighted indexes have been computed. In order to show changes in the retail prices of 41 foods combined, unweighted indexes, based on averages of the 11 monthly prices for 1930 as 100, have been computed for Honolulu and other localities. The unweighted index for each reporting period is a simple average of the relative prices (1930=100) of the 41 foods reported for that date.

Table 6 shows unweighted indexes for Honolulu and other localities in Hawaii by months since February 1930.

Table 6.—Unweighted Indexes of Average Retail Prices of 41 Foods in Hawaii July 1, 1935, to Feb. 1, 1930, Inclusive

[1930=100]

Month	Honolulu						Other localities					
	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
January	81.34	77.73	74.41	87.06	96.20	-------	80.20	77.93	73.76	86.05	95.01	-------
February	83.48	77.67	73.07	85.94	94.45	101.13	79.70	77.33	71.63	85.53	93.68	101.12
March	85.24	79.71	72.32	86.00	93.29	100.93	82.17	77.95	70.18	84.54	92.97	100.78
April	86.91	80.49	72.77	85.11	91.28	101.01	84.16	78.02	69.87	84.76	91.84	101.89
May	89.31	80.13	73.30	83.09	91.65	101.58	85.34	78.05	71.09	83.47	91.55	102.31
June	88.70	80.49	73.69	81.75	90.99	101.46	85.23	77.87	72.12	81.97	91.79	101.97
July	87.35	81.07	74.66	77.96	90.57	100.39	84.25	77.56	73.12	77.67	90.92	100.99
August	-------	80.60	76.76	76.97	90.81	99.71	-------	78.94	75.67	76.37	90.73	99.90
September	-------	81.16	77.10	76.00	89.89	100.07	-------	79.98	77.89	75.98	89.07	99.89
October	-------	81.38	77.79	76.02	89.79	99.40	-------	80.52	78.36	75.68	89.30	97.35
November	-------	81.92	77.65	74.60	89.12	98.71	-------	80.61	77.07	75.00	88.37	97.18
December	-------	81.61	77.71	74.25	88.32	96.88	-------	80.08	75.80	74.29	88.46	95.83

Electricity Prices, July 15, 1935

RESIDENTIAL rates for electricity are secured quarterly from 51 cities. From these rates are computed average costs of current for the domestic services for which electricity is most generally used. Blocks of consumption used as the basis of these computations are representative of average conditions throughout the country.

For each city total net monthly prices and average prices per kilowatt-hour have been computed for blocks of 25 kilowatt-hours and 40 kilowatt-hours for lighting and appliances; 100 kilowatt-hours for lighting, appliances, and refrigeration; and 250 kilowatt-hours for lighting, appliances, refrigeration, and cooking.

These prices are based on the requirements of a 5-room house, including living room, dining room, kitchen, and 2 bedrooms, which has been selected as typical of the average workingman's home.

The specifications used as the basis for application of rates are:

		Watts
Floor area:	1,000 square feet.	
Connected load:	Lighting and appliances	700
	Refrigeration	300
	Cooking	6,000
Measured demand:	Lighting and appliances	600
	Refrigeration	100
	Cooking	2,300
Outlets:	Fourteen 50-watt.	
Active room count:	In accordance with schedule of rates.	

Table 7.—Total and Unit Net Monthly Prices of Specified Amounts of Electricity, Based on Rates as of July 15, 1935

[P=private utility, M=municipal plant]

Regional area and city		Total net monthly price				Net monthly price per kilowatt-hour			
		Lighting and small appliances		Lighting, appliances, and refrigerator	Lighting, appliances, refrigerator, and range	Lighting and small appliances		Lighting, appliances, and refrigerator	Lighting, appliances, refrigerator, and range
		25 kilowatt-hours	40 kilowatt-hours	100 kilowatt-hours	250 kilowatt-hours	25 kilowatt-hours	40 kilowatt-hours	100 kilowatt-hours	250 kilowatt-hours
New England:									
Boston	P	1.55	2.30	5.10	9.60	6.2	5.8	5.1	3.8
Bridgeport	P	1.31	2.05	4.87	8.90	5.3	5.1	4.9	3.6
Fall River	P	1.75	2.60	5.20	9.35	7.0	6.5	5.2	3.7
Manchester	P	2.00	2.80	5.00	8.00	8.0	7.0	5.0	3.2
New Haven	P	1.31	2.05	4.87	8.90	5.3	5.1	5.9	3.6
Portland, Maine	P	1.88	2.63	4.73	7.73	7.5	6.6	4.7	3.1
Providence	P	1.87	2.81	5.60	9.63	7.5	7.0	5.6	3.9
Middle Atlantic:									
Buffalo	P	1.13	1.70	3.06	5.31	4.5	4.3	3.1	2.1
Newark	P	1.92	2.60	4.50	8.75	7.7	6.5	4.5	3.5
New York City: [1]									
Bronx	P	1.84	2.60	5.66	13.31	7.4	6.5	5.7	5.3
	P	1.84	2.60	5.66	13.31	7.4	6.5	5.7	5.3
Brooklyn	P	1.84	2.60	5.66	13.31	7.4	6.5	5.7	5.3
Manhattan	P	1.84	2.60	5.66	13.31	7.4	6.5	5.7	5.3
	P	1.84	2.60	5.66	13.31	7.4	6.5	5.7	5.3
Richmond	P	2.19	3.17	5.62	9.09	8.8	7.9	5.6	3.6
Queens	P	2.13	3.20	6.25	12.75	8.5	8.0	6.3	5.1
	P	1.84	2.60	5.66	13.31	7.4	6.5	5.7	5.3
Philadelphia	P	1.58	2.40	4.45	8.70	6.3	6.0	4.5	3.5
Pittsburgh	P	1.25	2.00	4.00	8.50	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.4
Rochester	P	1.65	2.40	5.00	10.00	6.6	6.0	5.0	4.0
Scranton	P	1.63	2.45	4.85	9.35	6.5	6.1	4.9	3.7
East North Central:									
Chicago [1]	P	1.56	2.10	3.86	8.26	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.3
Cincinnati	P	1.25	1.70	3.00	6.00	5.0	4.3	3.0	2.4
Cleveland	P	1.00	1.60	4.00	9.88	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	M	.88	1.31	3.05	7.40	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0
Columbus	P	1.25	1.95	4.50	8.50	5.0	4.9	4.5	3.4
	M	1.00	1.58	3.80	8.30	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.3
Detroit [1]	P	1.43	1.99	3.65	7.12	5.7	5.0	3.7	2.8
Indianapolis	P	1.44	2.30	4.80	8.53	5.8	5.8	4.8	3.4
Milwaukee	P	1.41	1.90	3.60	6.48	5.6	4.8	3.6	2.6
Peoria	P	1.50	2.01	3.81	6.81	6.0	5.0	3.8	2.7
Springfield, Ill	P [1]	1.29	1.96	4.02	7.11	5.2	4.9	4.0	2.8
	M	1.25	1.90	3.02	4.80	5.0	4.8	3.0	1.9

[1] Prices include sales tax.

[2] Prices include free lamp renewal service; also sales tax.

Table 7.—Total and Unit Net Monthly Prices of Specified Amounts of Electricity, Based on Rates as of July 15, 1935—Continued

[P=private utility, M=municipal plant]

Regional area and city		Total net monthly price				Net monthly price per kilowatt-hour			
		Lighting and small appliances		Lighting, appliances, and refrigerator	Lighting, appliances, refrigerator, and range	Lighting and small appliances		Lighting, appliances, and refrigerator	Lighting, appliances, refrigerator, and range
		25 kilowatt-hours	40 kilowatt-hours	100 kilowatt-hours	250 kilowatt-hours	25 kilowatt-hours	40 kilowatt-hours	100 kilowatt-hours	250 kilowatt-hours
West North Central:									
Kansas City	P	1.63	2.30	4.00	7.75	6.5	5.8	4.0	3.1
Minneapolis	P	1.66	2.18	3.80	6.79	6.6	5.5	3.8	2.7
Omaha	P	1.38	2.20	4.25	8.15	5.5	5.5	4.3	3.3
St. Louis [1]	P	1.19	1.71	3.13	6.22	4.8	4.3	3.1	2.5
	P	1.07	1.43	2.85	5.70	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.3
St. Paul	P	1.75	2.30	4.00	7.15	7.0	5.8	4.0	2.9
South Atlantic:									
Atlanta:									
Immediate	P	1.62	2.37	4.57	8.32	6.5	5.9	4.6	3.3
Inducement [3]	P	1.45	2.12	3.95	6.57	5.8	5.3	4.0	2.6
Baltimore	P	1.25	2.00	4.18	8.98	5.0	5.0	4.2	3.6
Charleston, S. C.:									
Immediate	P	1.93	2.90	5.60	9.84	7.7	7.3	5.6	3.9
Objective [3]	P	1.71	2.54	4.62	7.24	6.8	6.4	4.6	2.9
Jacksonville	M	1.75	2.80	7.00	7.95	7.0	7.0	7.0	3.2
Norfolk	P	1.50	2.25	4.80	7.80	6.0	5.6	4.8	3.1
Richmond	P	1.50	2.25	4.80	7.80	6.0	5.6	4.8	3.1
Savannah	P	1.63	2.38	4.57	8.32	6.5	6.0	4.6	3.3
Washington, D. C	P	.98	1.56	3.50	5.67	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.3
East South Central:									
Birmingham:									
Immediate	P	1.55	2.30	4.05	7.60	6.2	5.8	4.1	3.0
Objective [3]	P	.98	1.56	3.20	6.95	3.9	3.9	3.2	2.8
Louisville [1]	P	1.29	2.06	3.91	8.55	5.2	5.2	3.9	3.4
Memphis	P	1.38	2.20	4.25	8.75	5.5	5.5	4.3	3.5
Mobile:									
Present	P	1.55	2.30	4.05	7.60	6.2	5.8	4.1	3.0
Objective [3]	P	1.45	2.13	3.95	6.58	5.8	5.3	4.0	2.6
West South Central:									
Dallas	P	1.38	2.20	4.60	8.40	5.5	5.5	4.6	3.4
Houston	P	1.30	1.90	4.30	8.28	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.3
Little Rock	P	2.10	2.90	5.10	9.60	8.4	7.3	5.1	3.8
New Orleans	P	1.88	2.85	5.50	10.25	7.5	7.1	5.5	4.1
Mountain:									
Butte	P	2.00	2.60	4.50	8.00	8.0	6.5	4.5	3.2
Denver [1]	P	1.53	2.45	4.90	9.49	6.1	6.1	4.9	3.8
Salt Lake City [1]	P	1.92	2.99	4.92	7.85	7.7	7.5	4.9	3.1
Pacific:									
Los Angeles	P	1.20	1.81	3.31	6.31	4.8	4.5	3.3	2.5
	M	1.20	1.81	3.31	6.31	4.8	4.5	3.3	2.5
Portland, Oreg	P	1.38	1.95	3.39	6.09	5.5	4.9	3.4	2.4
	P	1.38	1.95	3.39	6.09	5.5	4.9	3.4	2.4
San Francisco	P	1.53	2.10	4.20	7.85	6.1	5.3	4.2	3.1
Seattle	P	1.25	2.00	3.20	6.08	5.0	5.0	3.2	2.4
	M	1.25	2.00	3.20	6.10	5.0	5.0	3.2	2.4

[1] Prices include sales tax.
[2] Prices include free lamp renewal service.
[3] The "Inducement" rate in Atlanta and "Objective" rate in Birmingham, Charelston, S. C., and Mobile are designed to encourage greater use of electricity. Customers using more current in a given month than was used in the corresponding month of the preceeding year are billed under these schedules.

During the period between February 15 and July 15 there were downward revisions in electricity rates in 14 of the 51 reporting cities. For these cities, the percentage decreases in the monthly prices of specified amounts of electricity from February 15 to July 15 are shown in table 8.

Table 8.—Percentage Decrease in the Total Monthly Price of Specified Amounts of Electricity, by Cities

July 15, 1935, Compared with February 15, 1935

[P=private utility, M=municipal plant]

Regional area and city		Percentage decrease Feb. 15, 1935 to July 15, 1935			
		25 kilowatt-hours	40 kilowatt-hours	100 kilowatt-hours	250 kilowatt-hours
New England:					
Boston	P	6.1	4.2	1.9	1.0
Bridgeport	P	0	2.4	7.2	18.3
Fall River	P	12.5	5.5	5.5	8.8
Manchester	P	14.5	13.6	6.7	4.3
New Haven	P	0	2.4	7.2	18.3
Providence	P	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.1
Middle Atlantic:					
Newark	P	10.7	18.8	15.1	10.7
Pittsburgh	P	19.4	9.1	2.4	1.2
East North Central:					
Milwaukee	P	9.0	6.9	4.0	8.5
South Atlantic:					
Norfolk	P	8.0	13.5	9.4	5.5
Richmond	P	8.0	13.5	9.4	5.5
East South Central:					
Birmingham: [1]					
Immediate	P	0	0	0	2.6
Objective	P	36.8	32.2	21.0	10.9
West South Central:					
New Orleans	P	11.7	12.3	8.3	4.7
Pacific:					
Seattle	P	9.4	9.1	5.9	3.2
	M	10.7	9.1	5.9	3.2

[1] There was 1 residential rate in Birmingham in February 1935. Of the 2 rates effective in July 1935 the "Objective" rate is designed to encourage greater use of electricity. Customers using more current in a given month than was used in the corresponding month of the preceding year are billed under this schedule.

Coal Prices in July 1935

RETAIL prices of coal showed the usual seasonal advance during July, but are generally lower than in July 1934. The index of bituminous-coal prices on July 15 was 149.3, an increase of eight-tenths of 1 percent compared with June 15, but 1.5 percent lower than the index for July 15, 1934. Prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite increased 2.0 percent during the month but are still approximately 6 percent lower than in July 1934.

Retail prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are collected from each of the 51 cities from which retail prices of food are obtained. Prices of bituminous coal of several kinds are received from 38 of the cities. Of these 38 cities, 12 also report on stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite and 6 report on anthracite from other fields. In addition to the 38 cities there are 13 cities which report prices for Pennsylvania anthracite alone. For each city, prices are shown for those coals sold in considerable quantities for household use. Prices are for curb delivery of the kinds of coal sold to wage earners. Extra charges for handling are not included.

Table 9.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined

July and June 1935 and July 1934

Article	Average retail price per ton of 2,000 pounds			Relative retail price (1913=100)			Percentage change July 15, 1935, compared with—	
	1935		1934	1935		1934	1935	1934
	July 15	June 15	July 15	July 15	June 15	July 15	June 15	July 15
Bituminous coal (38 cities)	$8.12	$8.05	$8.23	149.3	148.1	151.5	+0.8	−1.5
Pennsylvania anthracite coal:								
Stove	12.06	11.82	12.79	156.1	153.0	165.5	+2.0	−5.7
Chestnut	11.86	11.63	12.60	149.9	146.9	159.2	+2.0	−5.8

Prices by Regions and Cities

ALTHOUGH the average price of bituminous coal showed an increase from June 15 to July 15, decreases were reported for several cities in each of the bituminous-coal-consuming areas. Retail prices in each of the 38 cities on July 15 and June 15, 1935, and July 15, 1934, are shown in table 10.

Table 10.—Average Retail Prices of Bituminous Coal per Ton of 2,000 Pounds; by Cities

July and June 1935 and July 1934

Regional area, city, and grade and size of coal	1935		1934
	July 15	June 15	July 15
North Atlantic:			
Pittsburgh:			
Prepared sizes	$4.02	$4.19	$4.47
South Atlantic:			
Atlanta:			
Prepared sizes	6.23	6.03	6.52
Baltimore:			
Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile	8.50	8.50	9.69
Run of mine:			
High volatile	7.18	7.18	7.29
Charleston, S. C.:			
Prepared sizes	10.00	10.00	9.92
Jacksonville:			
Prepared sizes	9.56	9.56	10.13
Norfolk:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.00	7.00	8.00
Low volatile	8.50	8.00	9.00
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.00	7.00	7.50
Richmond:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.58	7.33	7.50
Low volatile	8.62	8.12	8.37
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.15	6.90	7.00
Savannah:			
Prepared sizes	[1] 8.78	[1] 9.12	[1] 9.53
Washington, D. C.:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	[2] 8.50	[2] 8.50	[2] 8.56
Low volatile	[2] 9.72	[2] 9.72	[2] 10.00
Run of mine:			
Mixed	[2] 8.02	[2] 8.02	[2] 8.02
North Central:			
Chicago:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	8.12	8.10	8.03
Low volatile	10.28	10.26	9.77
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.86	7.86	7.71
Cincinnati:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	4.98	4.96	5.85
Low volatile	6.66	6.63	7.50
Cleveland:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.82	6.85	6.90
Low volatile	8.75	8.16	8.76
Columbus:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.97	5.75	6.12
Low volatile	7.57	7.25	7.42
Detroit:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.06	6.95	7.17
Low volatile	7.79	7.73	8.52
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.34	7.34	7.98
Indianapolis:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.91	5.91	6.16
Low volatile	7.92	7.92	7.95
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.84	6.86	7.00
North Central—Contd.			
Kansas City:			
Prepared sizes	$5.74	$5.92	$6.30
Milwaukee:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	8.21	7.97	7.98
Low volatile	10.53	10.03	10.36
Minneapolis:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	10.44	10.45	10.18
Low volatile	13.04	13.12	12.96
Omaha:			
Prepared sizes	8.34	8.34	8.61
Peoria:			
Prepared sizes	6.98	7.02	6.56
St. Louis:			
Prepared sizes	4.95	4.98	6.44
St. Paul:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	10.15	10.15	10.15
Low volatile	13.11	13.21	13.16
Springfield, Ill.:			
Prepared sizes	4.53	4.54	4.10
South Central:			
Birmingham:			
Prepared sizes	5.80	5.78	6.24
Dallas:			
Prepared sizes	10.21	10.21	10.00
Houston:			
Prepared sizes	11.29	11.29	10.80
Little Rock:			
Prepared sizes	8.22	8.10	8.17
Louisville:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.42	5.41	6.16
Low volatile	7.21	7.21	7.92
Memphis:			
Prepared sizes	7.19	7.23	7.20
Mobile:			
Prepared sizes	8.19	8.19	8.05
New Orleans:			
Prepared sizes	9.60	9.60	9.60
Western:			
Butte:			
Prepared sizes	9.76	9.77	9.80
Denver:			
Prepared sizes	7.73	7.83	8.18
Los Angeles:			
Prepared sizes	16.36	16.27	16.27
Portland, Oreg.:			
Prepared sizes	12.10	12.11	12.67
Salt Lake City:			
Prepared sizes	7.15	7.17	7.37
San Francisco:			
Prepared sizes	15.11	15.04	15.04
Seattle:			
Prepared sizes	9.97	9.94	9.78

[1] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.
[2] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

The increase in the prices of Pennsylvania anthracite coal during the month was general throughout each of the regions. There were no decreases reported in any of the cities from which prices are secured. The average retail prices of Pennsylvania anthracite on July 15, 1935, are compared with prices on June 15, 1935, and July 15, 1934, in table 11.

Table 11.—Average Retail Prices of Anthracite per Ton of 2,000 Pounds, by Cities

July and June 1935 and July 1934

Regional area, city, and size of coal	1935		1934	Regional area, city, and size of coal	1935		1934
	July 15	June 15	July 15		July 15	June 15	July 15
Pennsylvania anthracite							
North Atlantic:				North Atlantic—Contd.			
Boston:				Scranton:			
Stove	$11.90	$11.90	$13.25	Stove	$7.78	$7.53	$8.44
Chestnut	11.90	11.90	13.00	Chestnut	7.53	7.28	8.19
Bridgeport:				South Atlantic:			
Stove	12.00	11.83	13.25	Baltimore:			
Chestnut	12.00	11.83	13.25	Stove	9.75	9.75	12.50
Buffalo:				Chestnut	9.50	9.50	12.25
Stove	12.05	11.80	12.41	Norfolk:			
Chestnut	11.80	11.55	12.16	Stove	12.50	12.00	13.00
Fall River:				Chestnut	12.50	12.00	13.00
Stove	12.75	12.75	13.83	Richmond:			
Chestnut	12.50	12.50	13.58	Stove	12.00	11.50	12.50
Manchester:				Chestnut	12.00	11.50	12.50
Stove	14.00	14.00	14.50	Washington, D. C.:			
Chestnut	14.00	14.00	14.50	Stove	[1] 12.05	[1] 11.45	[1] 13.70
Newark:				Chestnut	[1] 11.75	[1] 11.15	[1] 13.40
Stove	10.00	9.75	12.15	North Central:			
Chestnut	9.74	9.50	11.90	Chicago:			
New Haven:				Stove	13.58	13.38	13.23
Stove	12.15	12.15	13.15	Chestnut	13.33	13.13	12.98
Chestnut	12.15	12.15	13.15	Cleveland:			
New York:				Stove	12.36	12.36	11.85
Stove	10.81	10.05	11.45	Chestnut	12.10	12.10	11.60
Chestnut	10.56	9.79	11.20	Detroit:			
Philadelphia:				Stove	11.55	11.37	11.59
Stove	9.25	9.11	11.25	Chestnut	11.29	11.12	11.59
Chestnut	9.00	8.87	11.00	Milwaukee:			
Pittsburgh:				Stove	13.17	12.60	12.91
Stove	12.75	12.75	12.75	Chestnut	12.92	12.35	12.66
Chestnut	12.75	12.75	12.75	Minneapolis:			
Portland, Maine:				Stove	15.23	14.95	15.05
Stove	13.50	13.50	14.00	Chestnut	15.00	14.70	14.80
Chestnut	13.25	13.25	13.75	St. Louis:			
Providence:				Stove	13.22	13.22	13.65
Stove	13.75	13.25	14.63	Chestnut	12.97	12.97	13.53
Chestnut	13.45	12.95	14.38	St. Paul:			
Rochester:				Stove	15.25	14.95	15.00
Stove	11.61	11.13	12.60	Chestnut	15.00	14.70	14.75
Chestnut	11.38	10.89	12.35				
Other anthracite							
North Central:				Western:			
Kansas City:				Denver:			
Arkansas, furnace	$10.50	$10.50	$10.53	Colorado, furnace	$15.81	$15.81	$15.50
stove	11.75	11.75	11.60	stove	15.81	15.81	15.50
South Central:				San Francisco:			
Dallas:				New Mexico, egg	25.75	25.63	25.63
Arkansas, egg	13.00	13.00	13.50	Colorado, egg	25.24	25.11	25.11
Houston:							
Arkansas, egg	13.83	13.83	14.00				
Little Rock:							
Arkansas, egg	10.71	10.71	10.50				

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail Coal Prices, 1913 to July 1935

RETAIL prices of coal were collected on January 15 and July 15 for the years 1913 through 1919 from the cities covered in the retail-food-price study. Beginning with June 1920 prices have been collected on the 15th of each month.

Table 12 shows for large cities combined average prices of bituminous coal and of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove and chestnut sizes, on January 15 and July 15, 1913, to 1933, and for each month from January 15, 1934, to July 15, 1935.

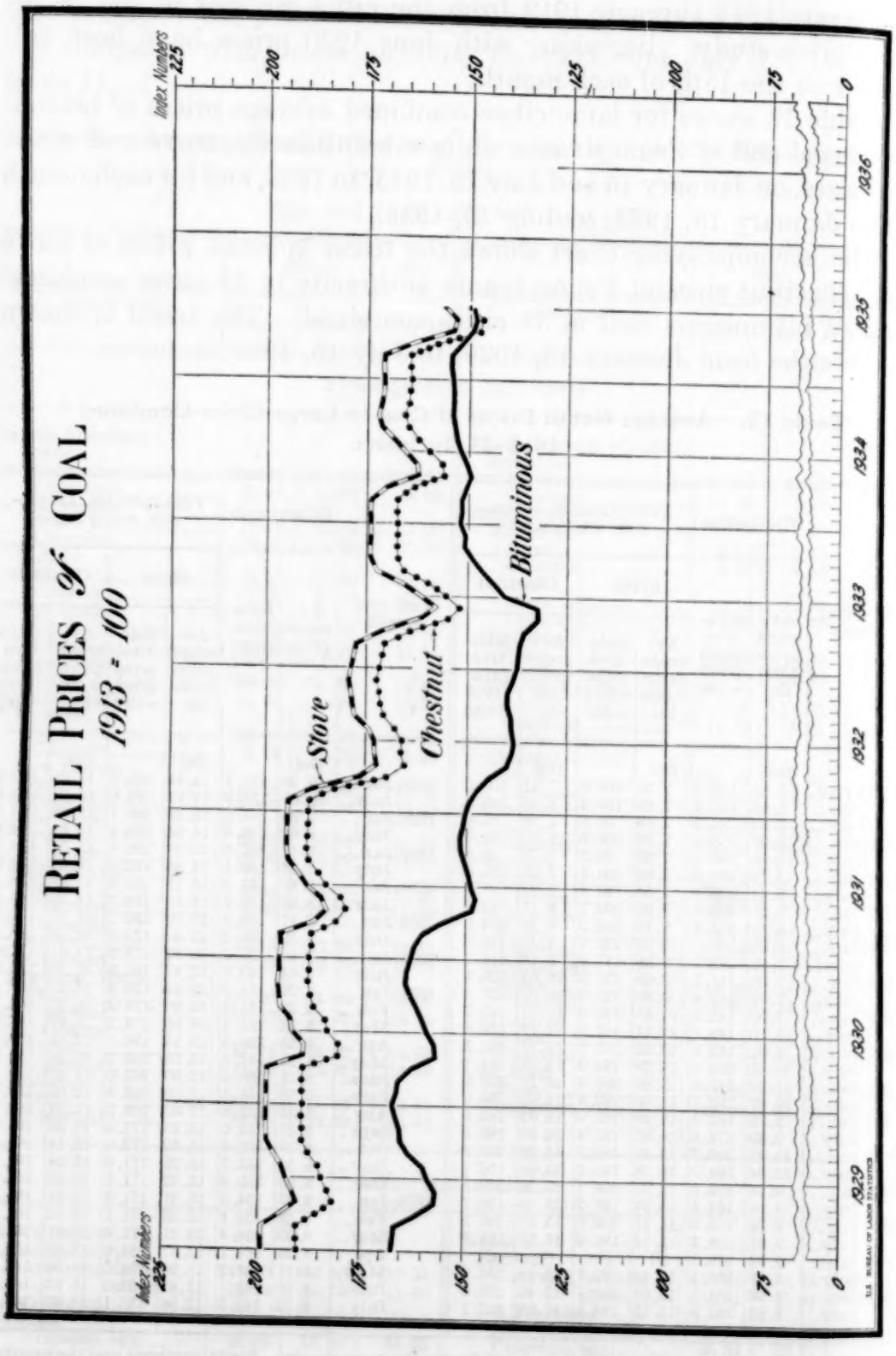
The accompanying chart shows the trend in retail prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities combined and of bituminous coal in 38 cities combined. The trend is shown by months from January 15, 1929, to July 15, 1935, inclusive.

Table 12.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined [1] 1913–35, Inclusive

Year and month	Bituminous		Pennsylvania, anthracite, white ash—				Year and month	Bituminous		Pennsylvania, anthracite, white ash—			
			Stove		Chestnut					Stove		Chestnut	
	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)		Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)
	Dol.		*Dol.*		*Dol.*			*Dol.*		*Dol.*		*Dol.*	
1913: Yr. av.	5.43	100.0	7.73	100.0	7.91	100.0	1928: Jan.	9.30	171.1	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6
Jan.	5.48	100.8	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	July	8.69	159.9	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9
July	5.39	99.2	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	1929: Jan.	9.09	167.2	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3
1914: Jan.	5.97	109.9	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	July	8.62	158.6	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8
July	5.46	100.6	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	1930: Jan.	9.11	167.6	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5
1915: Jan.	5.71	105.2	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	July	8.65	159.1	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6
July	5.44	100.1	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	1931: Jan.	8.87	163.2	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1
1916: Jan.	5.69	104.8	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	July	8.09	148.9	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3
July	5.52	101.6	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	1932: Jan.	8.17	150.3	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1
1917: Jan.	6.96	128.1	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	July	7.50	138.0	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2
July	7.21	132.7	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	1933: Jan.	7.46	137.3	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9
1918: Jan.	7.68	141.3	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	July	7.64	140.7	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0
July	7.92	145.8	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	1934: Jan.	8.24	151.6	13.44	174.0	13.25	167.4
1919: Jan.	7.90	145.3	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	Feb.	8.22	151.3	13.46	174.3	13.27	167.7
July	8.10	149.1	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	Mar.	8.23	151.5	13.46	174.2	13.27	167.6
1920: Jan.	8.81	162.1	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	Apr.	8.18	150.5	13.14	170.1	12.94	163.5
July	10.55	194.1	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	May	8.13	149.5	12.53	162.2	12.34	155.9
1921: Jan.	11.82	217.6	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	June	8.18	150.5	12.60	163.0	12.40	156.7
July	10.47	192.7	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	July	8.23	151.5	12.79	165.5	12.60	159.2
1922: Jan.	9.89	182.0	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	Aug.	8.30	152.6	13.02	168.5	12.83	162.1
July	9.49	174.6	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	Sept.	8.31	153.0	13.25	171.4	13.05	164.9
1923: Jan.	11.18	205.7	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	Oct.	8.35	153.6	13.32	172.4	13.11	165.7
July	10.04	184.7	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	Nov.	8.35	153.7	13.25	171.6	13.04	164.8
1924: Jan.	9.75	179.5	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	Dec.	8.36	153.8	13.22	171.1	13.02	164.5
July	8.94	164.5	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	1935: Jan.	8.37	154.0	13.21	171.0	13.01	164.4
1925: Jan.	9.24	170.0	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	Feb.	8.39	154.4	13.22	171.1	13.02	164.5
July	8.61	158.5	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	Mar.	8.39	154.4	13.21	171.0	13.01	164.4
1926: Jan.	9.74	179.3	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	Apr.	8.24	151.7	12.67	164.0	12.47	157.6
July	8.70	160.1	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	May	8.11	149.2	11.90	154.0	11.70	147.8
1927: Jan.	9.96	183.3	15.66	202.7	15.42	194.8	June	8.05	148.1	11.82	153.0	11.63	146.9
July	8.91	163.9	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1	July	8.12	149.3	12.06	156.1	11.86	149.9

[1] The number of cities used for this table varied during the years shown. For bituminous coal the number increased from 27 cities in 1913 to 45 cities in 1920, then decreased to 38 cities in 1923–35. For Pennsylvania anthracite the number increased from 27 cities in 1915 to 39 cities in 1919–20, then decreased to 25 cities in 1934–35.

[2] Insufficient data.


RETAIL PRICES OF COAL
1913 = 100
Index Numbers
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
0
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
Stove
Chestnut
Bituminous
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

WHOLESALE PRICES

Wholesale Prices in July 1935

Summary

WHOLESALE commodity prices averaged 0.5 percent lower during July, the composite index compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics standing at 79.4 percent of the 1926 average, as against 79.8 in June.

The July index is over 6 percent above the level of a year ago and more than 15 percent above 2 years ago.

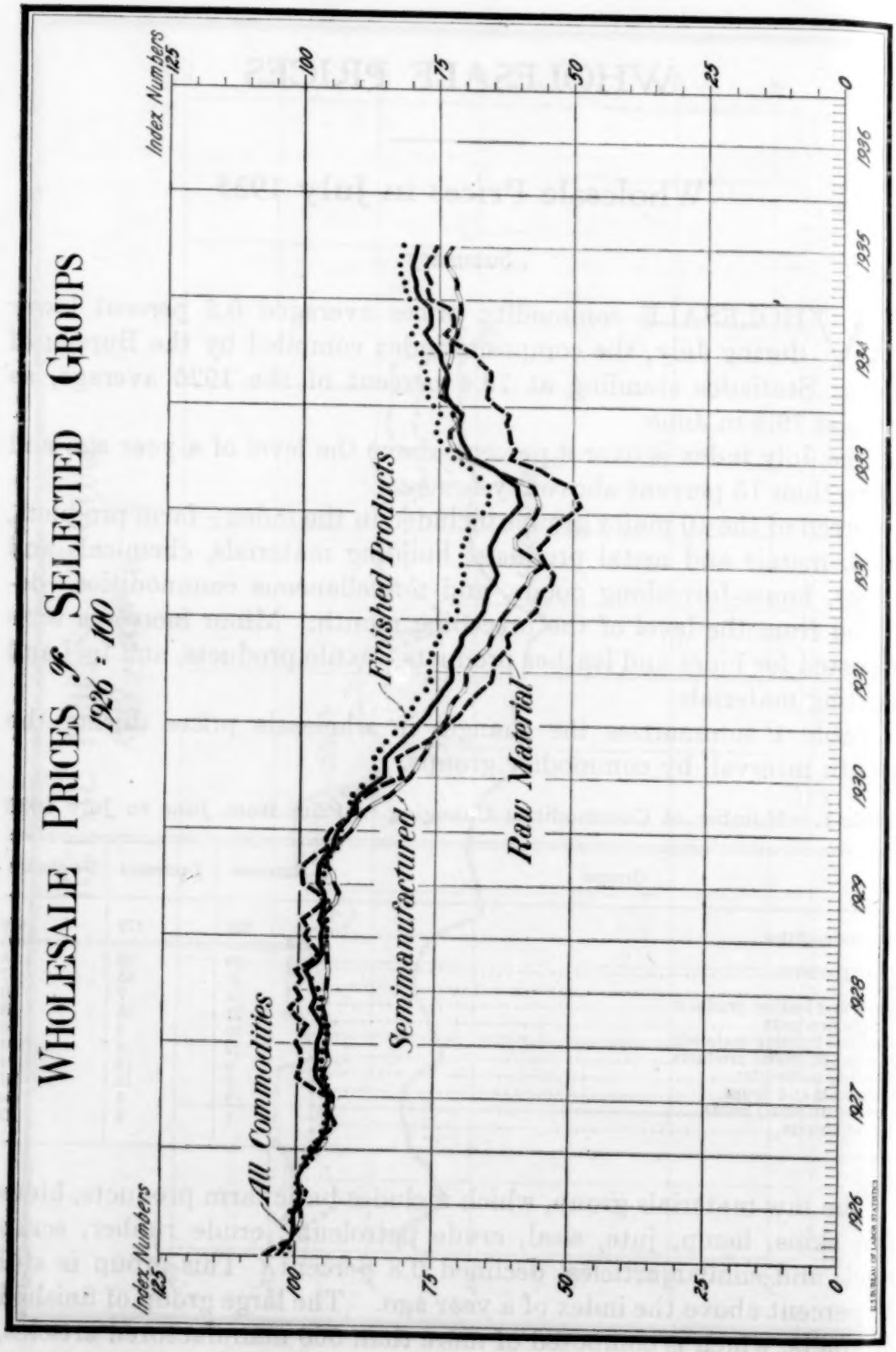
Seven of the 10 major groups included in the index—farm products, food, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities—declined from the level of the preceding month. Minor increases were reported for hides and leather products, textile products, and fuel and lighting materials.

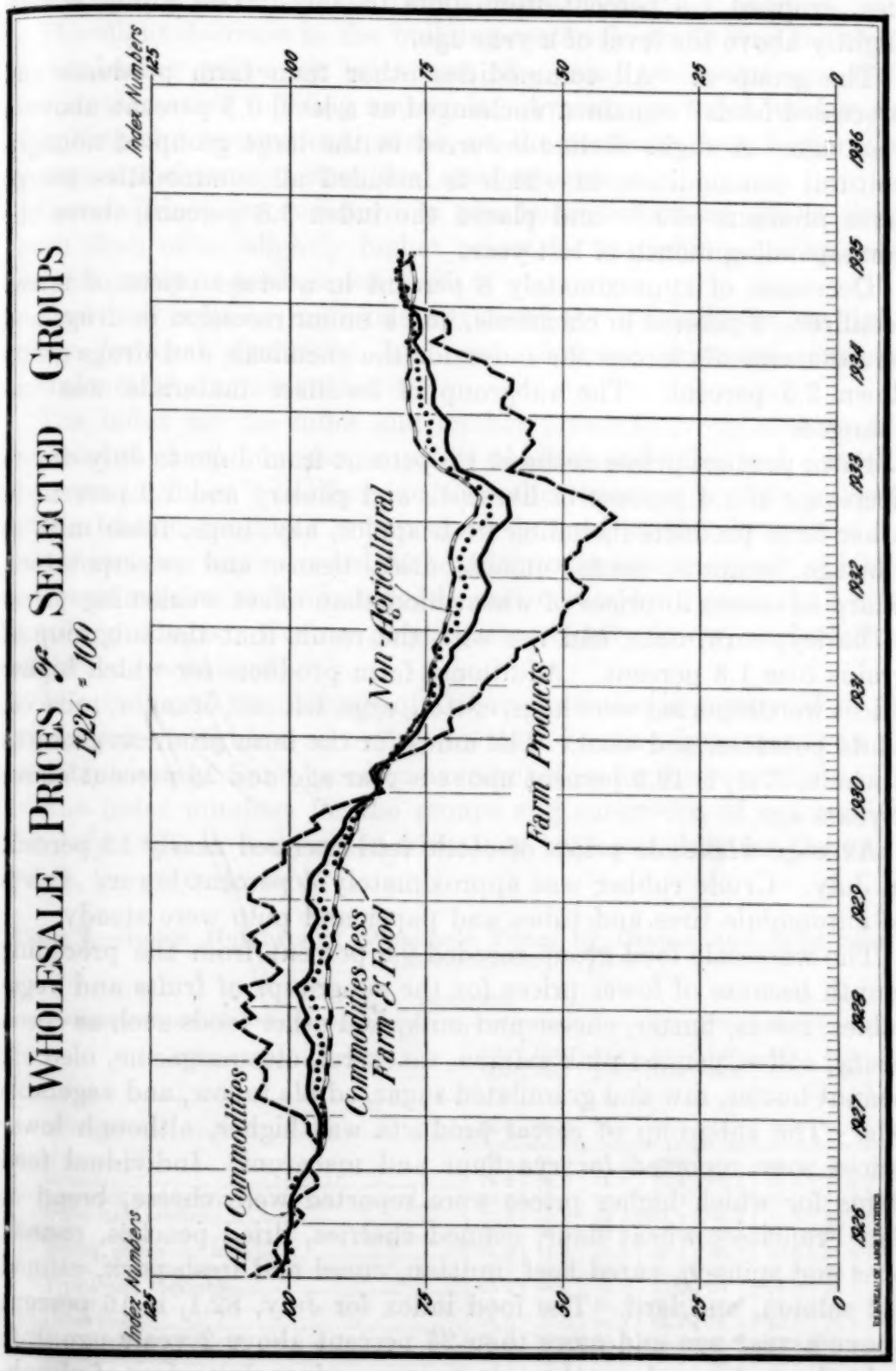
Table 1 summarizes the changes in wholesale prices during the month interval, by commodity groups.

Table 1.—Number of Commodities Changing in Price from June to July 1935

Groups	Increases	Decreases	No change
All commodities	135	173	476
Farm products	29	33	5
Foods	30	55	37
Hides and leather products	14	7	20
Textile products	21	18	73
Fuel and lighting materials	10	4	10
Metals and metal products	12	14	104
Building materials	9	13	64
Chemicals and drugs	7	15	67
House-furnishing goods	2	5	54
Miscellaneous	1	9	42

The raw materials group, which includes basic farm products, hides and skins, hemp, jute, sisal, crude petroleum, crude rubber, scrap steel, and similar articles, declined 0.8 percent. This group is still 11 percent above the index of a year ago. The large group of finished products, which is composed of more than 500 manufactured articles, declined fractionally to a point approximately 5 percent above a year ago.


WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED GROUPS
1926 = 100
Index Numbers
125
100
75
50
25
0
All Commodities
Finished Products
Semimanufactured
Raw Material
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS


WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED GROUPS
1926 = 100
Index Numbers
125
100
75
50
25
0
All Commodities
Commodities less Farm & Food
Non-Agricultural
Farm Products
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The index for semimanufactured articles, which is based on prices of raw sugar, leather, iron and steel bars, pig iron, and like commodities, dropped 1.5 percent from June to July. This group is now slightly above the level of a year ago.

The group of "All commodities other than farm products and processed foods" remained unchanged at a level 0.5 percent above a year ago. A slight decline occurred in the large group of nonagricultural commodities, in which is included all commodities except farm products—79.8—and placed the index 3.8 percent above the corresponding month of last year.

Decreases of approximately 8 percent in average prices of mixed fertilizers, 2 percent in chemicals, and a minor recession in drugs and pharmaceuticals forced the index for the chemicals and drugs group down 2.5 percent. The subgroup of fertilizer materials was unchanged.

Farm product prices declined 1.5 percent from June to July due to decreases of 2.4 percent in livestock and poultry and 1.9 percent in other farm products including fresh apples, hay, hops, fresh milk at Chicago, peanuts, seeds, onions, dried beans, and sweetpotatoes. Sharp advances in prices of wheat more than offset weakening prices of barley, corn, oats, and rye with the result that the subgroup of grains rose 1.8 percent. Additional farm products for which higher prices were reported were hogs, cotton, eggs, lemons, oranges, tobacco, white potatoes, and wool. The index for the farm products group as a whole, 77.1, is 19.5 percent above a year ago and 28 percent above 2 years ago.

Average wholesale prices of cattle feed declined nearly 15 percent in July. Crude rubber was approximately 4 percent lower. Prices of automobile tires and tubes and paper and pulp were steady.

The wholesale food group receded 0.8 percent from the preceding month because of lower prices for the subgroups of fruits and vegetables, meats, butter, cheese and milk, and other foods such as cocoa beans, coffee, canned pink salmon, mackerel, oleomargarine, oleo oil, peanut butter, raw and granulated sugar, edible tallow, and vegetable oils. The subgroup of cereal products was higher, although lower prices were reported for rye flour and macaroni. Individual food items for which higher prices were reported were cheese, bread at San Francisco, wheat flour, canned cherries, dried peaches, canned peas and spinach, cured beef, mutton, cured and fresh pork, canned red salmon, and lard. The food index for July, 82.1, is 16 percent above a year ago and more than 25 percent above 2 years ago.

In the metals and metal-products group advancing prices of plumbing and heating fixtures were more than counterbalanced by declining prices of iron and steel and nonferrous metals, among which were electrolytic copper and copper products, lead pipe, quicksilver, and

bar silver. Agricultural implements and motor vehicles were unchanged. The index for the metals and metal-products group declined to 86.4 percent of the 1926 average.

The slight decrease in the building-materials group was the result of weakening prices for brick and tile, paint and paint materials, and certain other building materials. Average prices of lumber and plumbing and heating equipment, on the contrary, were higher. No change was shown for structural steel or cement.

Lower prices for furniture in the house-furnishing goods group more than offset slightly higher prices for furnishings. The index for this group as a whole fell to 80.4.

Fuel and lighting materials advanced 0.7 percent due to higher prices for coal, electricity, and gas. Average prices of coke and petroleum products were lower.

The index for the hides and leather products group rose to 89.3 because of sharp increases in prices of hides and skins and a smaller increase in shoes. Leather, on the other hand, was slightly lower. Other leather products remained unchanged at the June level. A minor increase was recorded for textile products as the result of higher prices of woolen and worsted, silk and rayon, knit goods, and other textile products. Cotton goods were slightly lower, and clothing remained unchanged.

The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is composed of 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.

The index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for July 1935, in comparison with June 1935 and July for the past 6 years, are given in table 2.

Table 2.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	July 1935	June 1935	July 1934	July 1933	July 1932	July 1931	July 1930	July 1929
All commodities	79.4	79.8	74.8	68.9	64.5	72.0	84.4	96.5
Farm products	77.1	78.3	64.5	60.1	47.9	64.9	83.1	107.6
Grains	78.3	76.9	74.8	73.4	36.7	49.0	74.1	102.2
Livestock and poultry	82.8	84.8	48.8	47.4	54.1	63.0	81.8	114.9
Other farm products	72.9	74.3	70.5	63.7	48.4	71.3	86.9	104.5
Foods	82.1	82.8	70.6	65.5	60.9	74.0	86.8	102.9
Butter, cheese and milk	74.0	74.6	74.8	66.1	58.2	80.6	91.8	103.2
Cereal products	92.7	90.5	88.9	83.3	65.7	71.5	80.6	91.2
Fruits and vegetables	65.1	68.7	68.2	75.6	59.7	74.2	95.2	105.8
Meats	93.3	94.5	63.4	50.8	62.0	73.4	91.8	116.7
Other foods	76.7	77.2	64.5	63.7	58.5	70.6	77.4	93.0
Hides and leather products	89.3	88.9	86.3	86.3	68.6	89.4	100.8	109.1
Boots and shoes	97.8	97.3	98.0	88.3	84.4	93.5	102.9	106.1
Hides and skins	79.8	78.0	66.6	88.7	33.5	72.7	94.0	114.5
Leather	80.2	80.5	75.1	78.0	60.0	89.8	100.1	112.1
Other leather products	84.4	84.4	86.8	80.0	83.7	101.4	105.6	106.1
Textile products	70.2	70.1	71.5	68.0	51.5	66.5	79.7	89.6
Clothing	80.7	80.7	81.9	70.6	60.9	76.1	86.6	89.2
Cotton goods	82.0	82.5	85.1	80.2	50.0	66.8	83.9	98.2
Knit goods	59.9	59.5	59.5	55.2	47.8	60.0	81.3	87.9

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Table 2.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities—Continued

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	July 1935	June 1935	July 1934	July 1933	July 1932	July 1931	July 1930	July 1929
Textile products—Continued.								
Silk and rayon	27.9	27.2	24.5	37.9	26.2	43.8	54.3	78.3
Woolen and worsted goods	76.4	75.6	80.7	72.3	53.6	67.4	79.2	87.7
Other textile products	69.1	68.9	69.6	76.7	66.5	75.2	84.2	92.2
Fuel and lighting materials	74.7	74.2	73.9	65.3	72.3	62.9	78.0	83.3
Anthracite coal	77.0	74.0	78.6	77.9	84.5	90.8	86.5	89.1
Bituminous coal	96.5	96.1	95.7	81.0	81.6	83.5	88.8	89.9
Coke	88.6	88.7	85.6	76.0	76.3	81.5	84.0	84.7
Electricity	(1)	90.2	92.4	89.4	105.8	97.9	98.3	94.1
Gas	(1)	95.2	99.2	100.2	108.3	103.5	99.7	94.4
Petroleum products	52.9	53.2	51.3	41.3	49.7	30.3	61.0	73.3
Metals and metal products	86.4	86.9	86.8	80.6	79.2	84.3	90.8	101.0
Agricultural implements	93.6	93.6	92.0	83.0	84.9	94.2	94.5	99.0
Iron and steel	87.0	87.1	86.7	77.7	77.2	82.7	88.4	95.3
Motor vehicles	94.7	94.7	94.6	90.4	95.3	94.7	100.7	107.8
Nonferrous metals	66.1	69.1	68.8	67.6	47.0	61.4	75.4	105.7
Plumbing and heating	68.8	66.2	75.0	69.4	67.1	86.8	83.6	93.6
Building materials	85.2	85.3	87.0	79.5	69.7	78.1	88.5	95.1
Brick and tile	89.1	89.2	91.3	78.2	75.9	83.4	88.6	92.9
Cement	94.9	94.9	93.9	88.2	77.3	75.8	91.7	94.6
Lumber	81.7	81.6	85.3	75.9	56.9	67.2	83.6	93.3
Paint and paint materials	79.1	79.8	79.8	77.9	66.8	79.6	91.5	94.5
Plumbing and heating	68.8	66.2	75.0	69.4	67.1	86.8	83.6	93.6
Structural steel	92.0	92.0	92.5	81.7	81.7	84.3	84.3	99.6
Other building materials	89.7	90.0	90.9	83.3	77.9	83.7	91.9	97.4
Chemicals and drugs	78.7	80.7	75.4	73.2	73.0	78.9	88.3	93.3
Chemicals	84.6	86.3	78.5	80.3	78.9	82.4	92.9	98.2
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	74.0	74.3	73.0	56.8	57.6	62.1	68.0	70.8
Fertilizer materials	65.7	65.7	67.6	68.6	66.8	78.7	84.3	90.7
Mixed fertilizers	68.6	74.5	72.8	63.3	68.8	80.2	93.1	97.1
House-furnishing goods	80.4	80.5	81.6	74.8	74.0	85.7	93.1	94.3
Furnishings	84.0	83.9	84.8	75.1	75.1	82.8	92.4	93.3
Furniture	76.8	77.1	78.5	74.6	73.0	89.1	93.9	95.5
Miscellaneous	67.7	68.4	69.9	64.0	64.3	69.7	76.6	82.8
Automobile tires and tubes	45.0	45.0	44.6	41.4	40.1	46.0	50.1	54.5
Cattle feed	78.6	92.2	88.8	82.4	42.2	55.8	94.8	120.5
Paper and pulp	79.7	79.7	82.4	78.1	76.2	80.6	85.4	88.9
Rubber, crude	25.0	26.0	29.9	16.3	6.1	13.2	23.6	43.9
Other miscellaneous	80.1	80.1	82.3	76.3	84.5	88.6	94.5	98.8
Raw materials	75.8	76.4	68.3	61.8	54.7	64.3	81.1	99.1
Semimanufactured articles	72.8	73.9	72.7	69.1	55.5	69.3	79.8	93.4
Finished products	82.0	82.2	78.2	72.2	70.5	76.1	86.6	95.6
Nonagricultural commodities	79.8	80.0	76.9	70.7	68.0	73.5	84.6	94.1
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.0	78.0	78.4	72.2	69.7	73.9	84.5	91.7

[1] Data not yet available.

The Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar

WHAT is the purchasing power of the dollar?

That is a question that is often asked and one in which there has been a rapidly increasing interest. Briefly, the purchasing power of the dollar shows the fluctuations from a given base in the buying value of the dollar in the purchase of specified items or groups of items. Figures expressing the purchasing power of the dollar are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate: The index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in 1934, with average prices for the year 1926 as the base, is shown to be 74.9. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01335, which translated into dollars and cents becomes $1.335. This means that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that $1.00 of 1926 had increased in value to $1.335 in 1934 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

During the span of years 1801 to 1934, inclusive, the purchasing power of the wholesale-price dollar has fluctuated from the low value of $0.65 in 1814 and 1920 to the high value of $2.15 in 1896 and 1897. During these 134 years, there have been three periods when the purchasing power of the dollar sank to very low levels due to high prices brought about by wars of major consequence. In contrast with these periods of abnormally high prices when the value of the dollar was low, there have been three periods of depressingly low prices resulting in a relatively high value of the dollar. In 1801 the 1926 dollar was worth $0.89 in the purchase of all commodities in the wholesale markets of the country. It increased in value to $1.09 the following year, and then remained fairly steady until 1812. The dollar shrank in value to $0.65 from 1812 to 1814—the peak year of prices during the War of 1812 period. This represents a decline of 40 percent from the 1802 level.

During the next 2 years the buying power of the dollar rose sharply and continued an uninterrupted advance until 1830 when it reached $1.52. From 1830 until 1860 a general upward trend was maintained, although several slight reactions were recorded. The lowest value reached during the 30-year period was $1.20 in both 1836 and 1839, and the highest value was reached in 1849 when the wholesale price dollar stood at $1.66.

The most pronounced uninterrupted decline in the period covered occurred during the years of the Civil War. The dollar would buy $1.63 worth of all commodities at wholesale in 1861, while by 1865 it would purchase only $0.76 worth. In other words, during these 4 years the value of the dollar had depreciated 53 percent. Beginning with the latter part of 1865, however, a steady climb was inaugurated and an all-time high reached when the purchasing power rose to $2.15 in 1896 and 1897. From 1897 until 1914 there was a gradual ebbing in the value of the dollar.

With the outbreak of the World War, the declining dollar gained momentum and fell sharply until 1920, when it amounted to only $0.65, the same low level of approximately 100 years previous. Mid-year of 1920 marked the turning point in the value of the all-commodity dollar, and an almost constant advance was shown until 1932, when the dollar's buying power had risen to $1.54. Wholesale commodity prices have shown a definite upward tendency since early 1933, and, consequently, the purchasing power of the dollar has shown a reverse movement.

The cycle between low-purchasing power incident to the War of 1812 and that incident to the Civil War extended over a period of approximately half a century, while that between the Civil War and the World War was of 50 years duration. It is interesting to note

that in the eras of very high prices relative in the War of 1812 and the World War, the buying value of the dollar declined to $0.65. The decrease in the value of the all-commodity dollar during the Civil War was of less extent.

Table 3.—Index Numbers and Equivalent Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale, 1801 to 1934, Inclusive

Year	Index numbers 1926=100.0	Purchasing power 1926=$1.000	Year	Index numbers 1926=100.0	Purchasing power 1926=$1.000	Year	Index numbers 1926=100.0	Purchasing power 1926=$1.000
1801	111.8	$0.894	1846	64.8	$1.543	1891	55.8	$1.792
1802	91.8	1.089	1847	64.9	1.541	1892	52.2	1.916
1803	93.9	1.065	1848	61.8	1.618	1893	53.4	1.873
1804	101.5	.985	1849	60.1	1.664	1894	47.9	2.088
1805	104.2	.960	1850	62.3	1.605	1895	48.8	2.049
1806	102.2	.978	1851	64.5	1.550	1896	46.5	2.151
1807	96.0	1.042	1852	62.5	1.600	1897	46.6	2.146
1808	93.9	1.065	1853	66.4	1.506	1898	48.5	2.062
1809	98.7	1.013	1854	68.8	1.453	1899	52.2	1.916
1810	107.7	.929	1855	68.9	1.451	1900	56.1	1.783
1811	104.9	.953	1856	68.9	1.451	1901	55.3	1.808
1812	106.3	.941	1857	68.5	1.460	1902	58.9	1.698
1813	123.6	.809	1858	62.0	1.613	1903	59.6	1.678
1814	154.6	.647	1859	61.0	1.639	1904	59.7	1.675
1815	121.5	.823	1860	60.9	1.642	1905	60.1	1.664
1816	103.5	.966	1861	61.3	1.631	1906	61.8	1.618
1817	104.2	.960	1862	71.7	1.395	1907	65.2	1.534
1818	102.2	.978	1863	90.5	1.105	1908	62.9	1.590
1819	89.7	1.115	1864	116.0	.862	1909	67.6	1.479
1820	76.6	1.305	1865	132.0	.758	1910	70.4	1.420
1821	73.2	1.366	1866	116.3	.860	1911	64.9	1.541
1822	75.2	1.330	1867	104.9	.953	1912	69.1	1.447
1823	71.8	1.393	1868	97.7	1.024	1913	69.8	1.433
1824	71.1	1.406	1869	93.5	1.070	1914	68.1	1.468
1825	71.8	1.393	1870	86.7	1.153	1915	69.5	1.439
1826	71.1	1.406	1871	82.8	1.208	1916	85.5	1.170
1827	71.8	1.393	1872	84.5	1.183	1917	117.5	.851
1828	68.3	1.464	1873	83.7	1.195	1918	131.3	.762
1829	67.6	1.479	1874	81.0	1.235	1919	138.6	.722
1830	65.6	1.524	1875	77.7	1.287	1920	154.4	.648
1831	70.4	1.420	1876	72.0	1.389	1921	97.6	1.025
1832	71.1	1.406	1877	67.5	1.481	1922	96.7	1.034
1833	70.4	1.420	1878	61.7	1.621	1923	100.6	.994
1834	65.6	1.524	1879	58.8	1.701	1924	98.1	1.019
1835	74.6	1.340	1880	65.1	1.536	1925	103.5	.966
1836	83.5	1.198	1881	64.4	1.553	1926	100.0	1.000
1837	82.8	1.208	1882	66.1	1.513	1927	95.4	1.048
1838	79.4	1.259	1883	64.6	1.548	1928	96.7	1.034
1839	83.5	1.198	1884	60.5	1.653	1929	95.3	1.049
1840	71.1	1.406	1885	56.6	1.767	1930	86.4	1.157
1841	70.5	1.418	1886	56.0	1.786	1931	73.0	1.370
1842	65.7	1.522	1887	56.4	1.773	1932	64.8	1.543
1843	61.8	1.618	1888	57.4	1.742	1933	65.9	1.517
1844	62.1	1.610	1889	57.4	1.742	1934	74.9	1.335
1845	62.6	1.597	1890	56.2	1.779			

In January 1890 the dollar was worth $1.83 in the purchase of all commodities in the wholesale markets. It increased gradually until it reached a value of $2.22 in June 1897, establishing an all-time high for the past half century. A slow but steady decline in the dollar's buying value was recorded from June 1897 until May 1920 when the 1926 dollar was worth only $0.60 in the purchase of all commodities

at wholesale. From May 1920, the dollar increased in value with but two minor reactions until February 1933 when it amounted to $1.67. Since February 1933, the depth of the recent depression period, the purchasing power of the dollar had declined until in July of this year it stood at $1.26.

Table 4.—Index Numbers and Equivalent Purchasing Power of the Dollar, January 1890 to July 1935

Index numbers

[1926=100.0]

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average for year
1890	54.7	54.8	55.0	55.1	55.6	55.4	55.7	57.8	58.4	58.1	57.1	56.6	56.2
1891	56.1	56.6	57.8	58.2	57.5	55.8	55.5	55.4	54.8	54.6	54.3	53.8	55.8
1892	52.7	52.4	51.6	50.5	50.8	50.7	51.9	52.4	52.5	53.0	54.0	55.0	52.2
1893	56.6	57.2	56.2	55.6	55.0	53.2	51.9	50.3	52.0	52.9	51.2	50.4	53.4
1894	49.6	48.6	47.5	47.3	47.0	47.2	47.5	48.3	49.6	48.2	47.9	47.5	47.9
1895	47.2	46.9	47.2	49.6	50.1	50.4	50.0	49.5	49.0	49.4	49.0	48.3	48.8
1896	48.0	47.5	46.9	46.7	46.0	45.5	45.1	45.1	45.3	46.6	48.1	47.6	46.5
1897	46.7	46.3	46.3	45.8	45.5	45.0	45.3	47.1	48.5	48.1	47.9	48.1	46.6
1898	48.0	48.6	48.8	48.9	51.8	48.3	48.0	48.0	47.8	47.7	48.0	48.3	48.5
1899	48.9	49.7	49.8	50.6	50.7	51.3	51.9	53.0	54.6	55.4	55.8	56.7	52.2
1900	57.0	57.3	57.3	57.2	56.1	55.5	55.8	55.7	56.1	55.3	55.4	55.1	56.1
1901	55.2	54.7	54.5	54.4	54.1	54.1	54.5	55.4	56.1	56.1	56.6	57.7	55.3
1902	56.8	56.7	56.5	57.4	58.3	58.8	59.1	58.0	58.7	63.2	60.7	61.5	58.9
1903	62.6	62.0	60.3	60.0	59.0	59.0	58.6	58.8	59.5	58.7	58.3	58.2	59.6
1904	59.7	60.7	60.5	59.3	58.5	58.4	58.5	59.2	59.8	59.9	60.7	61.1	59.7
1905	60.6	61.0	60.3	60.4	59.3	59.3	59.4	60.1	59.6	59.9	60.1	61.0	60.1
1906	61.1	60.8	60.6	61.1	61.3	61.3	59.7	61.2	61.7	62.8	63.6	64.3	61.8
1907	64.0	64.9	64.3	64.5	65.6	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.5	66.9	64.6	63.2	65.2
1908	62.3	61.4	61.8	62.2	62.2	62.6	63.1	63.0	63.3	63.5	64.1	64.8	62.9
1909	64.6	64.9	65.2	66.2	67.3	67.8	67.9	68.2	68.9	70.2	70.9	71.6	67.6
1910	71.4	71.3	72.9	73.2	72.0	71.0	71.0	70.8	69.9	67.9	66.4	66.6	70.4
1911	66.1	64.4	64.7	63.3	63.0	63.0	63.9	65.5	66.1	66.2	65.9	65.3	64.9
1912	66.0	66.7	67.5	69.7	70.0	69.0	68.9	69.7	70.5	70.8	70.2	70.1	69.1
1913	70.3	69.8	69.9	69.7	68.9	69.0	69.5	69.7	70.6	70.4	70.1	69.1	69.8
1914	68.6	68.3	68.0	67.6	67.4	67.4	67.3	69.6	70.2	68.0	67.5	67.3	68.1
1915	68.1	68.6	68.2	68.7	69.0	68.3	69.3	68.6	68.3	70.2	71.7	74.0	69.5
1916	77.0	78.5	80.4	81.7	82.5	82.9	83.4	85.1	86.9	91.1	97.4	99.2	85.5
1917	102.1	104.5	107.7	114.1	120.7	122.0	123.0	124.8	123.5	122.2	122.8	122.9	117.5
1918	125.0	122.7	126.4	128.3	128.1	129.0	132.0	134.3	137.5	136.3	136.3	136.3	131.3
1919	134.4	129.8	131.3	133.0	135.3	135.6	141.1	144.3	141.1	141.6	144.5	150.5	138.6
1920	157.7	157.1	158.6	165.5	167.2	166.5	165.8	161.4	155.2	144.2	133.4	120.7	154.4
1921	114.0	104.9	102.4	98.9	96.2	93.4	93.4	93.5	93.4	94.1	94.2	92.9	97.6
1922	91.4	92.9	92.8	93.2	96.1	96.3	99.4	98.6	99.3	99.6	100.5	100.7	96.7
1923	102.0	103.3	104.5	103.9	101.9	100.3	98.4	97.8	99.7	99.4	98.4	98.1	100.6
1924	99.6	99.7	98.5	97.3	95.9	94.9	95.6	97.0	97.1	98.2	99.1	101.5	98.1
1925	102.9	104.0	104.2	101.9	101.6	103.0	104.3	103.9	103.4	103.6	104.5	103.4	103.5
1926	103.2	102.0	100.6	100.3	100.5	100.4	99.5	99.1	99.7	99.4	98.4	97.9	100.0
1927	96.5	95.8	94.7	94.1	94.2	94.1	94.3	95.2	96.3	96.6	96.3	96.4	95.4
1928	96.4	95.8	95.5	96.6	97.5	96.7	97.4	97.6	98.6	96.7	95.8	95.8	96.7
1929	95.9	95.4	96.1	95.5	94.7	95.2	96.5	96.3	96.1	95.1	93.5	93.3	95.3
1930	92.5	91.4	90.2	90.0	88.8	86.8	84.4	84.3	84.4	83.0	81.3	79.6	86.4
1931	78.2	76.8	76.0	74.8	73.2	72.1	72.0	72.1	71.2	70.3	70.2	68.6	73.0
1932	67.3	66.3	66.0	65.5	64.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.3	64.4	63.9	62.6	64.8
1933	61.0	59.8	60.2	60.4	62.7	65.0	68.9	69.5	70.8	71.2	71.1	70.8	65.9
1934	72.2	73.6	73.7	73.3	73.7	74.6	74.8	76.4	77.6	76.5	76.5	76.9	74.9
1935	78.8	79.5	79.4	80.1	80.2	79.8	79.4						

Table 4.—Index Numbers and Equivalent Purchasing Power of the Dollar, January 1890 to July 1935—Continued

Purchasing power of the dollar

[1926=$1.000]

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average for year
1890	$1.828	$1.825	$1.818	$1.815	$1.799	$1.805	$1.795	$1.730	$1.712	$1.721	$1.751	$1.767	$1.779
1891	1.783	1.767	1.730	1.718	1.739	1.792	1.802	1.805	1.825	1.832	1.842	1.859	1.792
1892	1.898	1.908	1.938	1.980	1.969	1.972	1.927	1.908	1.905	1.887	1.852	1.818	1.916
1893	1.767	1.748	1.779	1.799	1.818	1.880	1.927	1.988	1.923	1.890	1.953	1.984	1.873
1894	2.016	2.058	2.105	2.114	2.128	2.119	2.105	2.070	2.016	2.075	2.088	2.105	2.088
1895	2.119	2.132	2.119	2.016	1.996	1.984	2.000	2.020	2.041	2.024	2.041	2.070	2.049
1896	2.083	2.105	2.132	2.141	2.174	2.198	2.217	2.217	2.208	2.146	2.079	2.101	2.151
1897	2.141	2.160	2.160	2.183	2.198	2.222	2.208	2.123	2.062	2.079	2.088	2.079	2.146
1898	2.083	2.058	2.049	2.045	1.931	2.070	2.083	2.083	2.092	2.096	2.083	2.070	2.062
1899	2.045	2.012	2.008	1.976	1.972	1.949	1.927	1.887	1.832	1.805	1.792	1.764	1.916
1900	1.754	1.745	1.745	1.748	1.783	1.802	1.792	1.795	1.783	1.808	1.805	1.815	1.783
1901	1.812	1.828	1.835	1.838	1.848	1.848	1.835	1.805	1.783	1.783	1.767	1.733	1.808
1902	1.761	1.764	1.770	1.742	1.715	1.701	1.692	1.724	1.704	1.582	1.647	1.626	1.698
1903	1.597	1.613	1.658	1.667	1.695	1.695	1.706	1.701	1.681	1.704	1.715	1.718	1.678
1904	1.675	1.647	1.653	1.686	1.709	1.712	1.709	1.689	1.672	1.669	1.647	1.637	1.675
1905	1.650	1.639	1.658	1.656	1.686	1.686	1.684	1.664	1.678	1.669	1.664	1.639	1.664
1906	1.637	1.645	1.650	1.637	1.631	1.631	1.675	1.634	1.621	1.592	1.572	1.555	1.618
1907	1.563	1.541	1.555	1.550	1.524	1.513	1.513	1.513	1.504	1.495	1.548	1.582	1.534
1908	1.605	1.629	1.618	1.608	1.608	1.597	1.585	1.587	1.580	1.575	1.560	1.543	1.590
1909	1.548	1.541	1.534	1.511	1.486	1.475	1.473	1.466	1.451	1.425	1.410	1.397	1.479
1910	1.401	1.403	1.372	1.366	1.389	1.408	1.408	1.412	1.431	1.473	1.506	1.502	1.420
1911	1.513	1.553	1.546	1.580	1.587	1.587	1.565	1.527	1.513	1.511	1.517	1.531	1.541
1912	1.515	1.499	1.481	1.435	1.429	1.449	1.451	1.435	1.418	1.412	1.425	1.427	1.447
1913	1.422	1.433	1.431	1.435	1.451	1.449	1.439	1.435	1.416	1.420	1.427	1.447	1.433
1914	1.458	1.464	1.471	1.479	1.484	1.484	1.486	1.437	1.425	1.471	1.481	1.486	1.468
1915	1.468	1.458	1.466	1.456	1.449	1.464	1.443	1.458	1.464	1.425	1.395	1.351	1.439
1916	1.299	1.274	1.244	1.224	1.212	1.206	1.199	1.175	1.151	1.098	1.027	1.008	1.170
1917	.979	.957	.929	.876	.829	.820	.813	.801	.810	.818	.814	.814	.851
1918	.800	.815	.791	.779	.781	.775	.758	.745	.727	.734	.734	.734	.762
1919	.744	.770	.762	.752	.739	.737	.709	.693	.709	.706	.692	.664	.722
1920	.634	.637	.631	.604	.598	.601	.603	.620	.644	.693	.750	.829	.648
1921	.877	.953	.977	1.011	1.040	1.071	1.071	1.070	1.071	1.063	1.062	1.076	1.025
1922	1.094	1.076	1.078	1.073	1.041	1.038	1.006	1.014	1.007	1.004	.995	.993	1.034
1923	.980	.968	.957	.962	.981	.997	1.016	1.022	1.003	1.006	1.016	1.019	.994
1924	1.004	1.003	1.015	1.028	1.043	1.054	1.046	1.031	1.030	1.018	1.009	.985	1.019
1925	.972	.962	.960	.981	.984	.971	.959	.962	.967	.965	.957	.967	.966
1926	.969	.980	.994	.997	.995	.996	1.005	1.009	1.003	1.006	1.016	1.021	1.000
1927	1.036	1.044	1.056	1.063	1.062	1.063	1.060	1.050	1.038	1.035	1.038	1.037	1.048
1928	1.037	1.044	1.047	1.035	1.026	1.034	1.027	1.025	1.014	1.034	1.044	1.044	1.034
1929	1.043	1.048	1.041	1.047	1.056	1.050	1.036	1.038	1.041	1.052	1.070	1.072	1.049
1930	1.081	1.094	1.109	1.111	1.126	1.152	1.185	1.186	1.185	1.205	1.230	1.256	1.157
1931	1.279	1.302	1.316	1.337	1.366	1.387	1.389	1.387	1.404	1.422	1.425	1.458	1.370
1932	1.486	1.503	1.515	1.527	1.553	1.565	1.550	1.534	1.531	1.553	1.565	1.597	1.543
1933	1.639	1.672	1.661	1.656	1.595	1.538	1.451	1.439	1.412	1.404	1.406	1.412	1.517
1934	1.385	1.359	1.357	1.364	1.357	1.340	1.337	1.309	1.289	1.307	1.307	1.300	1.335
1935	1.269	1.258	1.259	1.248	1.247	1.253	1.259						

Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar, by Commodity Groups, 1913 to July 1935

INDEX numbers of wholesale prices and purchasing power of the dollar by groups of commodities, by years from 1913 to 1934, inclusive, by months, from January 1934 to July 1935, inclusive, and by weeks for July 1935 are shown in tables 5 and 6.

Table 5.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1933	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
1934	65.3	70.5	86.6	72.9	73.3	86.9	86.2	75.9	81.5	69.7	74.9
By months:											
1934:											
January	58.7	64.3	89.5	76.5	73.1	85.5	86.3	74.4	80.8	67.5	72.2
February	61.3	66.7	89.6	76.9	72.4	87.0	86.6	75.5	81.0	68.5	73.6
March	61.3	67.3	88.7	76.5	71.4	87.1	86.4	75.7	81.4	69.3	73.7
April	59.6	66.2	88.9	75.3	71.7	87.9	86.7	75.5	81.6	69.5	73.3
May	59.6	67.1	87.9	73.6	72.5	89.1	87.3	75.4	82.0	69.8	73.7
June	63.3	69.8	87.1	72.7	72.8	87.7	87.8	75.6	82.0	70.2	74.6
July	64.5	70.6	86.3	71.5	73.9	86.8	87.0	75.4	81.6	69.9	74.8
August	69.8	73.9	83.8	70.8	74.6	86.7	85.8	75.7	81.8	70.2	76.4
September	73.4	76.1	84.1	71.1	74.6	86.6	85.6	76.5	81.8	70.2	77.6
October	70.6	74.8	83.8	70.3	74.6	86.3	85.2	77.1	81.7	69.7	76.5
November	70.8	75.1	84.2	69.7	74.4	86.2	85.0	76.9	81.3	70.6	76.5
December	72.0	75.3	85.1	70.0	73.7	85.9	85.1	77.8	81.2	71.0	76.9
1935:											
January	77.6	79.9	86.2	70.3	72.9	85.8	84.9	79.3	81.2	70.7	78.8
February	79.1	82.7	86.0	70.1	72.5	85.8	85.0	80.4	80.7	70.1	79.5
March	78.3	81.9	85.4	69.4	73.0	85.7	84.9	81.5	80.7	69.2	79.4
April	80.4	84.5	86.3	69.2	72.8	85.9	84.6	81.0	80.7	68.7	80.1
May	80.6	84.1	88.3	69.4	73.1	86.6	84.8	81.2	80.6	68.7	80.2
June	78.3	82.8	88.9	70.1	74.2	86.9	85.3	80.7	80.5	68.4	79.8
July	77.1	82.1	89.3	70.2	74.7	86.4	85.2	78.7	80.4	67.7	79.4
By weeks:											
July 6, 1935	78.0	81.9	89.8	69.7	74.9	85.7	84.8	79.5	81.8	68.0	79.1
July 13, 1935	77.7	82.0	89.8	69.9	75.3	85.7	85.0	79.5	81.8	67.8	79.2
July 20, 1935	77.2	82.0	89.8	69.8	75.3	85.7	84.9	79 5	81.8	67.6	79.1
July 27, 1935	77.1	82.2	90.1	69.9	75.2	85.7	85.1	78.4	81.9	67.5	79.2

Table 6.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Groups of Commodities

[1926=$1.000]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	$1.399	$1.558	$1.468	$1.745	$1.631	$1.101	$1.764	$1.247	$1.776	$1.074	$1.433
1914	1.404	1.546	1.410	1.832	1.767	1.247	1.898	1.229	1.761	1.112	1.468
1915	1.399	1.529	1.325	1.848	1.931	1.159	1.869	.893	1.786	1.151	1.439
1916	1.185	1.321	1.071	1.420	1.346	.858	1.479	.622	1.629	.994	1.170
1917	.775	.957	.808	1.013	.949	.664	1.134	.606	1.348	.819	.851
1918	.676	.840	.796	.729	.916	.733	1.014	.549	1.072	.744	.762
1919	.635	.772	.574	.739	.959	.764	.865	.637	.944	.719	.722

Table 6.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Groups of Commodities—Continued

[1926=$1.000]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years—Contd.											
1920	$0.664	$0.728	$0.584	$0.607	$0.611	$0.669	$0.666	$0.607	$0.705	$0.597	$0.648
1921	1.131	1.104	.916	1.058	1.033	.851	1.027	.870	.885	.916	1.025
1922	1.066	1.142	.956	.998	.932	.972	1.028	.997	.963	1.078	1.034
1923	1.014	1.079	.960	.898	1.028	.915	.920	.989	.918	1.003	.994
1924	1.000	1.099	.985	.937	1.087	.941	.978	1.011	.953	1.068	1.019
1925	.911	.998	.950	.923	1.036	.969	.983	.982	.970	.917	.966
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1927	1.006	1.034	.929	1.046	1.133	1.038	1.056	1.033	1.026	1.099	1.048
1928	.944	.990	.824	1.047	1.186	1.031	1.063	1.046	1.052	1.171	1.034
1929	.953	1.001	.917	1.106	1.205	.995	1.048	1.062	1.060	1.211	1.049
1930	1.133	1.105	1.000	1.245	1.274	1.086	1.112	1.122	1.079	1.287	1.157
1931	1.543	1.340	1.161	1.508	1.481	1.183	1.263	1.261	1.178	1.433	1.370
1932	2.075	1.639	1.372	1.821	1.422	1.247	1.401	1.361	1.332	1.553	1.543
1933	1.946	1.653	1.236	1.543	1.508	1.253	1.299	1.377	1.319	1.600	1.517
1934	1.531	1.418	1.155	1.372	1.364	1.151	1.160	1.318	1.227	1.435	1.335
By months:											
1934:											
January	1.704	1.555	1.117	1.307	1.368	1.170	1.159	1.344	1.238	1.481	1.385
February	1.631	1.499	1.116	1.300	1.381	1.149	1.155	1.325	1.235	1.460	1.359
March	1.631	1.486	1.127	1.307	1.401	1.148	1.157	1.321	1.229	1.443	1.357
April	1.678	1.511	1.125	1.328	1.395	1.138	1.153	1.325	1.225	1.439	1.364
May	1.678	1.490	1.138	1.359	1.379	1.122	1.145	1.326	1.220	1.433	1.357
June	1.580	1.433	1.148	1.376	1.374	1.140	1.139	1.323	1.220	1.425	1.340
July	1.550	1.416	1.159	1.399	1.353	1.152	1.149	1.326	1.225	1.431	1.337
August	1.433	1.353	1.193	1.412	1.340	1.153	1.166	1.321	1.222	1.425	1.309
September	1.362	1.314	1.189	1.406	1.340	1.155	1.168	1.307	1.222	1.425	1.289
October	1.416	1.237	1.193	1.422	1.340	1.159	1.174	1.297	1.224	1.435	1.307
November	1.412	1.332	1.188	1.435	1.344	1.160	1.176	1.300	1.230	1.416	1.307
December	1.389	1.328	1.175	1.429	1.357	1.164	1.175	1.285	1.232	1.408	1.300
1935:											
January	1.289	1.252	1.160	1.422	1.372	1.166	1.178	1.261	1.232	1.414	1.269
February	1.264	1.209	1.163	1.427	1.379	1.166	1.176	1.244	1.239	1.427	1.258
March	1.277	1.221	1.171	1.441	1.370	1.167	1.178	1.227	1.239	1.445	1.259
April	1.244	1.183	1.159	1.445	1.374	1.164	1.182	1.235	1.239	1.456	1.248
May	1.241	1.189	1.133	1.441	1.368	1.155	1.179	1.232	1.241	1.456	1.247
June	1.277	1.208	1.125	1.427	1.348	1.151	1.172	1.239	1.242	1.462	1.253
July	1.297	1.218	1.120	1.425	1.339	1.157	1.174	1.271	1.244	1.477	1.259
By weeks:											
July 6, 1935	1.282	1.221	1.114	1.435	1.335	1.167	1.179	1.258	1.222	1.471	1.264
July 13, 1935	1.287	1.220	1.114	1.431	1.328	1.167	1.176	1.258	1.222	1.475	1.263
July 20, 1935	1.295	1.220	1.114	1.433	1.328	1.167	1.178	1.258	1.222	1.479	1.264
July 27, 1935	1.297	1.217	1.110	1.431	1.330	1.167	1.175	1.276	1.221	1.481	1.263

Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar by Specified Commodity Groups, 1913 to July 1935

THE price trend since 1913 is shown in table 7 for the following groups of commodities: Raw materials, semimanufactured articles, finished products, nonagricultural commodities, and all commodities other than farm products and foods.

In the nonagricultural-commodities group all commodities other than those designated as "Farm products" have been combined into one group. All commodities, with the exception of those included in the groups of farm products and foods, have been included in the group of "All commodities other than farm products and foods." The list of commodities included under the designations of "Raw materials", "Semimanufactured articles", and "Finished products" is contained in the October 1934 issue of the pamphlet on Wholesale Prices.

Table 7.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=100.0]

Year	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0	1934:					
1914	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3
1915	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7
1916	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5
1917	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6
1918	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6	78.9
1919	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June	67.3	72.9	78.2	76.9	78.2
1920	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July	68.3	72.7	78.2	76.9	78.4
1921	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August	71.6	72.6	79.2	77.8	78.3
1922	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September	73.9	71.8	80.1	78.4	78.3
1923	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October	72.1	71.5	79.2	77.6	78.0
1924	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November	72.2	71.1	79.3	77.7	78.0
1925	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December	73.1	71.0	79.5	77.8	78.0
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1935:					
1927	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January	76.6	71.2	80.8	78.9	77.7
1928	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	February	77.4	71.7	81.5	79.4	77.4
1929	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	March	76.6	71.8	81.7	79.5	77.3
1930	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2	April	77.5	72.3	82.3	79.9	77.2
1931	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0	May	77.6	73.5	82.4	80.0	77.6
1932	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2	June	76.4	73.9	82.2	80.0	78.0
1933	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2	July	75.8	72.8	82.0	79.8	78.0
1934	68.6	72.8	78.2	76.9	78.4						

Table 8 shows the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of the special groups of commodities as shown by index numbers contained in table 7. The figures are shown by years from 1913 to 1934, inclusive, and by months from January 1934 to July 1935, inclusive. The method used in determining the purchasing power of the do lar is explained on page 806.

Table 8.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=$1.000]

Year	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Year	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913	$1.453	$1.335	$1.441	$1.449	$1.429	1924	$1.025	$0.920	$1.038	$1.030	$1.003
1914	1.479	1.429	1.475	1.497	1.506	1925	.937	.950	.994	.986	.975
1915	1.488	1.232	1.451	1.460	1.471	1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1916	1.211	.845	1.215	1.172	1.133	1927	1.036	1.060	1.053	1.057	1.064
1917	.816	.665	.916	.884	.876	1928	1.009	1.058	1.043	1.055	1.076
1918	.736	.650	.802	.799	.803	1929	1.026	1.065	1.058	1.072	1.092
1919	.685	.633	.766	.760	.776	1930	1.186	1.222	1.136	1.164	1.174
1920	.659	.505	.668	.646	.620	1931	1.524	1.449	1.299	1.340	1.333
1921	1.133	1.041	.968	.999	.953	1932	1.815	1.686	1.422	1.464	1.425
1922	1.042	1.011	1.036	1.028	.977	1933	1.770	1.529	1.418	1.449	1.404
1923	1.015	.843	1.008	.991	.959	1934	1.458	1.374	1.279	1.300	1.276

Table 8.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar by Special Groups of Commodities—Continued

[1926=$1.000]

Month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1934:						1934—Cont.					
January	$1.560	$1.391	$1.316	$1.333	$1.277	November	$1.385	$1.406	$1.261	$1.287	$1.282
February	1.515	1.337	1.299	1.314	1.271	December	1.368	1.408	1.258	1.285	1.282
March	1.517	1.346	1.295	1.312	1.274	1935:					
April	1.536	1.353	1.297	1.312	1.272	January	1.305	1.404	1.238	1.267	1.287
May	1.536	1.357	1.285	1.305	1.267	February	1.292	1.395	1.227	1.259	1.292
June	1.486	1.372	1.279	1.300	1.279	March	1.305	1.393	1.224	1.258	1.294
July	1.464	1.376	1.279	1.300	1.276	April	1.290	1.383	1.215	1.252	1.295
August	1.397	1.377	1.263	1.285	1.277	May	1.289	1.361	1.214	1.250	1.289
September	1.353	1.393	1.248	1.276	1.277	June	1.309	1.353	1.217	1.250	1.282
October	1.387	1.399	1.263	1.289	1.282	July	1.319	1.374	1.220	1.253	1.282

Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar July 1935

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to July 1935 are shown in table 3. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in June 1935 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base is shown to be 79.4. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01259 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes $1.259. Table 9 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that $1 of 1926 had increased in value to $1.259 in July 1935 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

The purchasing power of the dollar for all groups and subgroups of commodities for the current month in comparison with the previous month and the corresponding month of last year are given in table 9.

Table 9.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=$1.000]

Groups and subgroups	July 1935	June 1935	July 1934
All commodities	$1.259	$1.253	$1.337
Farm products	1.297	1.277	1.550
Grains	1.277	1.300	1.337
Livestock and poultry	1.208	1.179	2.049
Other farm products	1.372	1.346	1.418
Foods	1.218	1.208	1.416
Butter, cheese, and milk	1.351	1.340	1.337
Cereal products	1.079	1.105	1.125
Fruits and vegetables	1.536	1.456	1.466
Meats	1.072	1.058	1.577
Other foods	1.304	1.295	1.550
Hides and leather products	1.120	1.125	1.159
Boots and shoes	1.022	1.028	1.020
Hides and skins	1.253	1.282	1.502
Leather	1.247	1.242	1.332
Other leather products	1.185	1.185	1.152

Table 9.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities—Continued

[1926=$1.000]

Groups and subgroups	July 1935	June 1935	July 1934
Textile products	$1.425	$1.427	$1.399
Clothing	1.239	1.239	1.221
Cotton goods	1.220	1.212	1.175
Knit goods	1.669	1.681	1.681
Silk and rayon	3.584	3.676	4.082
Woolen and worsted goods	1.309	1.323	1.239
Other textile products	1.447	1 451	1.437
Fuel and lighting materials	1.339	1.348	1.353
Anthracite	1.299	1.351	1.272
Bituminous coal	1.036	1.041	1.045
Coke	1.129	1.127	1.168
Electricity	(1)	1.109	1.082
Gas	(1)	1.050	1.008
Petroleum products	1.890	1.880	1.949
Metals and metal products	1.157	1.151	1.152
Agricultural implements	1.068	1.068	1.087
Iron and steel	1.149	1.148	1.153
Motor vehicles	1.056	1.056	1.057
Nonferrous metals	1.513	1.447	1.453
Plumbing and heating	1.453	1.511	1.333
Building materials	1.174	1.172	1.149
Brick and tile	1.122	1.121	1.095
Cement	1.054	1.054	1.065
Lumber	1.224	1.225	1.172
Paint and paint materials	1.264	1.253	1.253
Plumbing and heating	1.453	1.511	1.333
Structural steel	1.087	1.087	1.081
Other building materials	1.115	1.111	1.100
Chemicals and drugs	1.271	1.239	1.326
Chemicals	1.182	1.159	1.274
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	1.351	1.346	1.370
Fertilizer materials	1.522	1.522	1.479
Mixed fertilizers	1.458	1.342	1.374
House-furnishing goods	1.244	1.242	1.225
Furnishings	1.190	1.192	1.179
Furniture	1.302	1.297	1.274
Miscellaneous	1.477	1.462	1.431
Automobile tires and tubes	2.222	2.222	2.242
Cattle feed	1.272	1.085	1.126
Paper and pulp	1.255	1.255	1.214
Rubber, crude	4.000	3.846	3.344
Other miscellaneous	1.248	1.248	1.215
Raw materials	1.319	1.309	1.464
Semimanufactured articles	1.374	1.353	1.376
Finished products	1.220	1.217	1.279
Nonagricultural commodities	1.253	1.250	1.300
All commodities other than farm products and foods	1.282	1.282	1.276

[1] Data not yet available.

Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

IN THE following table the index numbers of wholesale prices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, and those in certain foreign countries, have been brought together in order that the trend of prices in the several countries may be compared. The base periods here shown are those appearing in the original sources from which the information has been drawn, in certain cases being the year 1913 or some other pre-war period. Only general comparisons can be made from these figures, since, in addition to differences in the base periods, and the kind and number of articles included, there are important differences in the composition of the index numbers themselves. Indexes are shown for the years 1926–34, inclusive, and by months since January 1933.

Table 10.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

Country	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistical Bureau	Ministry of Labor and social welfare	General Statistical Bureau	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	National Tariff Commission, Shanghai
Base period	1926 (100)	1911 (1,000)	January–June 1914 (100)	April 1914 (100)	1926 (100)	1926 (100)	1913 (100)	1926 (100)
Commodities	784	92	47	(Paper) 125	(Gold) 55	567 [1]	(Paper) ----------	(Silver) 155 [2]
1926	100.0	1,832	123	744	100.0	100.0	----------	100.0
1927	95.4	1,817	133	847	102.4	97.7	----------	104.4
1928	96.7	1,792	130	843	109.8	96.4	195.5	101.7
1929	95.3	1,803	130	851	117.0	95.6	192.4	104.5
1930	86.4	1,596	117	744	94.6	86.6	166.9	114.8
1931	73.0	1,428	108	626	79.1	72.1	152.2	126.7
1932	64.8	1,411	112	532	70.3	66.7	230.4	112.4
1933	65.9	1,409	108	501	61.8	67.1	346.0	103.8
1934	74.9	1,471	110	473	63.6	71.6	343.6	97.1
1933								
January	61.0	1,344	108	521	63.5	63.9	346.0	108.6
February	59.8	1,330	106	512	62.5	63.6	344.7	107.6
March	60.2	1,333	107	504	61.0	64.4	343.4	106.7
April	60.4	1,358	107	501	61.5	65.4	351.2	104.5
May	62.7	1,406	108	502	62.1	66.9	357.6	104.2
June	65.0	1,439	109	507	61.3	67.5	357.8	104.5
July	68.9	1,455	111	506	62.6	70.5	353.2	103.4
August	69.5	1,464	108	501	60.9	69.5	355.8	101.7
September	70.8	1,481	108	496	62.4	68.9	351.5	100.4
October	71.2	1,445	109	489	61.0	67.9	338.5	100.3
November	71.1	1,414	108	485	62.1	68.9	330.2	99.9
December	70.8	1,436	108	484	60.8	69.0	322.0	98.4
1934								
January	72.2	1,456	109	484	59.1	70.6	328.9	97.2
February	73.6	1,452	110	483	62.6	72.1	331.4	98.0
March	73.7	1,459	113	478	61.7	72.1	336.9	96.6
April	73.3	1,471	112	474	61.6	71.1	342.6	94.6
May	73.7	1,456	110	470	63.0	71.1	343.1	94.9
June	74.6	1,463	110	472	64.2	72.1	351.7	95.7
July	74.8	1,483	110	471	64.2	72.0	352.5	97.1
August	76.4	1,500	110	474	65.7	72.3	354.1	99.8
September	77.6	1,493	108	470	65.5	72.0	352.6	97.3
October	76.5	1,493	108	467	66.2	71.4	344.2	96.1
November	76.5	1,470	109	466	64.8	71.2	343.3	98.3
December	76.9	1,459	109	468	63.8	71.2	341.8	99.0
1935								
January	78.8	1,459	110	472	64.5	71.4	346.7	99.4
February	79.5	1,451	109	466	64.3	71.9	340.3	99.9
March	79.4	1,442	109	464	64.2	72.0	336.7	96.4
April	80.1	----------	109	531	66.0	72.5	334.9	95.9
May	80.2	----------	110	552	----------	72.3	339.3	95.0
June	79.8	----------	111	----------	----------	71.5	----------	92.1

[1] Revised for commodities since January 1934.
[2] Quotations, 154 since January 1932.

Table 10.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	India	Italy	Japan	Jugoslavia
Computing agency	Central Bureau of Statistics	Statistical Department	Central Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Department, etc.,[5] Calcutta	Riccardo Bachi	Bank of Japan, Tokio	National Bank
Base period	July 1914(100)	1913 (100)	1926 (100)	1913 (100)	1913 (100)	July 1914(100)	1913 (100)	October 1900(100)	1926 (100)
Commodities	(Gold) 69	118	120	(Paper) 126	400	72	(Paper) 140	56	55
1926	[3] 944.0	163	100	695	134.4	148	602.0	236.7	100.0
1927	[3] 968.0	153	101	642	137.6	148	495.3	224.6	103.4
1928	[3] 969.0	153	102	645	140.0	145	461.6	226.1	106.2
1929	[3] 913.0	150	98	627	137.2	141	445.3	219.8	100.6
1930	118.6	130	90	554	124.6	116	383.0	181.0	86.6
1931	107.5	114	84	502	110.9	96	328.4	153.0	72.9
1932	99.5	117	90	427	96.5	91	303.7	161.1	65.2
1933	96.3	125	89	398	93.3	87	279.5	179.5	64.4
1934	83.9	132	90	376	98.4	89	273.0	177.6	63.2
1933									
January	96.6	117	90	411	91.0	88	292.0	185.0	67.6
February	96.3	124	89	404	91.2	86	286.3	179.6	68.4
March	95.5	123	89	390	91.1	82	281.3	177.4	67.0
April	94.6	122	88	387	90.7	84	279.1	176.2	66.3
May	96.3	123	88	383	91.9	87	278.8	176.8	64.9
June	98.3	123	89	403	92.9	89	281.2	179.6	66.1
July	98.3	125	90	401	93.9	91	278.9	182.1	63.7
August	97.4	126	90	397	94.2	89	278.3	180.0	60.4
September	96.5	128	90	397	94.9	88	275.8	182.4	60.7
October	96.2	127	90	397	95.7	88	274.1	180.4	61.5
November	95.7	128	90	403	96.0	88	272.9	178.7	63.1
December	95.0	129	89	407	96.2	89	275.3	175.5	62.3
1934									
January	94.6	130	90	405	96.3	90	275.7	175.5	62.9
February	94.3	131	90	400	96.2	89	274.6	177.5	63.6
March	[4] 81.1	129	90	394	95.9	88	275.2	176.9	63.3
April	[4] 80.8	128	89	387	95.8	89	273.1	176.9	63.0
May	[4] 80.2	128	89	381	96.2	90	272.6	176.2	64.1
June	[4] 80.5	128	89	379	97.2	90	272.2	174.5	65.6
July	[4] 85.1	129	89	374	98.9	89	269.8	174.1	62.8
August	[4] 83.9	134	90	371	100.1	89	271.4	176.9	61.1
September	[4] 84.0	135	90	365	100.4	89	269.9	179.2	63.2
October	[4] 83.8	135	90	357	101.0	89	271.8	181.8	63.6
November	[4] 84.2	136	90	356	101.2	88	274.1	181.1	62.7
December	[4] 84.2	135	90	344	101.0	88	275.9	181.1	62.3
1935									
January	[4] 84.5	135	90	350	101.1	94	277.2	181.5	64.5
February	[4] 85.1	135	90	343	100.9	90	278.4	184.1	63.9
March	[4] 85.3	132	90	335	100.7	87	288.3	183.5	63.0
April	[4] 84.9	132	90	336	100.8	88	296.1	182.3	62.9
May	[4] 85.7	131	90	340	100.8	91	302.3	182.4	64.0
June	[4] 86.1	130	----	----	----	91	307.8	180.2	63.9

[3] Paper revised.
[4] New gold parity.
[5] Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

Table 10.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country	Netherlands	New Zealand revised	Norway	Peru	Poland	South Africa	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom
Computing agency	Central Bureau of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bank of Reserve	Central Office of Statistics	Office of Census and Statistics	Board of Trade	Federal Labor Department	Board of Trade
Base period	1913 (100)	1909–13 (1,000)	1913 (100)	1913 (100)	1928 (100)	1910 (1,000)	1913 (100)	July 1914 (100)	1930 (100)
Commodities	48	180	95	(Paper) 58	238	188	160	78	[6] 200
1926	145	1,553	----------	203.2	----------	1,387	149	144.5	----------
1927	148	1,478	----------	202.6	----------	1,395	146	142.2	----------
1928	149	1,492	157	191.9	100.0	1,354	148	144.6	----------
1929	142	1,488	149	185.7	96.3	1,305	140	141.2	----------
1930	117	1,449	137	178.0	85.5	1,155	122	126.5	100.0
1931	97	1,346	122	175.1	74.6	1,119	111	109.7	87.8
1932	79	1,297	122	170.3	65.5	1,032	109	96.0	85.6
1933	74	1,308	122	180.2	59.1	1,047	107	91.0	85.7
1934	78	1,330	124	188.1	55.8	1,143	114	89.8	88.1
1933									
January	75	1,266	122	172.2	59.3	983	106	91.3	84.7
February	74	1,315	121	172.1	60.4	----------	106	90.1	83.5
March	72	1,316	121	173.7	59.8	----------	105	90.0	82.7
April	71	1,315	121	178.6	59.9	1,013	105	91.1	82.8
May	72	1,323	121	178.4	59.6	----------	106	91.6	84.3
June	73	1,321	121	180.0	60.1	----------	106	91.2	86.2
July	73	1,327	121	181.0	60.6	1,072	108	91.7	86.8
August	73	1,325	122	182.1	57.9	----------	108	90.9	87.2
September	75	1,317	123	184.2	58.1	----------	109	90.8	87.8
October	75	1,317	123	186.6	57.9	1,122	109	90.7	87.5
November	76	1,318	122	186.3	57.6	----------	110	91.0	87.6
December	77	1,320	122	186.9	57.6	----------	110	91.3	87.6
1934									
January	79	1,336	120	186.8	57.8	1,193	112	91.8	88.8
February	80	1,339	122	186.6	57.6	----------	112	91.4	89.2
March	79	1,340	122	184.1	57.3	----------	112	90.9	88.2
April	79	1,332	123	187.4	56.8	1,171	113	89.6	87.7
May	77	1,340	123	187.8	56.0	----------	113	89.0	87.2
June	76	1,337	123	189.8	55.8	----------	114	89.0	87.9
July	77	1,336	124	188.8	55.9	1,102	114	88.9	87.3
August	78	1,342	127	191.4	55.8	----------	114	89.8	89.0
September	77	1,337	126	190.9	55.0	----------	114	89.1	88.4
October	77	1,338	127	187.9	54.5	1,109	114	89.6	87.8
November	77	1,340	126	187.0	53.6	----------	115	89.4	87.5
December	77	1,338	125	185.3	53.5	----------	115	89.0	87.8
1935									
January	78	1,345	125	186.3	52.7	1,074	115	88.3	88.3
February	77	1,360	125	188.2	52.2	----------	115	87.6	88.0
March	75	1,365	126	191.2	52.1	----------	115	86.4	86.9
April	76	1,367	125	190.6	52.2	1,044	115	87.1	87.5
May	75	1,371	125	190.4	52.8	----------	115	87.6	88.2
June	----------	----------	126	191.5	52.6	----------	116	88.6	88.4

[6] Revised for commodities since January 1930.

COST OF LIVING

Revision of Index of Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers

By FAITH M. WILLIAMS, MARGARET H. HOGG, and EWAN CLAGUE[1]

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has been publishing indexes of living costs in the United States since 1919. In April 1933, at the request of the Secretary of Labor, the American Statistical Association appointed an advisory committee to study the statistical work of the Department.[2] This committee devoted much time to the problems involved in revising the indexes of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The revision which follows was made by the Cost of Living Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as a result of the joint recommendations of that Division and of the advisory committee to the Secretary of Labor.

When the United States Labor Bureau inaugurated its index of food costs in 1903 the investigation "had for its object the collection of data which would show the extent of the increase or decrease in the retail prices of the staple articles of food during the period and thus render it possible to determine, approximately at least, the changes in cost of living in the several years covered."[3] In the period of rapidly increasing prices during and immediately following the World War, it became increasingly clear that a measure of changes in food costs was not an adequate measure of changes in total living costs. Beginning early in 1918, index numbers of changes in the cost of the whole range of commodities and services entering into family

[1] Miss Williams is a member of the staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Miss Hogg was a member of the staff of the Russell Sage Foundation, up to the time of her death, Aug. 3, 1935, and Mr. Clague, who is director of research of the Community Council of Philadelphia, served on the American Statistical Association's advisory committee to the Secretary of Labor.

[2] On Mar. 15, 1933, Secretary Perkins requested "the appointment of an advisory committee of the American Statistical Association to confer with me and advise me regarding the method, adequacy, usefulness, and general program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the publications of that Bureau." The advisory committee appointed in compliance with this request worked in close collaboration with the Committee on Government Statistics and Information Services of the American Statistical Association and the Social Science Research Council. In November 1933, through the courtesy of the Russell Sage Foundation, the affiliated committees secured the services of Miss Margaret Hogg for the purpose of making a detailed analysis of the statistical problems relating to the measurement of changes in living costs. The plans for revision in their final form were approved by all three authors.

[3] U. S. Bureau of Labor Bul. No. 54 (September 1904), pp. 1129–1163: Cost of Living and Retail Prices in the United States, by G. W. W. Hanger.

living were published for certain shipbuilding centers and then for other industrial cities.[4]

After some preliminary estimates of changes in living costs throughout the United States,[5] a table in the form in which it was thereafter maintained was published in the Monthly Labor Review for February 1921, giving percentage changes in the cost of food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, furniture and furnishings, miscellaneous items, and all items purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the United States.

These indexes were weighted by the quantities of goods purchased annually by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the period 1917–19, as shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' investigation of family expenditures at that time. This investigation still furnishes the most recent comprehensive data on the subject, and on that account the consumption weights used in the series of revised index numbers presented hereafter continue to represent goods purchased annually by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 1917–19. A new study of family expenditures is now under way which will provide weights reflecting more completely present-day consumption. Pending a basic change in consumption weights, three methodological changes have been incorporated in the indexes.

These changes are as follows: (1) The weights used in calculating food-cost indexes have been modified, and from January 1935 onward, a much larger number of food prices than were used previously have been included in these indexes. (2) A change has been made in the method of combining the group indexes of the cost of food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous items, to obtain the index of the cost of all items for each city. (3) The composite index of living costs for the larger cities of the United States is now calculated as a weighted average of costs for 32 separate cities. The city weights used in the revised index represent the population of the metropolitan areas where retail prices are collected, and also of adjacent large urban centers in which it is believed that prices move in a fashion similar to that observed where prices are gathered.

Revision of Food-Cost Indexes

Before January 1921, the indexes of food costs published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were based on prices of 22 foods. Since that date these indexes have included 42 foods, weighted by the average quantities of these particular foods purchased annually by 8,531 families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the period

[4] The first of these indexes gave changes in living costs in Philadelphia from 1914 to 1917 (Monthly Labor Review, March 1918, p. 112). This index was later revised.

[5] Monthly Labor Review, October 1919, pp. 1-8: Summary of Increased Cost of Living, July 1914 to June 1919, by Hugh S. Hanna.

1917–19, in the 51 cities from which the Bureau obtains retail food prices. Regional weights were used in this computation, representing average purchases in the cities where prices are secured in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Central, South Central, and Western areas and in the entire United States.[6]

An examination of detailed figures on average quantities of food purchased in different cities in 1917–19 shows much diversity in food consumption from city to city. It was therefore decided that, insofar as adequate figures were available, revised weights should be computed for the food-cost index for each city in which prices are secured, based on the food-purchasing habits of that city. In many cases the differences in food consumption shown by the expenditure data reflect what is known of differences caused by size of city, region, nationality background, and income level in these cities. In other cases it seems likely that the differences are due to the small sample obtained. Retail food prices are currently collected in a few cities which were not included in the consumption study of 1917–19. When the sample was small, or when there were no consumption weights for a city, data from two or more communities have been combined to secure more representative weights.

Table 6 (see page 833) shows the data used in revising the weights for individual cities. The change in method may be illustrated for New England. Formerly food prices in all New England cities were weighted alike on the basis of purchases in "North Atlantic" (New England and Middle Atlantic) cities. Three different sets of weights are now used for New England alone. Boston retail food prices are weighted by the average quantities of various foods purchased by 407 Boston families in 1917–19. In Bridgeport, Providence, and Fall River, where retail food prices are secured, figures on food purchases are available for only 143, 158, and 158 families respectively. These samples are assumed to be too small to yield averages showing reliable differences. Quantities purchased in these three cities, together with the purchases by 109 families in Lawrence, where retail prices are not collected, have been averaged. This set of food weights has been applied to prices for Bridgeport, Providence, and Fall River, and also to New Haven prices for which no consumption data are available. Finally, a distinctive consumption pattern appears to be reflected in the 1917–19 food purchases of 97 families in Portland, Maine, and of 112 families in Manchester, N. H., and for these two cities a single set of weights is used.

Analysis shows that the method of weighting the prices by the quantities purchased of the *specific* foods for which prices are secured has given an inadequate representation to the price movements of meats, fruits, and vegetables, and has overweighted those of dairy

[6] Monthly Labor Review, March 1921, p. 25.

products, cereals, and eggs. Purchases of fruits and vegetables are widely scattered among many different items and it is particularly difficult to price enough kinds to give the group a proper weighting in the total. The number of fruits and vegetables for which prices were obtained was gradually increased during the year 1934, thus making the problem easier to meet from January 1935 onward, but leaving it unsolved for earlier years. Furthermore, an increase in the number of commodities priced would never entirely solve the problem of balanced weighting for the entire index as long as the prices secured were weighted only by the purchases of the specific foods priced, unless all commodities purchased were priced.

It was therefore decided to revise the entire method of weighting the food-cost index, by grouping the data on food expenditures, bringing together the amounts spent for foods considered to move similarly in price, and to weight the prices of a given group of foods not by expenditures for the specific foods priced, but by expenditures for the entire group. For example, only three vegetables were priced from 1919 to 1934—potatoes, onions, and cabbage. At present, prices are secured for these three and also for sweetpotatoes, green beans, carrots, celery, lettuce, and spinach—a list sufficiently comprehensive to reflect the price movement of fresh vegetables generally. Data on quantities purchased in 1917–19 are available, however, with reference to an even longer list of items, including, in addition to the vegetables already named, sauerkraut, peas, beets, turnips, and unspecified fresh vegetables. Cabbage prices are now weighted, not only by the quantity of cabbage purchased, but also by an appropriate allowance for expenditures for sauerkraut, and carrot prices by expenditures for carrots, beets, and turnips.

To accomplish this reweighting, detailed food-expenditure figures were needed. Unfortunately the 1917–19 data on purchases of individual foods are available only in terms of quantities, not of expenditures. Total food expenditures were calculated from the original data and published by cities and income groups, but detailed figures on amounts spent for the various separate foods by the 12,096 families studied in this investigation were not summarized when figures on the average quantities purchased were calculated and published in 1919. A return to the original schedules would have entailed an enormous amount of work.

It was found, however, that average expenditures for the various foods could be estimated with reasonable accuracy by applying to the quantity figures for each food appropriate average food prices derived from a 1917–19 study made by the Office of Home Economics of the

United States Department of Agriculture.[7] When these estimated expenditures for separate foods are aggregated, they yield an estimated average total expenditure for food by families throughout the United States of $517.94, as compared with the average of $548.51 shown by the 1917–19 investigation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[8] The figure calculated from the Bureau of Home Economics' prices is lower, in part because a large proportion of the Bureau of Home Economics' data came from the last 4 months of 1917, when prices were lower than they were later on. More small cities were represented in the Bureau of Home Economics' study than in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' study, although data were collected in New York, Chicago, and other large cities in both investigations.

The prices from the Office of Home Economics' investigation were used in preparing the detailed estimates of food expenditures needed, on the assumption that the relationships between the prices paid for foods of different kinds by the families studied by the Office of Home Economics in 1917–19 were similar to the relationships between the prices paid by the families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the same period. The difference between the calculated figures for average expenditures for all foods in each city and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' total for actual average food expenditures was proportionately distributed over the various separate food-expenditure items to give the proper weight to all foods. The estimated expenditure figures thus secured for specific foods have been used to compute quantity weights for food-cost indexes in the following way:

As was stated above, foods have been grouped according to similarity in price fluctuation, using estimates secured from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. The method of grouping the expenditure data and relating them to the retail prices included in the indexes in the period from 1919 through 1934, and from January 1935 on, is shown in table 7 (see page 834). Due to the larger number of foods quoted since January 1935 the groupings are more satisfactory since that date.

Quantity weights for the foods priced from 1919 through 1934, and from January 1935 onward, were computed by dividing the expenditure weight assigned to a given food by the average price of that food in 1917–19, as shown by the Office of Home Economics' study. For example, the expenditure weight assigned to round steak in Buffalo was $19.55, the average price in 1917–19 was 37 cents per pound, and

[7] These prices were secured from an unpublished report on the food expenditures of 200 moderate-income families in 147 cities, based on data secured by the Office of Home Economics and analyzed by the Bureau of Home Economics, which succeeded the Office of Home Economics July 1, 1923. The study included quantity purchased and amount spent for about 300 foods.

[8] U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 357, p. 5.

the quantity weight computed on this basis was 52.8 pounds. The quantity weights so obtained were multiplied by Bureau of Labor Statistics' prices in March 1919. The total food expenditure computed by this method was then compared with a total computed by applying the Bureau of Labor Statistics' food-cost index for March 1919 to average actual food expenditures of wage earners and lower-salaried workers as shown by the investigation of 1917–19.[9] The two aggregates differed somewhat because of differences between the average price for the United States by which the quantity weights had been computed and the prices for individual cities. This problem was met by distributing the difference proportionately over the various food expenditure items, so that each food would be properly weighted and the total would represent accurately expenditures for all foods. For example, the weights representing average quantities of food purchased in Buffalo multiplied by March 1919 prices in that city showed a total of $559.01. Actual average food expenditures in Buffalo in 1917–19 brought up to the March 1919 price level by the food-cost index amounted to $530.71, a figure 5 percent lower than the newly computed figure. Each of the newly computed weights was therefore reduced by 5 percent.

The effect of the change in the method of weighting the index is shown in table 1.

Table 1.—Estimated Distribution of Food Expenditures by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in 1917–19

Group	Percentage distribution based on—		
	Prices of 126 foods (average 1917–19) and quantities of all foods purchased annually 1917–19 [1]	Prices of 42 foods as of Mar. 15, 1919, and quantities of these 42 foods purchased annually 1917–19 [2]	Prices of 42 foods as of Mar. 15, 1919, and weights derived from annual expenditures for all foods 1917–19 [3]
Cereals	20.0	20.3	17.8
Meats	26.0	22.9	26.7
Dairy products	18.6	25.6	20.9
Egg	5.6	6.7	5.7
Fruits and vegetables	18.1	11.0	17.1
Fats and oils	4.1	5.2	4.6
Other foods	7.6	8.3	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Based on the 126 items for which prices and quantities were available.
[2] Prices and quantities for 42 specific foods were used.
[3] The 126 specific items were allocated to the 42 items for which prices were available.

The difference between the percentage distribution given in column 1 and column 2 is due in part to differences between average prices in 1917–19 and prices in March 1919, but in greater part to the fact that in the computations on which column 2 is based, the 42 food prices

[9] The average of the indexes for December 1917 and December 1918 were used to represent this period.

for March 1919 were weighted by purchases of these particular foods only. The distribution given in column 3 corresponds in general to column 1. The differences are due to price changes from the time the family-expenditure study began to the spring of 1919. Insofar as Bureau of Labor Statistics' prices for vegetables and fruits are available throughout the period they show that prices for foods of this type were lower in March 1919 than on the average from August 1917 to February 1919. Prices for cereals and bakery products were the same in March 1919 as the average for the 1917–19 period. Meat prices were on the average slightly higher in March 1919 than in the preceding 19 months, and the prices of dairy products very much higher. The cost of the dairy products priced at that time was 14.7 percent higher in March 1919 than on the average during the period covered by the expenditure study of 1917–19.

Method of Combining Group Indexes into Indexes Showing Changes in Cost of All Goods

THERE are no comprehensive figures showing distribution of family expenditures in 1913 (the base period of the United States index) or in the years immediately preceding 1913, the last previous investigation of wage-earners' family expenditures having been made in 1904.

Up to the present time the index showing changes in the cost of "all items" has been computed by weighting the percentage change from the base period for food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous items by the percentages which these groups represented in the total expenditures of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 1917–19. The weighted percentage change was added algebraically to 100 to give the cost-of-living index. This method gives the same results as weighting the group indexes by these percentages of total expenditure.

An article published in 1931 pointed out that the extreme and uneven price changes which occurred between 1913 and 1917–19 made the percentage distribution of expenditures in the latter period inapplicable for weighting an index using 1913 costs as a base.[10] In the period from 1913 to 1919 the cost of house-furnishing goods, clothing, food, and miscellaneous items increased much more rapidly than rent or fuel and light costs.

The table following illustrates the difference between actual distribution of annual expenditures in 1917–19, and the distribution of the cost of equivalent goods purchased in 1913, the base period for the index for the United States.

[10] Journal of the American Statistical Association, March 1931, p. 52: A Distortion in the Cost of Living Index, by Margaret H. Hogg.

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in the United States

Group of goods	Percentage distribution of cost of goods purchased in—	
	1913[1]	1917–19[2]
Food	34.8	38.2
Clothing	13.7	16.6
Rent	21.2	13.4
Fuel and light	5.6	5.3
House-furnishing goods	4.0	5.1
Miscellaneous items	20.7	21.3
All items	100.0	100.0

[1] Computed from expenditures shown by the investigation of 1917–19 and changes in costs between 1913 and the time of that investigation.
[2] As previously used in weighting the cost-of-living indexes.

The method to be used hereafter by the Bureau involves the computation of dollar aggregates for each date for which the indexes are calculated. These aggregates are based again on group expenditures for 1917–19 and the group indexes of the cost of goods at retail. Group expenditures so computed are added together. From these total-expenditure figures the all-items indexes are calculated, as in table 4. This method has been adopted to simplify the calculation of the all-items indexes for the United States, since some of the indexes for the 32 cities were based on costs in 1914, and some on costs in 1917.

Two methods may be used to compute an index of changes in the cost of all goods purchased. Each takes account of the fact that the cost-of-living index is based on the concept of pricing fixed quantities of goods from time to time, and also that the percentage distribution of such expenditures must vary significantly during a period of unequal change in prices of food and rent, or clothing and fuel. On inspection, the methods appear quite different, although they produce identical results. The conventional approach is illustrated in table 3. The weights represent the computed percentage distribution of expenditures in 1913 as shown in table 2, and are applied to the group indexes for food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous items. The group indexes from 1913 through 1917 are the same as those heretofore published, and are those used in converting 1917–19 expenditures into 1913 expenditures for the purpose of securing revised weighting for the group indexes. The indexes for all items are derived by multiplying the group indexes by the percentage weights.

Table 3.—Index Numbers of Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in the United States

Group of goods	Percentage weight	Average, 1913	December 1914	December 1915	December 1916	December 1917	December 1918	Average, 1917–19[1]
Food	34.8	100.0	105.0	105.0	126.0	157.0	187.3	172.2
Clothing	13.7	100.0	101.0	104.7	120.0	149.1	213.4	181.3
Rent	21.2	100.0	100.0	101.5	102.3	100.1	105.3	102.7
Fuel and light	5.6	100.0	101.0	101.0	108.4	124.1	146.0	135.0
House-furnishing goods	4.0	100.0	104.0	110.6	127.8	150.6	205.0	177.8
Miscellaneous goods	20.7	100.0	103.0	107.4	113.3	140.5	163.3	151.9
All items	100.0	100.0	102.7	104.7	116.6	138.3	166.9	152.6

[1] Average of December 1917 and December 1918.

Hereafter in the computation of the all-items indexes, percentage changes in the cost of each group of items in a given city will be applied to dollar aggregates based on average actual expenditures in that city in 1917–19. This procedure is necessitated by the fact that the index must be computed currently by the link-relative method, because of constant changes in the form in which consumer goods are offered for sale.

It has been decided that hereafter the revised indexes will be converted to 1923–25 base to facilitate comparisons with other indexes for which this base is used.

Table 4.—Computed Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers, 1913 to 1917–19

Group of goods	Index of costs 1917–19 (1913=100)[1]	Average expenditures 1917–19[2]	Computed cost of equivalent goods						
			December 1918	December 1917	December 1916	December 1915	December 1914	Average 1913	
								Cost	Percentage distribution
Food	172.2	$563.92	$613.55	$514.28	$412.74	$343.95	$343.95	$327.57	34.8
Clothing	181.3	233.26	274.66	191.86	154.42	134.73	129.97	128.68	13.7
Rent	102.7	204.66	209.87	199.45	203.83	202.24	199.25	199.25	21.2
Fuel and light	135.0	71.68	77.49	65.88	57.55	53.62	53.62	53.09	5.6
House-furnishing goods	177.8	66.45	76.62	56.28	47.76	41.33	38.86	37.37	4.0
Miscellaneous goods	151.9	296.21	318.48	273.94	220.91	209.41	200.83	194.98	20.7
All items	152.6	1,436.18	1,570.67	1,301.69	1,097.21	985.28	966.48	940.94	100.0

[1] Average December 1917 and December 1918 indexes used to represent period July 1917–February 1919. 75 percent of the expenditure data covered practically the year 1918. (See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 357, p. 1.)

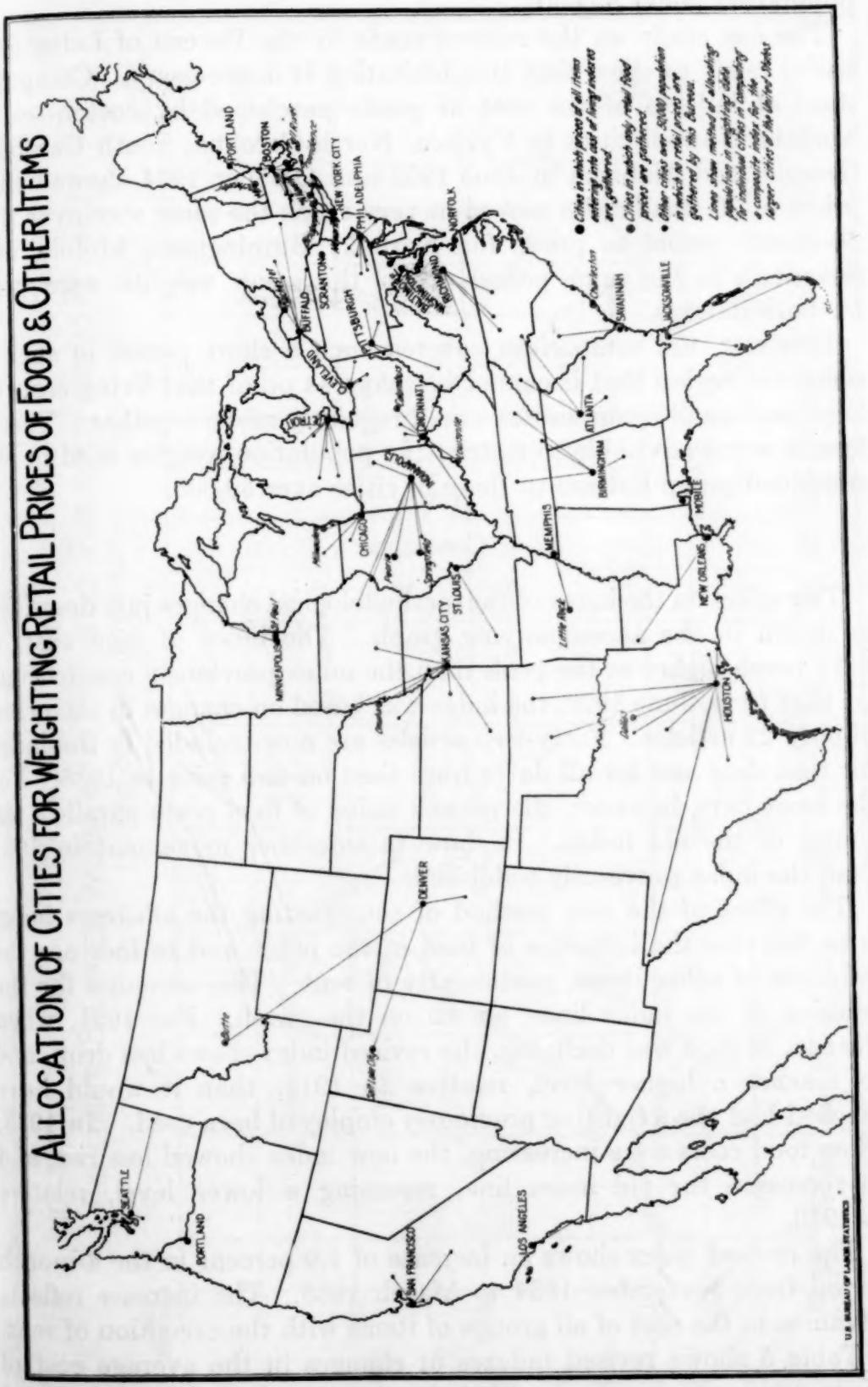
[2] Average of actual expenditures in the 32 cities where retail prices were collected, July 1917–February 1919, as shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' investigation, weighted by population of the given metropolitan areas and adjacent metropolitan areas, as shown in table 7.

Combination of Indexes for Individual Cities into Composite Index for Larger Cities of the United States

HERETOFORE one method has been used for combining the food-cost indexes for individual cities into a food-cost index for the larger cities of the United States, and an entirely different method for securing such indexes for the cost of other items. Retail food prices are secured in 51 cities, the number of quotations varying roughly with the population of the given city. It has been customary, after weighting for each city the chain-store and independent-store prices, to average without further weighting all the quotations secured for each food priced and to multiply these average prices by weights representing average quantities purchased in the United States. Retail prices on items other than food are secured in 32 cities. Group indexes for items other than food were computed for the United States by combining aggregates for 32 cities and comparing the aggregates for one date with those for another.

It was decided that the result would more accurately represent the price situation in the larger cities of the United States if aggregate costs for each group of items for each city were weighted according to the population, not only of the metropolitan areas where the retail-price information is collected, but also of adjacent metropolitan areas where prices are considered to move in a similar fashion. Since the base period for these indexes is hereafter to be 1923–25, weights have been prepared which represent the average population in 1920 and 1930 of areas classified as metropolitan by the census in 1930, and of cities over 50,000 in the same region, but not within any metropolitan area. Table 8 (see page 836) shows the grouping of cities used in computing population weights for combining the food-cost indexes for 51 cities, and other group indexes for 32 of the cities, into composite group indexes for the larger cities of the United States. The accompanying map shows the location of these cities. Since food prices are secured in 51 cities and other prices in but 32 cities, the weights assigned to the prices of a given city for purposes of the food-cost index often differ from the weight assigned for other group indexes. For example, costs in Boston are weighted as 10.7 percent of the total sample in computing composite clothing costs for the larger cities of the United States. For food, this weight is distributed over Boston, Providence, Fall River, Bridgeport, and New Haven.

There is little comparative information on price movements in large and small towns. The weighting system adopted is based on the conservative assumption that the prices collected in a given large city are representative of prices in the surrounding metropolitan area and also of nearby cities with a population of over 50,000. It is not


ALLOCATION OF CITIES FOR WEIGHTING RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD & OTHER ITEMS
PORTLAND
BOSTON
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
NORFOLK
BUFFALO
SCRANTON
PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND
DETROIT
CHICAGO
CINCINNATI
SAVANNAH
JACKSONVILLE
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM
MOBILE
MEMPHIS
NEW ORLEANS
MINNEAPOLIS
ST LOUIS
KANSAS CITY
HOUSTON
DENVER
SEATTLE
PORTLAND
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

assumed that changes in price in a large city are necessarily representative of changes in smaller nearby cities; i. e., cities with a population under 50,000.

The one study on the subject made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics tends to show that this limitation is unnecessary. Computations of indexes of the cost of goods purchased by cotton-textile workers in small cities in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama in June 1933 and October 1934 showed that prices in 10 small cities moved in very much the same way over this 16-month period as prices for Norfolk, Birmingham, Mobile, and Savannah in the same period, when the same weights were used for both indexes.

However, the comparison covered such a short period in such a restricted region that it cannot be taken as proof that living costs in large and small communities would regularly move together. Therefore, it seems advisable to restrict the population weights used in the combined group indexes to those of cities over 50,000.

Conclusion

THE effect on the index of the methodological changes just described is shown in the accompanying graph. The index of food costs is very much higher at the peak than the index previously constructed. At that time, June 1920, the index was based on changes in the prices of only 22 articles. Forty-two articles are now included in the index for that date and for all dates from then on and prior to 1935. For the most part, however, the revised index of food costs parallels the course of the old index. It shows a smoother movement in 1934 than the index previously published.

The effect of the new method of constructing the all-items index is to decrease the influence of food in the index and to increase the influence of other items, particularly of rent. This accounts for the crossing of the index lines, shown on the graph. For 1921, when the cost of food was declining, the revised index shows less drop, and so reaches a higher level, relative to 1913, than it would have reached had the weighting previously employed been used. In 1933, when food costs were increasing, the new index showed less rise, and so recrossed the old index line, resuming a lower level, relative to 1913.

The revised index shows an increase of 1.9 percent in the 4-month period from November 1934 to March 1935. The increase reflects advances in the cost of all groups of items with the exception of rent.

Table 5 shows revised indexes of changes in the average cost of goods purchased by the families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the large cities of the United States combined, by groups of items, from 1913 to March 1935.

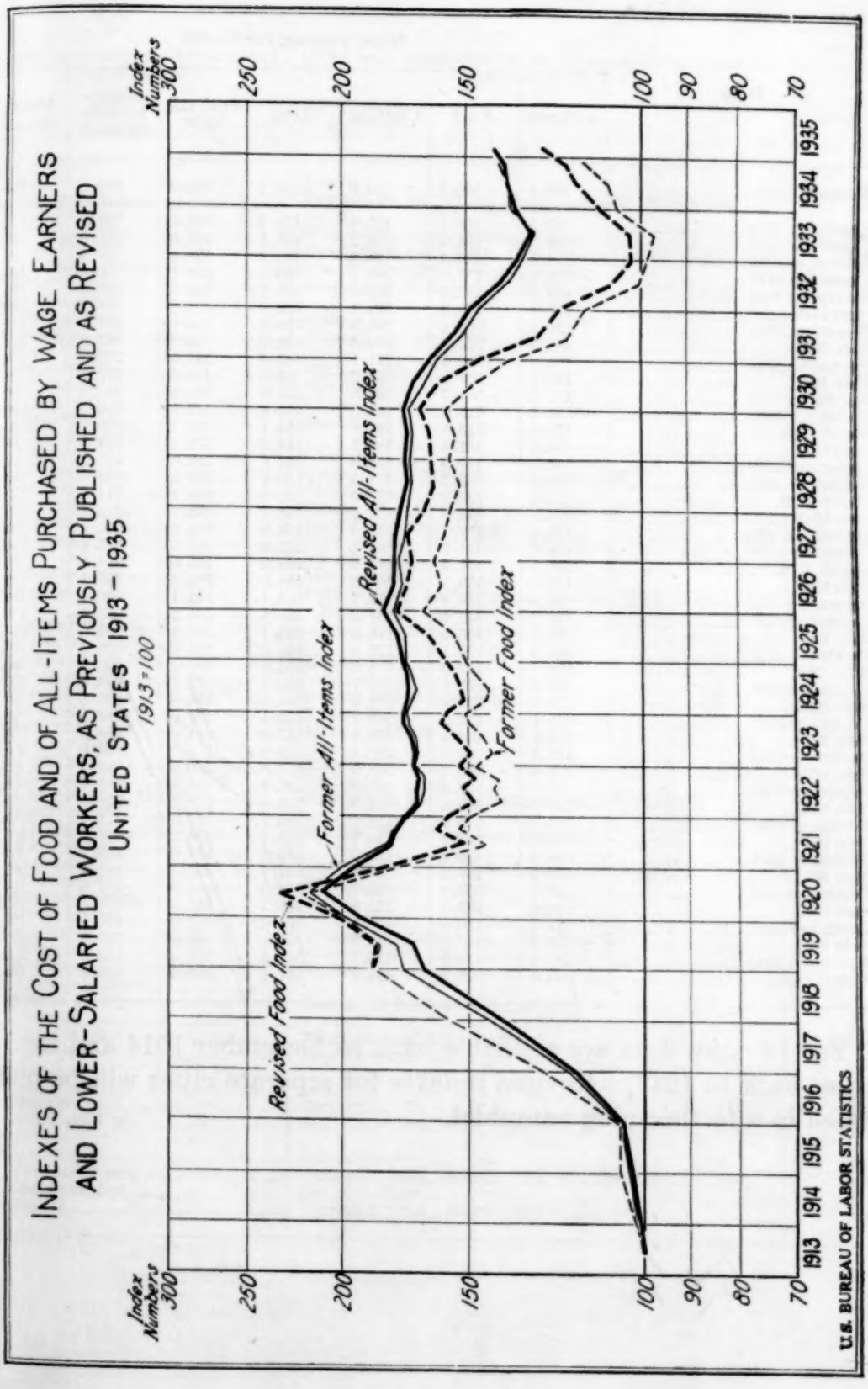

INDEXES OF THE COST OF FOOD AND OF ALL-ITEMS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER-SALARIED WORKERS, AS PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED AND AS REVISED
UNITED STATES 1913 - 1935
1913=100
Index Numbers
300
250
200
150
100
90
80
70
Revised Food Index
Former All-Items Index
Revised All-Items Index
Former Food Index
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Table 5.—Indexes of the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in the Larger Cities of the United States, Combined, 1913 to March 1935

Date	Index numbers (1913=100)						
	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
Average, 1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
December 1914	102.7	105.0	101.0	100.0	101.0	104.0	103.0
December 1915	104.7	105.0	104.7	101.5	101.0	110.6	107.4
December 1916	116.6	126.0	120.0	102.3	108.4	127.8	113.3
December 1917	138.3	157.0	149.1	100.1	124.1	150.6	140.5
December 1918	166.9	187.3	213.4	105.3	146.0	205.0	163.3
June 1919	171.1	185.9	231.1	109.6	144.2	218.0	168.0
December 1919	191.4	200.4	286.3	119.0	153.1	257.8	185.4
June 1920	211.3	231.6	302.6	129.2	169.3	287.2	197.8
December 1920	195.6	183.3	271.1	142.5	192.0	278.3	205.8
May 1921	179.1	151.8	233.0	150.9	182.2	239.7	205.8
September 1921	177.2	161.7	201.3	151.9	181.6	216.3	204.4
December 1921	174.8	157.9	192.5	154.4	183.4	210.5	203.4
March 1922	168.8	148.1	183.8	154.1	178.1	199.1	200.1
June 1922	169.0	151.5	180.3	154.6	177.2	195.5	198.4
September 1922	168.0	147.9	178.2	154.9	186.6	195.8	197.9
December 1922	170.3	153.2	178.4	156.0	189.0	201.8	197.3
March 1923	170.0	149.9	181.0	156.8	187.7	211.0	197.5
June 1923	171.8	154.0	181.4	158.4	182.7	215.5	197.6
September 1923	174.5	159.4	182.9	159.9	184.8	215.7	198.6
December 1923	174.7	157.7	182.8	162.3	187.2	215.6	199.4
March 1924	172.5	151.9	182.2	163.2	185.0	214.0	198.9
June 1924	172.3	152.1	180.6	164.9	180.8	208.4	199.1
September 1924	172.9	154.1	178.7	165.1	183.1	206.7	199.1
December 1924	174.3	157.7	177.5	165.6	184.3	207.7	199.8
June 1925	176.7	165.1	176.9	165.1	181.4	205.2	201.1
December 1925	181.3	176.1	175.8	165.0	196.0	205.0	201.6
June 1926	178.7	172.6	174.2	163.5	185.2	200.9	201.5
December 1926	178.3	171.3	172.7	162.8	191.4	198.6	202.1
June 1927	177.7	172.2	171.0	161.1	184.8	195.8	202.8
December 1927	175.1	165.8	168.7	159.4	187.0	195.0	203.7
June 1928	172.9	162.4	168.4	157.2	181.6	191.0	203.6
December 1928	173.3	163.6	167.4	155.5	185.3	189.8	205.0
June 1929	172.8	164.3	166.6	153.5	180.2	189.1	205.4
December 1929	173.7	167.5	165.6	151.9	184.2	188.4	206.1
June 1930	170.3	160.4	164.3	149.8	178.1	186.1	206.8
December 1930	163.6	145.9	158.1	146.7	182.2	178.4	206.3
June 1931	153.9	127.7	149.7	142.1	174.2	166.2	205.0
December 1931	148.4	120.8	139.3	136.6	177.0	156.9	203.1
June 1932	138.9	107.2	131.9	127.8	165.0	143.4	200.2
December 1932	133.5	102.6	124.7	118.3	166.9	137.5	197.1
June 1933	129.8	102.8	122.8	108.7	157.8	137.8	192.3
December 1933	134.6	110.0	136.7	104.0	167.3	154.1	193.0
June 1934	136.5	116.1	139.8	102.1	162.9	157.2	192.7
November 1934	137.8	119.1	139.7	102.0	165.4	158.3	192.9
March 1935	140.4	126.3	139.9	101.8	165.9	159.4	193.1

For 19 cities data are available back to December 1914 and for 13 cities back to 1917. Revised indexes for separate cities will be published in a forthcoming pamphlet.

Table 6.—Data Used in Calculating Revised Weights for Indexes of Cost of Food Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers

Cities for which retail food prices are obtained	Cities from which data on food purchased were used to compute weights	Number of families from which data were obtained
New England:		
Boston	Boston	407
Bridgeport	Bridgeport, Fall River, Lawrence, and Providence	568
Fall River	do	568
Manchester	Manchester and Portland, Maine	209
New Haven	Bridgeport, Fall River, Lawrence, and Providence	568
Portland, Maine	Manchester and Portland, Maine	209
Providence	Bridgeport, Fall River, Lawrence, and Providence	568
Middle Atlantic:		
Buffalo	Buffalo	256
Newark	Newark and New York City	665
New York	do	665
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	301
Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	254
Rochester	Syracuse	158
Scranton	Scranton	151
East North Central:		
Chicago	Chicago	348
Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Columbus, and Louisville	523
Cleveland	Cleveland	245
Columbus	Cincinnati, Columbus, and Louisville	523
Detroit	Detroit and Grand Rapids	388
Indianapolis	Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Moline, Rock Island, and Davenport.	388
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	198
Peoria	Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Moline, Rock Island, and Davenport.	388
Springfield, Ill	do	388
West North Central:		
Kansas City	Kansas City	224
Minneapolis	Minneapolis-St. Paul	240
Omaha	Omaha and Des Moines	204
St. Louis	St. Louis	227
St. Paul	Minneapolis-St. Paul	240
South Atlantic:		
Atlanta	Atlanta	160
Baltimore	Baltimore	195
Charleston, S. C	Charleston, S. C., Jacksonville, and Savannah	261
Jacksonville	do	261
Norfolk	Norfolk, Richmond, and Roanoke	335
Richmond	do	335
Savannah	Charleston, S. C., Jacksonville, and Savannah	261
Washington	Baltimore	195
East South Central:		
Birmingham	Birmingham	151
Louisville	Cincinnati, Columbus, and Louisville	523
Memphis	Memphis and Little Rock	174
Mobile	Mobile	108
West South Central:		
Dallas	Dallas, El Paso, and Houston	252
Houston	do	252
Little Rock	Memphis and Little Rock	174
New Orleans	New Orleans	147
Mountain:		
Butte	Butte	102
Denver	Denver	154
Salt Lake City	Salt Lake City	103
Pacific:		
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	202
Portland, Oreg	Portland, Oreg., Seattle, and Spokane	452
San Francisco	San Francisco	301
Seattle	Portland, Oreg., Seattle, and Spokane	452

Table 7.—Method of Grouping Food-Expenditure Data Calculated from Quantities of Food Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in 1917–19, to Secure Weights for Food Prices

Foods priced, 1919–34	Foods for which amounts purchased in 1917–19 are available	Foods priced, January 1935 onward
	Beef:	
Round steak	Steak, 2/5 purchases	Round steak.
Sirloin steak	Steak, 1/5 purchases	Sirloin steak.
Chuck roast	Roast, 2/5 purchases	Chuck roast.
Rib roast	Roast, 1/5 purchases	Rib roast.
Plate	Stew	Plate.
Weighted average of 5 preceding prices.	Other fresh beef	Weighted average of 5 preceding prices.
	Beef, salt corned	
	Beef, salt dried	
	Beef, canned	
	Veal	Veal cutlets.
	Pork:	
Pork chops	Fresh, ½ purchases	Chops.
	Fresh, ½ purchases	Loin roast.
	Salt, bacon	Bacon, sliced and strip.
Bacon, sliced	Salt, side, dry	Salt pork.
	Salt, side, pickled	
	Salt, ham and shoulder, ¼ purchases.	Ham, sliced.
Ham, sliced	Salt, ham and shoulder, ½ purchases.	Ham, whole.
	Salt, ham and shoulder, ¼ purchases.	Ham, picnic, smoked.
Weighted average of pork prices	Canned	Weighted average of pork prices.
	Ham, cooked	
	Sausage	
	Mutton:	
	Chops	Rib chops.
	Roast	Leg.
Leg of lamb	Stew, 2/5 purchases	Breast.
	Stew, 3/5 purchases	Chuck or shoulder.
	Other	
	Liver	Beef liver.
Weighted average of all meat prices.	Kidney	Weighted average of all meat prices.
	Tongue, cooked	
	Other meat, cooked	
	Other meat, not canned	
	Poultry:	
Roasting chickens	Hens	Roasting chickens.
	Other	
	Sea food:	
	Salmon, canned, 1/5 purchases	Salmon, canned, red.
	Salmon, canned, 2/5 purchases	Salmon, canned, pink.
	Fresh fish	Weighted average of 2 preceding prices.
Salmon, canned, red	Salt fish	
	Other canned fish	
	Oysters	
	Other sea food	
	Milk and milk products:	
	Milk, not skimmed	Milk, fresh, grade A, delivered.
Milk, fresh	Milk, skimmed	
	Buttermilk	
	Cream	Cream.
Milk, evaporated	Milk, condensed or evaporated	Milk, evaporated.
Butter	Butter	Butter.
Cheese, American	Cheese, American	Cheese, American.
	Cheese, other	
Weighted average of prices of dairy products listed above.	Ice cream	Weighted average of prices of dairy products listed above.
	Fats and oils:	
Lard, pure	Lard	Lard, pure.
	Lard, compound	Lard, compound.
Vegetable lard substitute	Lard substitutes	Vegetable lard substitute.
	Oleomargarine	Oleomargarine.
	Other butter substitutes	
Oleomargarine	Vegetable, cooking and table oils, 1/5 purchases.	Salad oil.
	Vegetable, cooking and table oils, 2/5 purchases.	Mayonnaise.
Eggs	Eggs	Eggs.
	Cereal foods:	
	Wheat flour	Flour, white, wheat.
Flour, white, wheat	Rye flour	
	Other flour	
Macaroni	Macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles	Macaroni.
	Corn meal	Corn meal.
Corn meal	Corn starch	
	Hominy or grits	Hominy grits.

Table 7.—Method of Grouping Food-Expenditure Data Calculated from Quantities of Food Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in 1917–19, to Secure Weights for Food Prices—Continued

Foods priced, 1919–34	Foods for which amounts purchased in 1917–19 are available	Foods priced, January 1935 onward
	Cereal foods—Continued.	
	Breakfast foods:	
Wheat cereal	Wheat	Wheat cereal.
Corn flakes	Corn	Corn flakes.
Rolled oats	Oat	Rolled oats.
	Other	Rolled oats.
Rice	Rice	Rice.
	Bakery products:	
	Bread, rye	Bread, rye.
	Bread, wheat, 8 percent of purchases.	Bread, whole wheat.
Bread, wheat, white	Bread, wheat, 92 percent of purchases.	Bread, wheat, white.
	Bread, other	Bread, wheat, white.
	Rolls and buns	Bread, wheat, white.
	Cakes and cookies	Cake, pound.
	Pies	Cake, pound.
	Crackers	Soda crackers.
	Sugar and sweets:	
	Sugar	Granulated sugar.
	Candy	Granulated sugar.
	Molasses, sirup, and honey, ⅓ purchases.	Molasses.
Granulated sugar	Molasses, sirup, and honey, ⅔ purchases.	Corn sirup.
	Jellies, preserves, and marmalades	Strawberry preserves.
	Fruits, fresh:	
Bananas	Bananas	Bananas.
Oranges	Oranges	Oranges.
Weighted average of prices of bananas and oranges.	Apples	Apples.
	Lemons	Lemons.
	All other fresh fruits	Weighted average of prices of fruits listed above.
	Fruits, dried:	
Prunes	Prunes	Prunes.
Raisins	Raisins	Raisins.
Weighted average of prices of prunes and raisins.	Peaches	Peaches.
	Other dried fruits	Weighted average of prices of prunes, raisins, and peaches.
	Fruits, canned:	
Weighted average of prices of canned vegetables.	Peaches	Canned peaches.
	Pineapple	Canned pineapple.
	Other	Canned pears.
	Vegetables, fresh:	
Cabbage	Cabbage	Cabbage.
	Sauerkraut	Cabbage.
Onions	Onions	Onions.
Potatoes, white	Potatoes, Irish	Potatoes, white.
	Potatoes, sweet and yams	Sweetpotatoes.
	Beans, string	Beans, green.
	Peas	Beans, green.
	Carrots	Carrots.
Weighted average of prices of cabbage, onions, and white potatoes.	Beets	Carrots.
	Turnips	Carrots.
	Celery	Celery.
	Lettuce	Lettuce.
	Spinach and kale	Spinach.
	Other fresh vegetables	Weighted average of prices of fresh vegetables listed above.
	Vegetables, dried:	
Navy beans	Beans	Navy beans.
	Peas	Peas, black-eyed.
	Other	Lima beans.
	Vegetables, canned:	
Beans with pork	Beans, baked	Beans with pork.
Corn	Corn	Corn.
Peas	Peas	Peas.
Tomatoes	Tomatoes	Tomatoes.
Weighted average of prices of canned vegetables listed above.	Asparagus	Asparagus.
	Other canned vegetables	Beans, green.
	Beverages:	
Coffee	Coffee	Coffee.
Tea	Tea	Tea.
Average price of all other foods	Cocoa	Cocoa, unsweetened.

Table 7.—Method of Grouping Food-Expenditure Data Calculated from Quantities of Food Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in 1917–19, to Secure Weights for Food Prices—Continued

Foods priced, 1919–34	Foods for which amounts purchased in 1917–19 are available	Foods priced January 1935 onward
Prices of all other foods	Miscellaneous foods:	
	Chocolate	Chocolate, unsweetened.
	Peanut butter	Peanut butter.
	Canned soup	Tomato soup.
	Tapioca and sago	Prices of all other foods.
	Gelatine	
	Nuts	
	Other foods	
	Lunches	

Table 8.—Population Weights Used for Combining Costs of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in Given Cities into Composite Indexes for the United States

Metropolitan district [1]	Weights for combining—			
	Food costs for cities to obtain food index for United States		Costs of other groups for cities to obtain other group indexes for United States	
	Population average, 1920–30 (000)	Weight (percent)	Population average, 1920–30 (000)	Weight (percent)
North Atlantic				
Boston, Lowell-Lawrence, Haverhill, and Worcester [2]	2,839	5.9		
Providence [3]	614	1.3		
Fall River [3]	307	.6	5,174	10.7
Bridgeport and Waterbury	330	.7		
New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield-Holyoke	1,084	2.2		
Portland [2]	70	.1	148	.3
Manchester [2]	78	.2		
Buffalo and Erie	866	1.8	2,152	4.4
Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Binghamton, and Albany-Schenectady-Troy	1,286	2.6		
New York City	6,275	13.0	7,253	15.0
Newark-Elizabeth-Jersey City-Paterson	978	2.0		
Philadelphia, Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Wilmington, Trenton, Atlantic City, Reading, and Lancaster, York [2] and Harrisburg	3,849	7.9	3,849	7.9
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	622	1.3	622	1.3
Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Altoona, Charleston and Wheeling	2,351	4.9	2,351	4.9
Total	21,549	44.5	21,549	44.5
South Atlantic				
Baltimore	884	1.8	884	1.8
Washington	573	1.2	573	1.2
Richmond, Roanoke, Durham,[2] Greensboro,[2] and Winston-Salem [2]	432	.9	432	.9
Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News	286	.6	286	.6
Atlanta, Augusta,[2] Macon,[2] Asheville,[2] and Charlotte [2]	532	1.1	532	1.1
Savannah	103	.2	213	.4
Charleston [2] and Columbia [2]	110	.2		
Jacksonville, Tampa-St. Petersburg, and Miami	340	.7	340	.7
Total	3,260	6.7	3,260	6.7

[1] In each case the city first enumerated is that in which prices are obtained.
[2] Not classified as a metropolitan district by the census.
[3] For the purpose of computing the composite food-cost index, the Providence weight is computed on the basis of two-thirds of the combined population of the Providence metropolitan district as given by the census; Fall River weight on the basis of one-third of that population.

Table 8.—Population Weights Used for Combining Costs of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in Given Cities into Composite Indexes for the United States—Continued

Metropolitan district [1]	Weights for combining—			
	Food costs for cities to obtain food index for United States		Costs of other groups for cities to obtain other group indexes for United States	
	Population average, 1920–30 (000)	Weight (percent)	Population average, 1920–30 (000)	Weight (percent)
North Central				
Chicago, South Bend, and Rockford	4,029	8.3	4,849	10.0
Milwaukee, Racine-Kenosha, and Madison [2]	820	1.7		
Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, and Terre Haute [2]	557	1.2		
Peoria, Davenport,[4] and Cedar Rapids [4]	277	.6	1,001	2.1
Springfield, Ill.[5] and Decatur [2]	167	.3		
Cincinnati, Hamilton,[2] and Huntington-Ashland	880	1.8		
Louisville and Evansville	480	1.0	1,950	4.0
Columbus, Dayton, and Springfield, Ohio [2]	590	1.2		
Detroit, Jackson,[2] Kalamazoo,[2] Toledo, Grand Rapids, Flint, Lansing,[2] and Saginaw [2]	2,557	5.3	2,557	5.3
Cleveland, Akron, Canton, and Youngstown	1,881	3.9	1,881	3.9
St. Louis and Springfield, Mo.[2]	1,232	2.5	1,232	2.5
Kansas City, Kans.-Kansas City, Mo., Topeka,[2] St. Joseph,[2] and Wichita	779	1.6	1,327	2.7
Omaha-Council Bluffs, Sioux City,[2] Lincoln,[2] and Des Moines	548	1.1		
Minneapolis [6]	571	1.2	912	1.9
St. Paul and Duluth	341	.7		
Total	15,709	32.4	15,709	32.4
South Central				
Birmingham, Montgomery,[2] Chattanooga,[2] Knoxville, and Nashville	804	1.7	804	1.7
Memphis	227	.5	328	.7
Little Rock	101	.2		
Mobile [4]	65	.1	65	.1
Houston, Austin,[2] Beaumont,[2] San Antonio, Port Arthur,[2] and El Paso	722	1.5	1,469	3.0
Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco,[2] Oklahoma City, Tulsa	747	1.5		
New Orleans and Shreveport [2]	518	1.1	518	1.1
Total	3,184	6.6	3,184	6.6
Western				
Denver and Pueblo [2]	353	.7	575	1.2
Salt Lake City	169	.4		
Butte-Anaconda [2]	53	.1		
Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane	647	1.3	647	1.3
Portland, Oreg	352	.7	352	.7
San Francisco-Oakland, Sacramento, San Jose, and Fresno [2]	1,371	2.8	1,371	2.8
Los Angeles and San Diego	1,835	3.8	1,835	3.8
Total	4,780	9.8	4,780	9.8
Grand total	48,482	100.0	48,482	100.0

[1] In each case the city first enumerated is that in which prices are obtained.
[2] Not classified as a metropolitan district by the census.
[4] For the purpose of computing the composite food-cost index, the Peoria weight includes one-third of the combined population of the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island metropolitan district; the Springfield, Ill. weight, two-thirds of that population.
[5] Not classified as a metropolitan district by the census. For the purpose of computing the composite food-cost index, the Peoria weight includes one-third of the combined population of the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island metropolitan district; the Springfield, Ill. weight, two-thirds of that population.
[6] Population of Duluth prorated over Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Family Budget Survey in Sweden, 1933

PRELIMINARY results of a budgetary survey made in Sweden in 1933 covering 610 families show that 90.3 percent of total income was derived from employment, that wives and children contributed less than 3 percent of the total income, and that 54.9 percent of the families had a surplus from their incomes at the end of the year studied.[1] Expenditures for food represented 35.8 percent, and housing 17.8 percent, of the total cost of living. Compared with returns made in the budgetary surveys of 1914 and 1923 for families of about the same economic status, the results of the latest study show a generally higher consumption of meats, fruits, vegetables, dairy products, and spirits and wine, and a reduction in the use of starchy foods including breads of all kinds. It is stated that methods used in the 1933 study follow broadly those of earlier investigations. The basis of calculations is the "normal" household, consisting of 3.3 units of consumption and corresponding roughly to a family of husband, wife, and two or three minor children. The income group represents income per unit of consumption. Of the 700 household books kept, 349 were for wage earners, 261 for salaried employees, and 90 for the middle classes. Wage earners included were chiefly in the metal, wood, food, paper, and printing industries, and salaried workers were those employed on railroads and in the postal, telegraph, and customs services. The middle-class representation was made up from bank and office employees, teachers, etc., but the returns covering this group are not included in the following summary. Of those families for which figures are here made available, 229 wage-earning families and 204 salaried families lived in towns, and the others lived in smaller industrial areas in the country. The average size of family was 4.11 persons, or 3.38 units of consumption. In general, families without children, those taking lodgers, and those in which the head was unemployed for more than a month during the year studied, were excluded. As the habits and financial condition of wage earners and salaried workers were found to be much the same, the returns for both classes were considered together. This inquiry, like most family-budget studies in which household books are used, covered the better-paid workers.

Income of Families

THE annual average income of the 610 wage-earning and salaried-employee families was 3,743 kronor [2] in the year when this study was made. For salaried employees, the average was somewhat higher than for wage earners, the figures being 4,136 and 3,449 kronor, respectively. Table 1 shows the distribution of families by size of income.

[1] International Labor Office. International Labor Review (Geneva), June 1935 (pp. 869–80): The Swedish family budget enquiry of 1933.

[2] Krona at par=26.80 cents; average exchange rate in 1933 was 22.03 cents.

Table 1.—Distribution of 610 Families in Sweden, by Total Income

[Krona at par=26.80 cents; average exchange rate in 1933 was 22.03 cents]

Class	Average income per family	Number of families having a total yearly income of—						
		Less than 2,000 kronor	2,000 to 3,000 kronor	3,000 to 4,000 kronor	4,000 to 5,000 kronor	5,000 to 6,000 kronor	6,000 to 7,000 kronor	7,000 to 8,000 kronor
	Kronor							
All families	3,743	4	150	252	149	38	14	3
Wage earners	3,449	4	133	136	61	9	5	1
Salaried employees	4,136	.....	17	116	88	29	9	2

The modal annual income was between 3,000 and 4,000 kronor for both categories of families covered. For wage earners, families in which earnings were less than that amount outnumbered those with higher incomes, but for salaried employees the situation was reversed, there being only 17 families with incomes of less than 3,000 kronor.

The percentage distribution of family income according to its source appears in table 2.

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of Family Income in Sweden According to Source

[Krona at par=26.80 cents; average exchange rate in 1933 was 22.03 cents]

Source of income	All families	Families having a yearly income per unit of consumption of—		
		Less than 700 kronor	700 to 1,450 kronor	1,450 kronor and over
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Total income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Income from employment	90.3	85.5	90.5	91.1
Earnings of husband	87.4	79.4	87.9	88.7
Earnings of wife	1.4	.2	1.2	2.2
Earnings of children	1.5	5.9	1.4	.2
Income from other sources	9.7	14.5	9.5	8.9
Boarders and lodgers	3.7	6.0	3.5	3.6
Sickness benefit and assistance	.8	1.3	.8	.7
Gifts	1.0	1.3	.9	1.1
Interest	.3	.3	.3	.4
Other sources	3.9	5.6	4.0	3.1
Income per "normal" family ..... kronor	3,712	2,014	3,568	5,935

In the families covered by this survey slightly over 90 percent of the total income was derived from employment. In the lowest income class—less than 700 kronor—the percentage was 85.5 of the total, rising to 91.1 percent of the total where income amounted to 1,450 kronor and over. The husband's earnings averaged 87.4 percent of the total for all families and increased in relation to total income as the total earnings rose. While the wife's earnings were insignificant in all income classes (1.4) they increased with income being 0.2 percent in the lowest and 2.2 percent in the highest income class. For

children's earnings the reverse is shown, children supplying 5.9 percent of the total income in families with incomes of less than 700 kronor a year, and only 0.2 percent in families with incomes of 1,450 kronor or over. Income from sources other than family earnings averaged 9.7 percent of the total. In the report under review it is stated that such income is relatively of small significance but attention is directed to the fact that boarders and lodgers supply as much as 6 percent of family income in the lowest income group and almost 4 percent for all families.

Expenditures of Families

Report for 1933.—Expenditures per family averaged 3,688.8 kronor. About 55 percent of the families, or 335, reported a surplus after meeting the year's expenses and 275 had a deficit. The average balance for families having a surplus was 227.6 kronor and the deficit amounted to 158.0 kronor per family. Wage earners with the lowest incomes were found to balance approximately expenditure and income, while the tendency for those with higher incomes was for surplus to increase with income.

Summary statistics showing the distribution of total expenditures per "normal" family (3.3 units) per year show that the largest single item of expenditure, 35.8 percent of the total, was made for food (table 3), followed by the item miscellaneous, 29.3 percent of the total. Housing represented 17.8 percent of the total, clothing 13.1 percent, and fuel and light 4.0 percent.

Table 3.—Distribution of Total Expenditures per "Normal" Family (3.3 Units) in Sweden per Year

[Krona at par=26.80 cents; average exchange rate in 1933 was 22.03 cents]

Item	All families		Families having a yearly income per unit of consumption of—					
			Less than 700 kronor		700 and less than 1,450 kronor		1,450 kronor and over	
	Kronor	Percent of total[1]	Kronor	Percent of total[1]	Kronor	Percent of total[1]	Kronor	Percent of total[1]
Expenditures:								
All groups	3,658.5	100.0	2,032.6	100.0	3,543.4	100.0	5,669.8	100.0
Food	1,309.3	35.8	935.1	46.0	1,296.4	36.6	1,702.7	30.0
Housing	650.8	17.8	297.4	14.7	613.0	17.3	1,155.9	20.4
Fuel and light	145.2	4.0	84.1	4.1	143.3	4.0	209.4	3.7
Clothing	478.9	13.1	284.8	14.0	468.4	13.2	701.5	12.4
Miscellaneous	1,074.3	29.3	431.2	21.2	1,022.3	28.9	1,900.3	33.5
Number of families		610		47		444		119
Units of consumption per family		3.38		5.44		3.34		2.44

[1] The percentages have been calculated by the International Labor Office on the basis of "real" total expenditure (i. e., excluding savings, etc.), whereas in the original source they were calculated on income. The food group includes drinks, tobacco, and meals taken outside the home; housing includes expenditure on furnishing and upkeep of the home; laundry done outside the home is included with clothing.

Units of consumption declined from 5.44 per family in the lowest income class to 2.44 in the highest. As is usual, the proportionate expenditures for food declined with rises in income. The same trend appears in the expenditures for fuel and light and clothing but expenditures for housing and miscellaneous items increased with income.

Comparison of 1933 and earlier years.—Since the methods of the 1933 survey were similar to those used in earlier studies, it is possible to make certain comparisons of the family expenditures in 1933, 1923, and 1914, after making minor adjustments for price changes, etc. Table 4 covers total yearly expenditures per "normal" family in 1923 and 1933.

Table 4.—Analysis of Total Yearly Expenditure per "Normal" Family in Sweden in 1923 and 1933

[Krona at par=26.80 cents; average exchange rate in 1933 was 22.03 cents]

Expenditure group or item	Actual expenditure in—				Calculated expenditure in 1933 according to consumption in 1923	
	1923		1933			
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
	Kronor		*Kronor*		*Kronor*	
Total expenditure	3,830.7	100.0	3,658.5	100.0	3,252.5	100.0
Food	1,635.5	42.7	1,313.5	35.9	1,213.5	37.3
Housing	531.3	13.9	653.8	17.9	596.5	18.3
Fuel and light	166.0	4.3	145.2	4.0	123.8	3.8
Clothing	533.6	13.9	475.6	13.0	444.0	13.7
Miscellaneous	964.3	25.2	1,070.4	29.2	874.7	26.9
Taxes	297.0	7.8	247.4	6.7	253.3	7.8
Medical care and hygiene	84.5	2.2	106.4	2.9	76.7	2.4
Insurance, dues, etc	186.1	4.9	261.1	7.1	173.3	5.3
Education, etc	104.7	2.7	100.9	2.8	97.5	3.0
Amusements	40.0	1.0	54.6	1.5	37.2	1.2
Transport	75.6	2.0	79.1	2.2	70.4	2.2
Gifts	63.7	1.7	76.6	2.1	59.3	1.8
Other items	112.7	2.9	144.3	3.9	105.0	3.2

Figures for actual expenditure indicate that average income was somewhat less in 1933 than 10 years earlier for the families included in the two budgetary studies. However, the original report states that real income (calculated according to 1933 prices) per "normal" family increased by 419 kronor, or 12.7 percent, in the period between 1923 and 1933. Of the major classes of expenditure (shown in the unadjusted figures) the housing and miscellaneous items increased between 1923 and 1933 and the remaining three decreased. If the adjusted figures are examined—that is, those showing expenditures in 1933 calculated according to consumption in the earlier year—there appears to have been an increase in real expenditures of 406 kronor, of which 195.7 kronor, or nearly half, falls under the miscellaneous item and 100 kronor under food.

Table 5 shows the quantities of certain foodstuffs consumed per "normal" family per year in 1914, 1923, and 1933.

Table 5.—Quantities of Certain Foodstuffs Consumed per "Normal" Family in Sweden, per Year, in 1914, 1923, and 1933

[Krona at par=26.80 cents; average exchange rate in 1933 was 22.03 cents]

Item	Unit	Absolute numbers			Index numbers (1914=100)	
		1914	1923	1933	1923	1933
Spirits and wine	Liter	7.9	11.9	15.7	150.6	198.7
Margarine	Kilogram	19.2	21.1	36.0	109.9	187.5
Eggs	One	455.0	624.0	797.0	137.1	175.2
Cheese	Kilogram	13.6	16.5	20.9	121.3	153.6
Sugar	do	89.3	100.0	120.6	118.6	143.1
Butter	do	31.7	36.6	38.6	115.5	121.8
Meat (including pork)	do	88.7	103.0	107.9	116.1	121.6
Potatoes	do	308.3	386.7	347.2	125.4	112.6
Unskimmed milk	Liter	661.9	838.9	742.8	126.7	112.2
Coffee	Kilogram	17.2	19.8	18.7	115.2	108.7
Flour	do	189.3	235.0	170.3	124.1	90.0
Salt herring	do	15.5	17.5	13.8	112.9	89.0
Beer	Liter	22.4	25.2	20.1	112.5	89.7
Hard rye bread	Kilogram	39.0	31.4	32.3	80.5	82.8
Cereals	do	31.3	27.0	21.0	86.3	67.1
Peas and beans	do	9.1	7.0	6.1	76.9	67.0
White bread	do	17.0	12.2	11.1	71.8	65.3
Ordinary rye bread	do	156.2	99.3	84.9	63.6	54.4
Biscuits (*Skorpor*)	do	11.3	5.9	4.2	52.2	37.2
Skim milk	Liter	213.2	59.7	26.0	28.0	12.2

This table includes the results of the 1914 study, which did not include statistics for Stockholm. However, a study for Stockholm made in 1907–1908 showed no important differences in habits of consumption and the 1907–1908 and 1914 figures were used in combination to represent pre-war consumption habits of industrial wage earners. The report here reviewed refers to table 5 as offering striking evidence of the improvement in dietary standards. The statistics show that more palatable, although more expensive, foods have been substituted for cheaper staples.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Measures for Control of Immigration in Foreign Countries in 1934

DURING 1934 a number of foreign governments passed measures for the restriction of immigration. The purpose of most of these provisions was the safeguarding of the employment of native labor. The action of these governments in this connection, as reported in the 1934–35 Year-Book of the International Labor Office, is summarized below:

Angola (Portuguese West Africa).—Legislative Decree No. 570 of February 24, 1934, regulates the admission and residence of aliens who enter the colony to secure government concessions or to establish industrial or commercial enterprises. Such aliens must make a deposit which is returned to them when they finally leave the colony.

Argentina.—A payment of 33 gold pesos for the consular visa of the immigrant's passport and other documents is called for under an immigration decree promulgated January 22, 1934. This measure, however, is not applicable to immigrants entering Argentina at the request of relatives already residing in that country or to agricultural workers. The latter must deposit the fee, but it is returned to them as soon as they actually secure agricultural employment.

Austria.—The naturalization of aliens is prohibited by a government order of November 24, 1933, in order to protect the national labor market. However, naturalization may be permitted as a special measure in isolated cases.

Belgium.—A royal order of December 8, 1934, empowers the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare "to restrict the employment of foreign workers by fixing the proportion which may be employed in the whole country, or in specified regions or occupations." Before using this authority, the minister must consult the employers' and workers' organizations which would be affected by such restriction.

Brazil.—According to the federal constitution of July 16, 1934, the quota of persons of any nationality allowed to immigrate in a given year may not be over 2 percent of the number of persons of such nationality who have settled in Brazil within the last 50 years. Moreover, the concentration of immigrants in any section of Brazil is forbidden. Decrees of May 9 and 16, 1934, respectively, impose

various restrictions on immigration and provide that no alien may be admitted to Brazil unless he has in his possession a permit issued at the request of a person or society already domiciled in the country or of a Brazilian authority. When application is made by persons other than Brazilian authorities for the admission of agricultural workers, permits are issued only when these workers have concluded work contracts with such persons.

Cuba.—Decrees of November 8 and December 6, 1933, provide that in all agricultural, commercial, and industrial undertakings, at least 50 percent of the staffs must be of Cuban birth.

Dominican Republic.—An act and administrative regulations signed, respectively, on August 14 and September 7, 1934, require the immigration authorities to find out the number of aliens employed in every undertaking. This is for the purpose of carrying out the provision of the act of November 2, 1933, which provides that "at least 70 percent of the workers employed by any undertaking must be Dominicans."

France.—In order to reduce the number of employed alien workers in the country, the Government on November 20, 1934, decided to adopt the following measures: (1) To refuse employment permits to new immigrant applicants; (2) to examine closely every application for the renewal of an employment permit; and (3) to include in every contract for public works or supplies a provision that such contract must be carried out with French labor only. Furthermore, a number of decrees have been promulgated fixing the maximum percentage of foreign workers which it is permissible to employ in specified regions or occupations.

Guatemala.—The admission of the immigrants who intend to enter employment for pay in agriculture, industry, or commerce is prohibited by a decree promulgated May 7, 1934.

Honduras.—Under the new immigration act of May 14, 1934, an Immigration and Settlement Office is made responsible for the supervision of immigration and for the job placement and protection of immigrants. With reference to settlement, immigrants are classified as follows: (1) Immigrants without employment contracts; (2) immigrants with government contracts; and (3) immigrants engaged by private undertakings or persons. Immigrants of the first group are granted special facilities. This act also designates the classes of aliens who may not be allowed to enter the country.

Luxemburg.—According to an order of May 31, 1934, aliens must hold identity cards.

Mexico.—The entry of aliens to engage in remunerative activity is prohibited for an indefinite period under a ministerial order of February 16, 1934.

New Zealand.—The provisions of the Immigration Restriction Amendment Act of 1931, which expired on December 31, 1933, were extended for 2 years. This act gives the Government the power to prohibit or restrict the entry into New Zealand of persons of any specified nationality or race or of any specified class or occupation, and provides that no person shall land in New Zealand unless he has a permit granted by the Government.

Rumania.—The National Labor Protection Act, promulgated July 16, 1934, stipulates "that in every undertaking at least 80 percent of each group of staff and at least 50 percent of the directors and members of boards must be of Rumanian nationality." Measures were also taken by the Council of Ministers to restrict the admission of foreign artists.

Turkey.—Approval was given by the Government to the regulations for the administration of the act of June 11, 1932, concerning trades and occupations in which only Turkish nationals may be employed.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

ARKANSAS.—Emergency Relief Administration. *A survey of fruit and berry farms and farmers and transient labor in the berry fields. Little Rock, 1934. Various paging; maps, charts, illus. (Mimeographed.)*

—— —— *Unemployables in Arkansas, 1934. [Little Rock?], 1935. 97 pp., maps, charts, illus. (Mimeographed.)*

CALIFORNIA.—Legislature. Assembly. Interim Committee on Investigation of Small Loans. *Report. Sacramento, 1935. 35 pp. (Excerpt from the Assembly Journal, March 22, 1935.)*

Reviews the "small-loan" situation—legal status, actual money lending practices, sources of credit for small borrowers, etc.—and recommends amendment of the State personal-property brokers' act to embrace the principles of the uniform small-loans act.

COLORADO.—Industrial Commission. *Thirteenth report, for the biennium December 1, 1932, to November 30, 1934. Denver, 1934. 78 pp., folders.*

This report contains data on industrial accidents reported to the commission, the administration of the State compensation insurance fund, factory and boiler inspection, wage claims, and activities of the State employment service.

The number of industrial accidents reported was 18,850 for 1932–33, and 25,233 for 1933–34. The number of claims for compensation was 3,829 for 1932–33 and 4,353 for 1933–34. Net losses paid by stock insurance companies, mutual insurance companies, and from the State fund amounted to $1,193,608 in 1932–33 and to $1,130,499 in 1933–34.

ILLINOIS.—Department of Mines and Minerals. *Fifty-third coal report of Illinois, 1934. Springfield, 1935. 300 pp., illus.*

A directory of coal mines and detailed statistical summaries of employment, methods of operation, production, and accidents. Industrial accidents occurring during the year 1934 resulted in 86 fatal and 3,133 nonfatal injuries, as compared with 71 fatal and 3,018 nonfatal injuries in 1933. The report includes some data for metal mines, oil and gas wells, and quarries.

KANSAS.—Commission of Labor and Industry. *Procedure and rulings pertaining to workmen's compensation. Topeka, 1934. 30 pp.*

A simplified manual of procedure, under the State law, for claimants and respondents in cases of death or compensable injuries due to industrial accidents.

—— —— Coal Mine and Metal Mine Inspection and Mine Rescue Department. *Annual report, 1934. Topeka, 1935. 101 pp.*

Data are given on production, number of employees, days worked, and accidents. There were 7,805 workers employed in coal mines, metal mines, and tailing mills of the State in 1934. Fourteen fatal and 717 nonfatal accidents occurred.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Labor and Industries. *The Division of Occupational Hygiene: Papers presented at Massachusetts Safety Conference, Section on Occupational Diseases, Boston, May 6, 1935. Boston, 1935. 11 pp., illus.*

The papers covered the chemical and engineering work of the Division of Occupational Hygiene in relation to the prevention of industrial diseases.

—— —— *Labor Bulletin No. 172: Thirty-fourth annual directory of labor organizations in Massachusetts, 1935. [Boston?], 1935. 84 pp.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—Special Commission to Investigate Relative to the Age of Persons Employed and Old-Age Assistance. *Preliminary report. Boston, 1934. 4 pp. (House Doc. No. 216.)*

—— —— *Second report. Boston, 1935. 52 pp. (House Doc. No. 1875.)*

The majority report of this commission recommended unemployment insurance under a State-fund plan, and submitted the text of a proposed law on the subject. Regarding the subject of old-age pensions the commission asked for an extension of time in order to give proper consideration to the financing of an adequate system.

MISSOURI.—Commission for the Blind. *Tenth biennial report, 1933–34. St. Louis, [1935]. 37 pp.*

Reports of the department for prevention of blindness, the home teaching department, the home industries department, and the pension department.

NEW JERSEY.—Department of Institutions and Agencies. Division of Old-age Relief. *Publication No. 28: New Jersey's experience with old-age relief, 1933–34. Trenton, 1935. 35 pp., charts.*

NEW YORK.—Department of Social Welfare. Division of Old Age Security. *Annual report, 1933–34. [Albany, 1935?] (Extract from 68th annual report of the Department, pp. 182–188.)*

—— Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief. *Message of the Governor transmitting preliminary report of the Commission on Unemployment Relief. Albany, 1935. 25 pp. Legislative Document (1935) No. 55.*

—— —— *The public employment services in the State of New York, their organization, operation, and relationship to relief administration. Albany, 1935. 141 pp.*

NORTH DAKOTA.—Workmen's Compensation Bureau. *Fifteenth annual report, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. Bismarck, [1934?]. 21 pp.*

A total of 5,496 claims were received during the year, of which 21 were fatal injuries, 61 resulted in permanent partial disability, 2,024 resulted in temporary disability, and 3,390 required medical attention only. Final awards on claims made in 1933–34 amounted to $389,292, including $30,263 for cases requiring medical attention only.

OKLAHOMA.—Department of Labor. *Bulletin No. 10–A: Report for two fiscal years, July 1, 1932, to July 1, 1934. Oklahoma City, 1934. 87 pp.*

—— Department of Mines and Mining. *Twenty-seventh annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. Oklahoma City [1934?]. 23 pp.*

The report includes data on number of employees, production, and accidents in mines. In coal mines there were 6 fatal and 162 nonfatal accidents; in lead and zinc mines, 3 fatal and 111 nonfatal.

OREGON.—Bureau of Labor. *Electrical code: Rules covering installation of wires and electrical equipment. Salem, 1934. 215 pp., diagrams, illus.*

This code is in substance a combination of the National Electrical Code, which covers methods of wiring, fixtures, and machine installation with respect to fire hazard, and part of the National Electrical Safety Code, which deals primarily with the personal hazards; but is different from both of these codes in form and arrangement. It was originally prepared by the National Bureau of Standards in 1919, and has been revised by the Bureau at intervals. It includes rules for resuscitation from electric shock, asphyxiation, drowning, etc.

—— Governor's Interim Commission on Public Health and Welfare. *Survey of public welfare in Oregon. Report prepared by Marietta Stevenson and Glen Leet of the American Public Welfare Association. [Salem, 1935?] 51 pp., charts, tables. (Mimeographed.)*

PENNSYLVANIA.—State Employment Service and National Reemployment Service. *Inventory of unemployed persons registered in the State Employment and National Reemployment Offices in Pennsylvania, by counties, by occupations, as of December 31, 1934. Harrisburg, 1935. In 4 volumes. (Mimeographed.)*

The compilers regard the report as probably the most comprehensive of its kind, and as offering definite data of far-reaching importance on existing unemployment conditions.

PUERTO RICO.—Industrial Commission. *Annual report, fiscal year 1933–34. San Juan, 1935. 40 pp., folders.*

In addition to an account of the activities of the commission, the report includes legislative recommendations regarding workmen's compensation which were incorporated by the legislature in the new law approved by the Governor on April 18, 1935.

UTAH.—Industrial Commission. *Biennial report, July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934: Bulletin No. 1, Synopsis of decisions rendered by the commission, and digest of supreme court rulings, 212 pp.; Bulletin No. 2, Financial statements of the State insurance fund, the Industrial Commission of Utah, the firemen's pension fund, the employees' combined injury benefit fund, the disabled miners' fund, 20 pp. Salt Lake City [1934?].*

The commission states that the usual bulletins (nos. 3, 4, and 5) covering industrial accident statistics, coal and metal mine reports, and agricultural statistics will not be printed.

VERMONT.—Commissioner of Industries. *Biennial report for term ending June 30, 1934. Montpelier, 1934. 20 pp.*

This report relates principally to industrial accidents. The accidents reported to the commissioner's office from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, numbered 6,032, an increase of 15 percent over the previous annual period. Eight resulted fatally. The biennium 1932–34, however, shows a decrease from 1930–32. Compensation paid during 1932–34 amounted to $205,365, as against $364,627 for 1930–32.

WASHINGTON.—Department of Labor and Industries. *Compilation of insurance and medical aid acts. Olympia, 1935. 43 pp.*

—— —— *General safety standards. Olympia, 1934. 96 pp.*

WISCONSIN.—Industrial Commission. *Biennial report, 1932–1934. Madison, 1934. 90 pp.*

Safety and sanitation, public employment service, regulation of private employment agencies, unemployment relief, woman and child labor, industrial accidents, workmen's compensation, apprenticeship, and wage collection are covered in the report. A detailed account is given of the commission's experience in the administration of Wisconsin's new unemployment compensation legislation.

—— —— *Workmen's compensation: Seventeenth report, July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934. Madison [1934?]. 48 pp.*

Compensable industrial accident cases settled by the commission totaled 14,737 in 1932–33 and 15,224 in 1933–34. Compensation amounted to $3,061,586 in 1932–33 and $2,325,701 in 1933–34, and medical benefits, including funeral expense, to $889,346 in 1932–33 and $803,197 in 1933–34.

WYOMING.—Coal Mine Inspection Department. *Annual report, year ending December 31, 1934. Cheyenne, 1935. 58 pp., illus.*

General report on coal-mine operation, production, employment, and industrial accidents in Wyoming. During 1934, 15 fatal and 216 nonfatal accidents were reported.

UNITED STATES.—Central Statistical Board. *First annual report, year ended December 31, 1934. Washington, 1935. 50 pp., chart.*

—— Congress. Senate. *Document No. 65 (74th Cong., 1st sess.): Invalidity of N. R. A. codes. Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, together with the concurring opinions of Justices Cardozo and Stone, in the case of A. L. A. Schechter Poultry Corporation and others* v. *the United States of America * * *. Washington, 1935. 21 pp.*

—— —— —— Committee on Interstate Commerce. *Stabilization of the bituminous-coal mining industry: Hearings before a subcommittee (74th Cong., 1st sess.), February 19 to March 7, 1935, on S. 1417, a bill to stabilize the bituminous-coal mining industry and promote its interstate commerce; to provide for cooperative marketing of bituminous coal; etc. Washington, 1935. 624 pp.*

—— Department of Agriculture. Library. *Bibliographical Contributions No. 24: Selected references on the history of English agriculture, by Everett E. Edwards. Washington, July 1935. 42 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

References to material on labor conditions are included.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *The small-housing scheme of the city of Stockholm, by Axel H. Oxholm. Washington, 1935. 34 pp., plans, illus.*
Reviewed in this issue.

—— —— —— Negro Affairs Division. *The Negro in business: A bibliography. Washington, July 1935. 9 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Serial No. R. 252: Wages and earnings in the silk and rayon industry, 1933 and 1934, by A. F. Hinrichs. Washington, 1935. 16 pp. (Reprint from June 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— Office of the Secretary. *Emergency Conservation Work Bulletin No 3: Handbook for agencies selecting men for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Washington, July 1, 1935. 39 pp.*

—— —— Women's Bureau. *Hours of employment for women provided in State labor laws, June 1935. Washington, 1935. 32 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— —— —— *State minimum wage laws: Summary of occupations covered and rates fixed (including rates fixed as of June 15, 1935, so far as the Women's Bureau was informed). Washington, 1935. 19 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. *Technical Paper 563: A study of mine roof in the coking district of western Pennsylvania, by J. W. Paul and L. N. Plein. Washington, 1935. 34 pp., map, diagrams.*
The report includes figures on number of persons killed or injured from falls of roof and from other causes in the 12 representative mines covered by the study, and cites commendable features which have been introduced for prevention of injury from falls of roof or coal.

—— —— Office of Education. *Federal cooperation in agricultural extension work, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation. Washington, 1935. 297 pp.*
Much information from widely scattered sources is made available, in this volume, on (1) the social, economic, and educational background of the movement for Federal participation in agricultural extension work, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation; (2) the enactment of legislation with reference to these types of education; and (3) the organization and operation of the systems set up by such legislation.

—— Farm Credit Administration. *Second annual report, 1934. Washington, 1935. 202 pp., maps, charts.*
Includes data on banks for cooperatives, services to cooperatives, Federal credit unions, etc.

—— Office of Federal Coordinator of Transportation. Section of Labor Relations. *Cost of railroad employee accidents, 1932, by Otto S. Beyer and Edwin M. Fitch. Washington, 1935. 61 pp.* (U. S. Senate Doc. No. 68, 74th Cong., 1st sess.)
Reviewed in this issue.

—— —— —— *The extent of low wages and long hours in the railroad industry. Washington, 1935. 78 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
Reviewed in this issue.

—— Tennessee Valley Authority. Department of Electricity. Division of Rates, Research, and Economics. *Disposition of consumers' savings under T. V. A. rates, showing influence of price on demand for electricity, by Edward Falck. Chattanooga, Tenn., 1935. 15 pp., charts. (Mimeographed.)*

—— —— —— —— *Operations of the Alcorn County Electric Power Association under the Tennessee Valley Authority power program, June to November 1934, by Edward Falck. Chattanooga, Tenn., 1935. 40 pp., charts. (Mimeographed.)*
Contains a description of the cooperative association organized to distribute electric power in Alcorn County, Miss., the results of its first 6 months' operation, and the text of its contract with the Authority.

UNITED STATES.—Treasury Department. Public Health Service. *Public Health Bulletin No. 211: Studies in asphyxia, by W. P. Yant and others. Washington, 1934. 61 pp., diagrams, illus.*

This study was undertaken with the object of devising a procedure for treating moribund cases of carbon-monoxide poisoning.

—— Works Progress Administration. *Circular No. 1: Preliminary statement of information for sponsors of Works Progress Administration projects. Washington, 1935. 15 pp.*

Official—Foreign Countries

ALBERTA (CANADA).—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Seventeenth annual report, for the year ended December 31, 1934. Edmonton, 1935. 47 pp.*

The number of accidents reported to the board during 1934 was 9,608, as against 8,160 in 1933, an increase of 17.7 percent. Fatalities numbered 35 in 1934, 21 in 1933; and permanent disabilities, 77 in 1934, 57 in 1933.

ARGENTINA.—Ministerio del Interior. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. División de Estadística. *Serie C, No. 1, Investigaciones especiales: Costo de la vida; presupuestos familiares, precios de artículos de primera necesidad, índices del costo de la vida. Buenos Aires, 1935. 67 pp., charts.*

A study of the cost of living of 308 wage-earners' families in Buenos Aires, based on itemized reports for October 1933 furnished by the families. Printed in Spanish with table of contents also in French, English, German, and Italian.

BELGIUM.—Caisse Générale d'Épargne et de Retraite. *Compte rendu des opérations et de la situation pendant l'année 1934. Brussels, 1935. 88 pp., charts.*

The report of the Belgian General Savings and Retirement Fund for 1934. Approximately 4,345,000 persons were beneficiaries of the retirement fund on December 31, 1934, and payments during the year amounted to about 286,500,000 francs.

CANADA.—*Actuarial report on the rates of contribution for the unemployment insurance benefits and the provisions with respect to supplementary unemployment benefits [under the Employment and Social Insurance Act enacted in June 1935], by Hugh H. Wolfenden. Ottawa, 1935. 29 pp.*

The provisions of the Employment and Social Insurance Act are reviewed in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

—— Bureau of Statistics. General Statistics Branch. *The Canada year book, 1934–35. Ottawa, 1935. 1235 pp., maps, charts.*

Among the subjects treated are employment and unemployment, unemployment relief, wages, prices and cost of living, labor organization, industrial accidents and workmen's compensation, industrial disputes, old-age pensions, cooperative societies, labor legislation, production, immigration, and colonization.

—— Department of Agriculture. *Report for the year ended March 31, 1934. Ottawa, 1934. 75 pp.*

Includes a short section on agricultural cooperation in Canada.

—— Department of Labor. *Labor legislation in Canada, 1934. Ottawa, 1935. 59 pp.*

GREAT BRITAIN.—Department of Overseas Trade. *Economic conditions in Japan, 1933–1934, by G. B. Sansom and H. A. Macrae. London, 1935. 159 pp.*

—— Home Office. *Fifty-ninth annual report of His Majesty's inspectors of explosives, for the year 1934. London, 1935. 49 pp. (Cmd. 4934.)*

A report on the administration of the explosives acts, with statistical and descriptive data on explosions and accidents resulting from the manufacture, transportation, and use of explosives, petroleum, and petroleum spirits.

—— —— Factory Department. *Annual report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops, for the year 1934. London, 1935. 121 pp., charts. (Cmd. 4931.)*

Sections on safety, health, hours of employment, and welfare are included. Data on industrial diseases and poisoning in British factories, taken from the report, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Industrial Health Research Board. *Fifteenth annual report, to June 30, 1935. London, 1935. 30 pp.*

A brief account of the studies carried out by the Board, which include investigations of environmental conditions such as lighting, noise, dust, heating, and ventilation; physiology and psychology of work; sickness absenteeism; labor wastage; vocational suitability; and accident proneness.

—— —— *Report No. 71: The physique of man in industry, by E. P. Cathcart and others. London, 1935. 43 pp., diagrams, folders.*

The report covers the record of the physical measurements (height, weight, and strength) of 13,656 men and boys aged 14 and over in England and Scotland. The study was made for the purpose of obtaining general information on physique, and covered men employed in many different occupations as well as, for comparison, a group of undergraduates in various universities and a group of men who had been unemployed for at least 6 months.

—— Industrial Health Research Board and Illumination Research Committee. *The relation between illumination and industrial efficiency: The effect of size of work. London, 1935. 14 pp., diagrams.*

Results of experiments on the variation of illumination required when the difficulty of performing a visual task is increased or diminished by variation in the size of objects.

—— Medical Research Council. *Report for the year 1933–1934. London, 1935. 172 pp. (Cmd. 4796.)*

The report contains a brief statement regarding studies of industrial pulmonary disease and of the work of the Industrial Health Research Board.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Report of the director [to the International Labor Conference, 19th session, Geneva, 1935]. Geneva, 1935. 91 pp., charts.*

Reviews the fifth year of the depression and economic recovery and social progress during 1934. Sections are devoted to employment, unemployment, prices, and cost of living. The closing chapter outlines future tasks of the International Labor Organization.

MANITOBA (CANADA).—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1934. Winnipeg, 1935. 36 pp.*

The report shows that 7,879 industrial accidents were reported to the board in 1934, with 18 fatalities. For the corresponding period of 1933, accidents numbered 6,560, with 12 fatalities. Summary data are given for 1934 with detailed statistics for 1933 showing number of accidents by industry, cause, nature of injury, sex, etc.

MEXICO.—Departamento del Trabajo. *Primera memoria del departamento autonomo del trabajo. Mexico, 1933. 203 pp., illus.*

History of the Mexican Department of Labor from its beginning until it was made autonomous, present organization, and operation up to July 31, 1933, with laws regulating the Department and associated organizations, and some plans for workers' housing.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Commission of Government on the Unemployment Situation. *Report, May 1935. London, 1935. 8 pp. (Cmd. 4910.)*

NOVA SCOTIA (CANADA).—Department of Public Works and Mines. *Annual report on mines, 1934. Halifax, 1935. 229 pp., folders, maps, diagrams, illus.*

Statistics of production and employment in coal mines, metalliferous mines, and quarries, and of fatal accidents in coal mines are included in the report. There were 25 fatalities in coal mines in 1934, as compared with 21 in 1933 and 13 in 1932.

—— Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1934. Halifax, 1935. 34 pp., folder.*

Summary data are given on industrial accidents in 1934, and detailed statistics for 1933 showing compensated accidents by industry classes and cause and nature of injury. There were 8,357 accidents reported in 1934 as against 5,493 in 1933.

ONTARIO (CANADA).—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1934. Toronto, 1935. 63 pp.*

In 1934, $3,657,968 was awarded for compensation and $841,738 for medical aid in connection with accidents in Ontario. Accidents during the year numbered 54,730, as compared with 38,042 in 1933. The report includes detailed data for 1933 which were not available when the report for that year was published.

SPAIN.—Ministerio de Trabajo, Sanidad y Previsión Social. Oficina Central de Colocación y Defensa contra el Paro. *Estadística del paro obrero involuntario en el segundo semestre de 1933. Madrid, 1934. 173 pp.*

Statistics of partial and total unemployment of workers in Spain for the last 6 months of 1933, classified by Province and by industry.

—— —— Servicio de Colocación Obrera y Defensa contra el Paro. *Circulares relativas a organizacion de los servicios y funcionamiento de los registros y oficinas locales de colocación. Madrid, 1934. 18 pp., forms. 2d. ed.*

Information and instructions relative to the functioning of local government employment offices.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Department of Mines. *Annual report, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1934. Pretoria, 1935. Various paging, folders, charts.*

The report includes information on the working of the labor laws, number of mine employees, wages paid, accidents, and miners' phthisis. Some of the data on miners' phthisis are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Unofficial

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL SECURITY, INC. *Social security in the United States, 1935: A record of the Eighth National Conference on Social Security, New York City, April 26 and 27, 1935, together with a census of social security in the United States. New York, 22 East 17th Street, 1935. 239 pp.*

The discussion covered the subjects of health insurance, unemployment insurance, and old-age pensions.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. *Medical service in industry and workmen's compensation laws, by M. N. Newquist. Chicago, 40 East Erie Street, 1934. 50 pp., maps.*

The section of this report relating to industrial medical service is reviewed in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

BRANNON, VICTOR DEWITT. *Employers' liability and workmen's compensation in Arizona. Tucson, 1934. 116 pp. (University of Arizona Social Science Bulletin No. 7.)*

A historical study of employers' liability during the territorial period and the early days of Arizona's statehood; of the workmen's compensation law of 1912, covering especially dangerous employments, and administration by the courts; and of the workmen's compensation law of 1925, which created an exclusive State compensation fund and established an industrial commission.

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION. Institute for Government Research. *Studies in Administration No. 30: International organizations in which the United States participates, by Laurence F. Schmeckebier. Washington, 1935. 370 pp.*

An analysis of the legal basis, financing, purpose and administrative machinery of 29 international organizations of a permanent character, discharging specific functions in which the United States cooperates. Among these are the International Labor Organization, the International Penal and Prison Commission, the International Office of Public Health, the International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, the International Institute of Statistics.

—— Institute of Economics. *Publication No. 62: Tobacco under the A. A. A., by Harold B. Rowe. Washington, 1935. 317 pp., charts.*

A study of the tobacco industry under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, with a section devoted to the legislative basis for the program of control. The situation of the tobacco industry in 1933 is reviewed, and marketing agreements, plans for controlling production and their operation, the method of financing the program, and the results in 1933 and 1934 are discussed. The final chapter deals with long-term possibilities and limitations of controlled production in the tobacco industry.

BURROWS, H. R. and HORSEFIELD, J. K. *Economics of planning—principles and practice. Philadelphia, American Academy of Political and Social Science (Pamphlet Series No. 1), 1935. 31 pp.*

A discussion of the plans being followed by various countries in an effort to solve the problems of industry and production.

CÁDIZ, MANUEL PICÓN. *Habitaciones obreras: Recopilación de leyes y decretos sobre la edificación saneamiento, arriendo, cooperativas y financiamento de las habitaciones para obreros. Santiago de Chile, Imp. y Enc., "Virginia", 1935. 398 pp.*

A compilation of laws and regulatory decrees concerning workmen's housing through February 18, 1935.

CARTWRIGHT, MORSE ADAMS. *Ten years of adult education: A report on a decade of progress in the American movement. New York, Macmillan Co., 1935. 220 pp.*

While the author considers it desirable that present activities in workers' education in the United States should increase, he thinks it quite probable that such education will become more and more closely integrated with the general adult-education movement.

CASTORENA, J. JESÚS. *Manual de derecho obrero. Mexico, La Impresora, 1932. 332 pp.*

History of working conditions in Mexico, and analysis and discussion of the rights of the worker, according to the Mexican labor law, with respect to labor contracts, occupational unions, labor disputes, arbitration, fines for violation of the workers' rights, etc.

CASUALTY ACTUARIAL SOCIETY. *Proceedings, November 22, 1934. New York, 90 John Street, [1935?]. 223 pp., illus. (Vol. XXI, part I.)*

The subjects of papers presented at this meeting included the control of accidents through workmen's compensation rating; the underwriting of compensation for silicosis; and the experience rating plan as applied to workmen's compensation risks.

CHRISTIE, ARTHUR C. *Economic problems of medicine. New York, Macmillan Co., 1935. 242 pp.*

The writer discusses the relation of the physician to the community, the medical social worker, medical care under workmen's compensation laws, voluntary and compulsory systems of health insurance, systems of industrial medicine including contract practice, and the essential elements in a comprehensive plan for medical care.

DEBATE INDEX SUPPLEMENT AND SUPPLEMENTARY BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON CURRENT DEBATE TOPICS. *New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1935. 152 pp. (The Reference Shelf, vol. 10, no. 4.)*

This supplement to the Debate Index (published in 1932 as volume 8, no. 5, of the Reference Shelf) covers materials published from October 1932 to April 1935. The subjects include child labor, collective bargaining, and unemployment insurance.

ELIEL, PAUL. *The waterfront and general strikes, San Francisco, 1934. San Francisco, Hooper Printing Co., 1934. 256 pp. (Privately published.)*

A day-by-day narrative, based chiefly on newspaper accounts, of the longshore and general strike, by the director of the industrial relations department of the Industrial Association of San Francisco.

ESSAYS IN SOCIAL ECONOMICS IN HONOR OF JESSICA BLANCHE PEIXOTTO. *Berkeley, University of California Press, 1935. 363 pp.*

Includes papers on old-age security; the American Federation of Labor and organization in the automobile industry since the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act; growth and care of the indigent sick and aged as a function of government in California; British health and unemployment insurance; self-help cooperatives in California; industrial change and unemployment; unemployment relief in California, etc.

GARDINER, GLENN L. *How you can get a job. New York, Harper & Bros., 1934. 188 pp.*

This book has been prepared to assist those desiring to secure employment but who lack the ability to sell their personal services.

HENNINGER, C. H., and others. *A survey of industrial mental hygiene. Pittsburgh, [University of Pittsburgh?], 1934. 140 pp.*

The authors of this report believe it important from the standpoint of mental hygiene that industrial physicians observe and study the mental and nervous states of workers. In this connection recommendation is made that whenever possible psychiatrists, psychiatric social workers, and psychologists should be employed by industry. The study was made under the auspices of the School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh.

ICKES, HAROLD L. *Back to work: The story of P. W. A. New York, Macmillan Co., 1935. 276 pp., map, illus.*

Describes the organization of the Public Works Administration, the situation encountered in each of the fields in which P. W. A. funds were used, and the results achieved. Appendixes give the text of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and data concerning P. W. A. undertakings as of April 1, 1935.

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS. *Proceedings of the fifth conference, Banff, Canada, August 14–16, 1933: Problems of the Pacific, 1933—Economic conflict and control. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1934. 490 pp.*

Among the major subjects treated are: Differences in standards of living; differences in labor standards; Japanese expansion; the United States' recovery program; China's reconstruction program; Ottawa, a cooperative attempt at recovery.

JOHNSON, JAMES WELDON. *Negro Americans, what now? New York, Viking Press, 1934. 103 pp.*

One section is devoted to employment problems of Negroes.

LONDON AND CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE. *Special Memorandum No. 39: The iron and steel industry of Germany, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Saar, by Frederic Benham. Issued in cooperation with the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research. London, 1934. 51 pp., maps, charts.*

In addition to information on resources, markets, output, and production costs, the report contains some data on number of employees, working hours, and earnings.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE. *The new survey of London life and labor: Vol. IX, Life and leisure. London, 1935. 445 pp., map.*

This final volume of the London survey covers "all that part of life which is not occupied in working for a livelihood, in traveling to and from work, in eating or in sleeping." Part I deals with the pursuits of leisure, including a chapter on adult education; part II, with social organizations; part III, with indulgence and delinquency; and part IV, a worker's family life from the inside.

LOWE CHUAN-HUA. *Facing labor issues in China. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1934. 211 pp.*

Labor unions, labor legislation, workers' education, unemployment and underemployment, and industrial welfare work, are among the topics covered. The author is publicity secretary of the China International Famine Relief Commission.

MCCLEARY, GEORGE F., M. D. *The influence of the medical profession on the English health insurance system. (Reprinted from the Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, vol. XIII, no. 1, January 1935, pp. 23–29.)*

MILBANK MEMORIAL FUND. *The thirtieth year in review: Report for the year 1934. New York, 40 Wall Street, 1935. 60 pp.*

The report covers the work of the Fund in the field of public health, including health demonstrations in different localities and studies on the costs of medical care and other social problems.

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF. *Minnesota State-wide recreation program, by Robert W. Murchie. Minneapolis, 1934. 31 pp., maps, illus.*

An account of the methods followed in Minnesota in organizing a recreation program for the State by the State Emergency Relief Administration with the assistance of a committee appointed from the faculty of the University of Minnesota.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, INC. *Bulletin No. 217: Financial incentives: A study of methods for stimulating achievement in industry. New York, 247 Park Avenue. 1935. 47 pp.*

OLD-AGE PENSION INFORMANT. *Vol. 1, No. 1, August 1935. Chicago, Fitzgerald Publications, 1935. 31 pp.*

The first issue of a periodical to be devoted to "educating the masses of the people" regarding their rights under the various State laws on old-age assistance and other social security measures.

PERKINS, FRANCES. *Social insurance for U. S. Washington, Washington Star, 1935. 8 pp.*

A speech by the Secretary of Labor on the Federal social security bill, arranged for by the Washington Star and broadcast February 25, 1935.

PLANNING FOR EMPLOYMENT. *A preliminary study by some Members of Parliament. London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1935. 97 pp.*

The purpose of this study is "not so much to work out a national economic policy as to suggest the sort of machinery required to formulate such a policy and carry it out." The draft of an enabling act for industrial reorganization, presented as the first necessary step, is given in the appendix.

REDMAYNE, *Sir* RICHARD A. S. *A review of the experimental working of the five days week by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Nottingham, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. [1934?]. 70 pp., diagrams.*

Reviewed in this issue.

RYAN, JOHN A. *A better economic order. New York, Harper & Bros., 1935. 194 pp.*

The author advocates a guild organization adapted to a machine and wage system. This economic order, he holds, should also include "a considerable measure of cooperative enterprise, government control, and government ownership." If the attempts to set up a better economic order fail, the principal cause of that failure, he declares, will be greed. Social reconstruction calls for "a great quickening of the public and private conscience."

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW JERSEY. *A job with Standard Oil Co. (N. J.). [New York, 1934?]. 36 pp.*

An account of the industrial representation plan of the company, covering policies concerning wages, vacations, sickness, accidents, unemployment, stock ownership, pensions, and death benefits.

TRANSVAAL CHAMBER OF MINES. *Forty-fifth annual report, year 1934. Johannesburg, 1935. 191 pp.*

The report includes information on relations between mine operators and employees, employment and accidents in mines, and holidays with pay. Some of the material on holidays with pay is given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

TWIGG, H. J. *The economic advance of British cooperation, 1913 to 1934. Manchester (England), Cooperative Union, Ltd., 1934. 110 pp.*

A descriptive account of the various branches of cooperation—retail and wholesale distribution, production, employment, banking, insurance, etc.—with statistics in most cases through 1933.